

THE
NEW POLITICAL STATE
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

Including
The Public Affairs of Foreign COURTS.

Compiled by J. MORGAN.

VOL. I.

CONTAINING,

JANUARY,		APRIL,
FEBRUARY,		MAY,
MARCH,		JUNE.

In these Six *Numbers* are divers curious and genuine *Pieces*, not to be met with elsewhere.

To which is annexed,

AN APPENDIX: With notable MEMOIRS of the *Lives, Characters, Writings, &c.* of several Persons of Note and Figure, chiefly in the *Republic of Literature.*

With a compleat TABLE of CONTENTS to the Whole.

LONDON:

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*This is designed as a GENERAL TITLE, for the
Conveniency (as is also the TABLE of CON-
TENTS) of such of our Readers as are disposed
to bind up their Six Numbers in one VOLUME.*

DIRECTIONS for the BINDER.

I. The *General Title* and *Preface*.

II. The *Political Part*, containing 434 Pages ;
beginning with *Signature B*, and ending with
K k k : Cancelling all the *Title-Leaves*.

III. The *Appendix*, containing 36 Pages ; be-
ginning with *Signature a*, and ending with *e*.

IV. The *Memoirs*, &c. containing 126 Pages ;
beginning with *Signature A*, and ending with *R*.

N. B. *Some material Errata, designed to be here
inserted, being unluckily mislaid, we must defer
till some other Opportunity.*

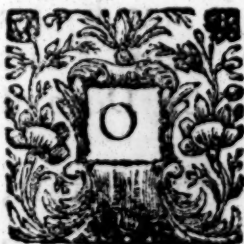


THE
New Political State
OF
GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

For the Month of JANUARY, 1730.

*An OBITUARY of Persons of Note who died
in this Month.*

Earl of NOTTINGHAM.



ON New-Years-Day, at his Seat of Burley on the Hill, in the County of Rutland, died the Right Honourable DANIEL FINCH, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, &c.

This illustrious Nobleman was the eldest Son of the Lord Chancellor FINCH; (a) and born about the Year 1647. He was educated at the Royal School of Westminster, and

(a) See Wood's Athen. Oxon. fol. Vol. II. p. 718.

“ became a Gentleman-Commoner of *Christ-*
 “ *Church College* in the University of *Oxford* in
 “ Act-Term, 1662. aged 15 Years, or there-
 “ abouts, (b) left it without a Degree, went to
 “ the Inner-Temple----a Recruiter for the Parlia-
 “ ment that began at *Westminster* the 8th of *May*,
 “ 1661, for *Ludgershall* in *Wilts*, (in the Room
 “ of *Sir Richard Browne*, Knight and Baronet,) *Parliament*
 “ Man for the City of *Lichfield*, to
 “ sit in that Parliament which began at *Westmin-*
 “ *ster*, the 17th of *October*, 1679. but did not sit,
 “ because of several Prorogations, till the 21st. of
 “ *October*, 1680. He made several excellent
 “ Speeches in this Parliament, and was also cho-
 “ sen Parliament-Man for *Lichfield*, and likewise
 “ for *Oxford*, in the Parliament that began to sit
 “ the 21st of *March*, 1680.”

He was always a most strenuous Assertor of
 the Legal Rights and Religion of his Country,
 and a hearty Friend wherever he distinguished
 Merit. For the very learned Dr. *Humphrey Prideaux*
 has acknowledged, that “ it was by his
 “ Recommendation, to his Noble Father, when
 “ Lord Chancellor, he was made a Prebendary
 “ of *Norwich*; and likewise, that it was by his
 “ Lordship’s sole Recommendation, many Years
 “ after, that he was promoted to be Dean of
 “ that Church.” (c)

After the Demise of his most worthy Father,
 who kept the Seals to the time of his Death,
 1682, (d) he was the deserved Inheritor of his
 Honour and Estate; and was farther honoured

(b) Ibid. p. 1054, and 1055. (c) See Dean *Prideaux’s* *Dedi-*
cation to The Old and New Testament connected, &c. (d) See
Coke’s *Detest.* Vol II. p. 203.

by his Royal Master with being chosen a Member of his Privy-Council, and made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. He was in Conference with that unhappy Prince King *James II.* when the Message was sent him to quit the Palace. And, after his Departure, upon *The DEBATE between the LORDS and COMMONS, (at the Free-Conference held in the Painted-Chamber at Westminster, in the Session of the Convention) 1688, relating to the Word ABDICATED, and the Vacancy of the Throne in the COMMONS Vote,* this Noble Earl thus delivered his Sentiments, *viz.*

GENTLEMEN,

“ You of the *Committee* of the COMMONS,
 “ we differ from you indeed, about the Words
 “ *Abdicated* and *Deserted*; but the main Reason
 “ of the Change of the Word and Difference, is
 “ upon the account of the *Consequence drawn in*
 “ *the Conclusion of your Vote.* That the Throne is
 “ thereby *Vacant*, that is, what the *Commons* mean
 “ by that *Expression*? Whether you mean it is so
 “ *Vacant* as to null the Succession in the *Hereditary*
 “ *Line*, and so all the Heirs to be cut off, which
 “ we say will make the Crown *Elective*? And it
 “ may be fit for us to settle that Matter first; and
 “ when we know what the *Consequence of the Throne*
 “ *being Vacant*, means in the Vote, as you under-
 “ stand it, I believe we shall be much better
 “ able to settle the *Difference* about the *two*
 “ *Words (e).*”

(e) See DEBATES on the Word ABDICATED, &c. Lond. 1714. 12°. p. 192.

“ It is not a Question barely about *Words*, but
 “ *Things*, which we are now disputing. The Word
 “ ABDICATED, it is agreed by Mr. *Somers*, (f) is
 “ a Word of *Art* ; and he hath told us what its
 “ Signification is, from those that are skilled in
 “ the *Art* to which it belongs : He doth acknow-
 “ ledge that it is no Law-Word among *English*
 “ Lawyers ; nor known to the Common-Law :
 “ But then, he saith, neither is the Word (used
 “ by the Lords) DESERTED. Adds his Lordship,
 I agree to him, that neither the one or the other
 are Words used in our Law ; but the Inference I
 would draw thence is this : That we have no
 Words applicable to this Case ; because we ne-
 ver before had such a Case ; and we must not
 draw Inferences of Law in such a Case, that
 are not deducible from Rules well known in our
 Laws.

I will not dispute what the Sense of the Word
Abdication is in the *Civil Law*, but that it is a
Civil Law Word is agreed to by me ; and if it
 be, for that Reason I am against using of it ;
 because I am so much in love with our own Laws,
 that I would use no Words in a Case that so much
 concerns our legal Constitution, but what are
 fetched from thence.

I hope I shall never see our old Laws altered ;
 or, if they be, God forbid we should be the vo-
 luntary Agents in such an Alteration.

But then we are told the Word *Deserted* doth
 not reach our Case ; because the Signification of
 the Word is but a *Temporary Leaving* or *Forsaking*
of his Power, which he may *Reassume* ; nay, which
 in some Cases there is a *Duty upon him to return*
unto. If that were all, Mr. *Somers* hath given

(f) Afterwards Lord Chancellor.

himself

himself an Answer to that Objection out of what he alledges of the *Lords* Reasons, who have declared, that they are willing *To secure the Nation against the Return of King James into this Kingdom; and will therefore concur with the Commons in any Act that shall be thought necessary to prevent such his Return:* So that it should seem we were agreed in that Matter; and if that were the Point, we should find Words proper soon enough to express our Meaning by. But I find neither of these Words will, on the one Side or the other, be allowed to signifie this Meaning; therefore we should (as I take it) come presently to think of some other that would. But the Reasons why my *Lords* did chiefly insist upon the Alteration of the Word *Abdicated*, was, *Because they did apprehend, that it being a Word not known to our Laws, there might be other Inferences drawn from it than they do apprehend our Laws will warrant, from the Case, as it is stated in the Fact of this Vote; and, as they conceive, is done in the concluding of the Throne's being Vacant.*

Therefore, I think, it would shorten the present Debate, if we did settle that Point first; and, as we frequently, in Parliamentary Proceedings, postpone this and that Paragraph in a Bill, till some others, that may be thought fit to be determined first, be agreed to; so we should postpone the Debate about the Word *Abdicate*, till the *Vacancy of the Throne* be settled; for if we were sure that the Throne were, or were not Vacant, we should easily light upon what Word were proper to be used in this Case.

I should therefore propose, that we might debate that first; because if there be an *English* Word of known Signification in our Law, which should signifie no more than *Renouncing for a Man's*

Man's self; and which would not amount to so much as *Setting aside the Right of Others*, that Word may be used; and, if no other, the Word *Renouncing* itself may be taken, which would be best agreed to.

Acting against a Man's Trust, (says Mr. Sergeant Holt) (g) is a *Renunciation of that Trust*. I agree it is a *Violation of his Trust to Act contrary to it*; and he is accountable for that *Violation*, to answer what the Trust suffers, out of his own Estate: But I deny it to be presently a *Renunciation of the Trust*, and that such a one is no longer a Trustee.

I beg his Pardon if I differ from him in Opinion, whom I acknowledge to have much more Learning in his Profession than I can pretend unto: But if the Law be, as he says, in a *private Case*, then I must beg Leave to forbear giving my Opinion in a Case of this *publick Nature* that is now before us, till I know what such a *Trust* is, and what the Law says in such a Case.

If indeed you do pretend *That the Throne is Vacant*, and both Houses agree to that Conclusion, I think it will be no Matter what Word is used about it: But, if we do not agree unto that Conclusion, I think it will be afterwards easie to shew, which is the fittest Word to be stood upon; or to agree upon some other.

“ I pray therefore (to shorten the Debate) that
 “ you, Gentlemen, would speak to this Point first;
 “ and when that is resolved, I hope we shall easily
 “ come to an Agreement about the other. ”

Notwithstanding through the whole Course of this most learned *Debate*, the Earl of *Nottingham*

(g) Afterwards *Ld. Ch. Justice of the King's-Bench*,
 could

could not be reconciled to the *Explanation* of the *Terms* therein made use of; yet his Lordship was full in the Opinion, that *it is inconsistent with our Religion and Laws to have a Popish Prince to rule over us*. And readily concurred with the Lords to secure the Nation against the *Return of King James*. All his Lordship contended for, was, that the *present Evil* might be *redressed*, and the Constitution of our Religion, Laws and Liberties at the same time likewise remain *inviolable*. Thus excellently closing all he had to offer, “ This Case, *says his Lordship*, stands upon the
 “ Foot of our ancient Laws, and fundamental
 “ Constitution. I humbly beseech you therefore
 “ to consider, whether at the same time, that,
 “ in this Way, you get an *Established Govern-*
 “ *ment*, you do not overturn all our *Legal Foun-*
 “ *dations*. I must confess *any Government* is
 “ better than *none*; but I earnestly desire we
 “ may enjoy our *Ancient Constitution*.”

Bishop Burnet affirms (*b*) that in this grand Debate, “ according to the Sense of the whole
 “ Nation, the *Commons* had clearly the Advan-
 “ tage on their Side.” *But at the same time ac-*
 “ *knowledges, that* “ The Lords had some more
 “ Colour for opposing the Word *abdicate*, since
 “ that was often taken in a Sense that imported
 “ the full Purpose and Consent of him that *abdi-*
 “ *cated*; which could not be pretended in this
 “ Case. *He next adds*, “ This was a critical
 “ Dispute: And it scarce became the Greatness
 “ of that Assembly, or the Importance of the
 “ Matter”. The Historian’s Evidence, impartially summ’d up, appears thus: — *The Com-*

(*b*) See, The History of his own Time under the Years, 1687, 1688, 1689.

mons *had clearly the Advantage* — *The Lords had some more Colour for opposing, &c. yet the Dispute was beneath their Notice.* — I am not *sphinx* enough to connect these Contrarieties, but shall leave every Reader to form his own Judgment, after he has perused *the Debate at large, relating to the ABDICATION*, and to which we refer.

It must however be owned, that the same Historian records, to the Honour of the Earl of *Nottingham*, as a true Patriot of his Country, that his Lordship was one of those Peers who “ met often at the Earl of *Sbrewsbury's*. And “ there, *says he*, they concerted Matters, and “ drew the Declaration on which they advised “ the Prince (of *Orange*) to engage ” in our Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power. *Burnet* adds, that the Marquis of *Halifax* was “ tried if he would advise the Prince's coming “ over. It was next opened to the Earl of “ *Danby* : and he not only went in heartily to it “ himself, but drew in the Bishop of *London* (i) to “ join in it. By their Advice it was proposed “ to the Earl of *Nottingham*, who had great “ Credit with the whole Church-Party : For he “ was a Man possessed with their Notions, and “ was Grave and Virtuous in the Course of his “ Life. He had some Knowledge of the Law, “ and of the Records of Parliament, and was “ a copious Speaker, but too florid and tedious. “ He was much admired by many. He had “ stood at a great Distance from the Court all “ this Reign : (k) For, tho' his Name was still “ among the Privy-Counsellors, yet he never “ went to the Board. He upon the first Pro-

(i) Dr. Compton. (k) Ann. 1688.

“ position entertained it, and agreed to it, &c.---
 “ It being likewise agreed, that it was fit to
 “ send Commissioners to the Prince (of *Orange*)
 “ to treat with him. The Marquis of *Halifax*,
 “ the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Godol-*
 “ *phin*, were ordered to go to the Prince, who
 “ upon sending to his Royal Highness to know
 “ where they should wait on him : He named
 “ *Hungerford*. At length the Prince was fixed
 “ in *London*, and the *Revolution* brought about,
 “ with the universal Applause of the whole
 “ Nation.”

Upon this Settlement, the Earl of *Nottingham*'s
 Merits soon obtain'd their due Reward ; and he
 was “ Constituted Secretary of State, on the
 “ Resignation of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, the 7th
 “ of *June* 1690. But, three Years after, on the
 “ 5th of *December*, 1693, King WILLIAM,
 “ after he had been in Council, sent Sir *John*
 “ *Trenchard*, second Principal Secretary of State,
 “ to the Earl of *Nottingham*, first Principal Secre-
 “ tary of State, to tell him, *That he found it*
 “ *necessary for his Service, that he should deliver*
 “ *up his Commission*. In Obedience to this Order,
 “ the Earl went to his Majesty at *Kensington*,
 “ and surrendred it up, and the King received
 “ it with all manner of Expression of Esteem
 “ for his Person, and Satisfaction in his Conduct,
 “ whilst he was exercised in that Employ. So
 “ that for some time Sir *John Trenchard* was
 “ the only Secretary of State (b).

In the Reign of Queen ANNE, the Earl of
Nottingham was again made Secretary of State,
 and likewise appointed one of the Commissioners
 to treat of an UNION with *Scotland*.

(b) See Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* ut supra.

I cannot, in this Place, omit an Incident highly worthy of Remembrance. The Managers against Dr. *Sacheverell*, at his Tryal for *High Crimes* and *Misdemeanors*, were not a little surprized at a *Motion* made by this Noble Earl, which seemed to baffle the whole *Prosecution*. It was asked by my Lord *Nottingham*, “Whether by the Law of *England*, and constant Practice in all Prosecutions, by Indictment or Information, for Crimes and Misdemeanors, by Writing or Speaking, the whole Words suppos’d to be Criminal, must not be expressly specified in such Indictment or Information?” But this Question was over-ruled, tho’ nine of the Judges were of his Lordship’s Opinion; and so considerable was the Debate, that Her Majesty went to hear it.

Upon the Death of Queen ANNE, the Earl of *Nottingham* was, by his late Majesty King GEORGE I. appointed one of the Lords of the REGENCY, till his Arrival from *Hanover*. After his Coronation, he made his Lordship President of the Council, and honoured him likewise with a Pension of 2500 *l. per Annum* for Life.

The Character which Dr. *Burnet* gave of this Noble Peer’s Father, is, in all respects, most justly applicable to him, viz. “His great Parts, and greater Virtues, were so conspicuous, that it were a high Presumption to say any thing in his Commendation; being in nothing more eminent than in his Zeal for, and Care of, the Church of *England*.” (i) Of which last Instance, the late Earl of *Nottingham* has left us an immortal Monument of his Christian Zeal, by a full Refutation of Mr. *Whiston*’s Heresy, in a Defense

(i) See, *The Hist. of the Reformat. Pref. to the 2d Vol.*

of the Doctrine of the ever Glorious *Trinity*, concerning the *Eternity of the Son of God*, and of the *Holy Ghost*. (k) This most excellent Treatise received no less than nine Impressions, in the Year 1721, besides being attended with the united Thanks of the whole Body of the Clergy, transmitted to his Lordship from every Visitation, throughout the Kingdom.

The State of his Noble Family is as follows ;

His Lordship's first Wife, was the Lady *Effex Rich*, Daughter and Coheir of *Robert Earl of Warwick* ; by whom he had a Daughter named *Mary*, who was first married to *William Savile*, Marquiss of *Halifax* ; and upon his Demise, to *John*, now Duke of *Roxburgh*. He had also by this Lady a Son who died Blind.

His second Wife was the Lady *Anne*, only Daughter of *Christopher Lord Viscount Hatton*, by whom he had five Sons, and eight Daughters, of which, 1. The Eldest, *Daniel*, the Successor of his Virtues, Honours and Estate ; is Comptroller of the Household to his present Majesty King *GEORGE II.* and was on Dec. the 28th married to the Lady *Frances Fielding*, Sister of the Earl of *Denbigh*. 2. *William*, lately Envoy Extraordinary to the States-General. 3. *John*, one of the King's Counsel at Law. 4. *Henry*, Receiver-General of the Revenues in the Island of *Minorca*. 5. *Edward*, Envoy to the Court of *Sweden*: All Members of Parliament. Of the Eight Daughters, 1. The Lady *Effex*, married Sir *Roger Mostyn*, Bart. and died 1721. 2. — Married the Lord *Malton*. 3. Lady *Charlotte* is the

(k) See the Answer of the Earl of Nottingham to the Letter sent him by Mr. Whiston, 8vo.

present Dutchess of *Somerset*. 4. Lady *Mary* remains unmarried, and the other four Sisters all died in their Minority.

The Remains of this most eminent Statesman, were deposited at *Raunston* in *Buckinghamshire*, (the Burial-Place of his Ancestors) with all due Pomp, Solemnity, and Respect; and for whom no doubt will shortly be erected a Monument worthy of him, as there has lately been to the Memory of his Brother the learned *Dr. Finch* Dean of *York*.

P. S. We hear the Earl of *Nottingham* hath bequeathed a very considerable Legacy to his Grandson the Marquis of *Beaumont*.

Earl of PORTMORE.

January 2d. At his House in *St. James's-Square*, died the Right Honourable Sir *David Colyear*, Bart. Earl of *Portmore*. *Tam Marti quam Mercurio* centered in his Character. He married the Countess of *Dorchester*, Mother to her Grace the Dutchess of *Buckingham*, and was for his well known Military Services created a Peer of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and made Governor of *Gibraltar*, &c. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Son *Charles* Viscount *Milfingtown*: Whose eldest Brother, his Lady, and two of their Children, have all died within these two Years. His Lordship lay in State, at his late Dwelling-house, in a Manner becoming his Dignity, (having died worth 100,000 *l.* in Specie) and his Body was magnificently interred at *Weybridge* in *Surrey*; in a Vault appropriated to the Use of his Family.

The Honourable Lieutenant General *Joseph Sabine* succeeds his Lordship, as Governor of *Port-Mahon* and *Gibraltar*.

This

This noble Earl was of *Scottish* Extraction, being descended from the COLYEARS of *Airth* in that Kingdom. His Father, Sir *Alexander Colyear*, was a great Favourite with the Prince of *Orange*, who, for many signal Services, made him Governor of *Nanden* and the *Brill*, and sole Adjutant-General of the Armies of the States. He had the Honour to attend that Prince when he came into *England* to marry Princess *Mary*, and was so favourably looked upon by King *Charles* the Second and the Duke of *York*, on Account of his great Merit, that, upon his Return into *Holland*, the King, without Application, made him a Knight and Baronet.

His eldest Son *David*, the late Earl of *Portmore*, being about that Time called from his Studies in *Scotland*, was put by his Father to carry Arms in the Prince of *Orange's* Guards, and served in that Station at the Battle of *Senef*, the Siege of *Oudenard*, and that of the *Graave*, where he gave such early Proofs of a good Behaviour, that the Prince honoured him with the Command of a Company of Foot, before he had attained to the Age of Sixteen.

He was afterwards in the Battles of *Mount Cassel* and *St. Denis* near *Mons*, in the latter of which he behaved himself with such singular Bravery, that he was taken Notice of by the Marquis *de Castanaga*, at that Time Governor of the *Low Countries*, and thereupon was made a Major, and very soon after a Lieutenant-Colonel.

At the Revolution, he was to have attended the Prince of *Orange* into *England*; but the Loss of an Eye in a private Quarrel unhappily detained him some Months in *Holland*. However, his Absence lost him no Ground in the Prince's Favour; for as soon as he arrived in *London*, which happened

happened to be the Day the Princē took upon him the Administration of the Government, his Highness was pleased to begin it by giving *Waubop's* Regiment to Sir *David Colyear*.

He served afterwards in *Ireland*, was in most of the Actions there, and so much esteemed and beloved for his great Moderation and Humanity to the poor distracted People, that he is remembered in that Country to this Day with great Respect.

But the most memorable Action of this great Man, was the famous Retreat of *Arsell* in *Flanders*, where he got immortal Glory by saving the whole Army under the Command of Prince *Vaudemont*. He contributed no less to the Reduction of *Namur*, for which Services King *William*, immediately after the Siege, made him Baron of *Portmore* in *Scotland*, and continued him in his Royal Favour and Esteem to his dying Day.

These Marks of Distinction, from a Prince who was so good a Judge in Military Affairs, and the Capacities of Persons in that Profession, gave her late Majesty Queen *Anne* so good an Opinion of Lord *Portmore*, that she preferred him to several others of the same Rank, to serve as Major General in *Spain* under the Duke of *Ormond*, who having on his Return acquainted the Queen with his Lordship's Services in that Expedition, particularly in securing the Retreat of the *English* Troops near Port *S. Maria*, her Majesty was pleased to give him the Command of the Regiment of *Kirk*, and soon after named him Lieutenant-General to serve under the Duke of *Schomberg* in *Portugal*.

Upon Earl *Galloway's* Removal from the Command of the Troops in that Country, he was made an Earl, and General in Chief of the Queen's Forces there; and after two Years Services was, upon his Return to *England*, made a Privy-

Privy-Counsellor, Governor of *Gibraltar*, and some Time after Knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of *St. Andrew*.

The last Service he was in, was the Siege of *Gibraltar*, to which his own Honour and that of his Country carried him, tho' at that Time little less than Fourscore Years old, and in a very bad State of Health: So that he served in a Manner from his Cradle to his Grave.

In public Life he had the Character of a brave and experienced Officer, and a dutiful and loyal Subject: In private Life he was an affectionate Husband, a tender Father, a good Friend, a compassionate and humane Master, and, what is more valuable than all, an excellent Christian.

He married the Countess of *Dorchester*, by whom he had two Sons, *David* Lord *Milfingtown* lately deceased, and *Charles* late Lord *Milfingtown*, who not only succeeds him in Honour and Estate, but in every good and virtuous Quality.

N. B. The following Noblemen are to take their Places in the H O U S E of P E E R S, this Sessions of Parliament, occasioned by the Death of their Fathers, and other Relations; some by their Arrival at Age, and some by Patent, &c. viz.

I. W I L L I A M, Duke of *Devonshire*.

II. W R I O T H E S L Y, Duke of *Bedford*.

III. P E R E G R I N E, Duke of *Leedes*.

IV. ——— Duke of *Beaufort*.

V. D A N I E L, Earl of *Nottingham*, &c.

VI. S A C K V I L E, Earl of *Thanet*.

VII. C H A R L E S, Earl of *Sunderland*.

VIII. O T H E R, Earl of *Plymouth*.

IX. B A P T I S T, Earl of *Gainsborough*.

X. H E N R Y, Earl of *Ferrers*.

XI. J A M E S, Earl of *Waldegrave*.

XII.

- XII. FRANCIS Lord Guilford.
 XIII. WILLIAM, Lord Harrington.
 XIV. ——— Lord Lovelace.
 XV. ——— Lord Kerr.
 XVI. Dr. Robert Clavering, as Bishop of Peter-
 borough.
 XVII. Dr. John Harris, as Bishop of Landaff.

Sir THOMAS ROBERTS, Bart.

January 5th. At his House in Stepney (a Palace of King Henry VIII.) died the Honourable Sir Thomas Roberts of Glassenbury in Kent, Bart. This Gentleman was of Scotch Extraction, being descended from William Rookberst, who, settling in Kent, Temp. Hen. I. changed his Name to that of Roberts, giving the Place of his Settlement, his former Name of Rookberst, by which it is now known. Here his Successors continued till one of his Descendants, named Stephen, Temp. Rich. II. by marrying the Daughter and Heiress of William Tillye, inherited the Manor of Glassenbury, where he built a handsome Seat, and at which his Family resided till one of his Descendants, named Walter, Temp. Edw. IV. built a new Seat in the same Lordship. This Walter, for his Attachment to the Lancastrian Interest, was a great Favourite with Hen. VII. He died Ann. 1553, aged 80. He had two Wives, from the first of which was descended the late Sir Thomas Roberts, who married Elizabeth, sole Heiress of Mr. Samuel Newberry of London: She dying without Issue, the Dignity, and Part of the Estate, descends to his Brother, now Sir Walter Roberts, Bart. 3d. Son of Sir Thomas Roberts, Bart. (Father of the late Sir Thomas) by his Wife Jane, Daughter and Coheir of Sir John Beale of Farmingham in Kent, Bart. who died Nov. 20. 1706.

Ecclesi-

Ecclesiastical Promotions, &c.

January 7th. The Reverend Dr. *Dwight* of *Fulham*, and his *Wife*, were both interred there. He has left his only Son *John Dwight*, Esq; 6000 *l.* The Reverend Mr. *Bell* succeeds in this Living reckoned worth 300 *l. per Annum.*

Upon the Death of Dr. *Dobson*, he is succeeded in his Wardenship of *Winchester-College*, by the Reverend Dr. *Bigg*, Warden of *New-College* in *Oxford*.

The Reverend Mr. *Floud*, Chaplain of the *Fleet*, died suddenly at his Lodgings, in the Liberty of that Prison, where he has been many Years confined for Debt.

Jan. 14th. The Reverend Dr. *Lewis* died at his Lodgings in *Warwick Court*, near *Grey's-Inn*, *Holborn*.

The Reverend Mr. *Bacon* is inducted into the Rectory of *Blundeston* in *Suffolk*. It is in the Diocese of *Norwich*.

The Reverend Dr. *Paschal Du Casse*, Dean of *Clogher* in *Ireland* is dead

The Reverend Mr. *Steele* is presented to the Rectory of *Bottle* in the County of *Cumberland*.

The Reverend Mr. *Stirpen* Rector of *Denham* in *Buckinghamshire* is dead. This Living is reckoned worth 500 *l. per Annum*, and is in the Gift of *Lockey Hill*, eldest Son of the late Sir *Roger Hill*, Bart.

The Reverend Dr. *John Grandorge*, of *Magdalen College*, *Oxon*, is dead. His Prebendship of *Canterbury* is given to Dr. *Thomas Gooche*.

The Reverend Mr. *Baker* is inducted to the Living of *Jckborough* in *Worcestershire*.

A CURIOSITY from the Post-Boy.

The Reverend Mr. *Freeman*, Curate of *St Botolph's Aldersgate*, having observed the following Lines upon a Monument on the South-side of the Chancel there, which he could not find copied either in *Stow*, *Weever*, or *Le Neve*, was so kind as to communicate them to us, as worthy the Perusal of the Learned Part of our Readers. But there is so much expressed in so few Words, the Latin is so concise, and the Sense so full, that we beg to be excused attempting a Translation of them in *English*. The Verses are these :

*Hic conjuncta suo recubat Francisca marito ;
 Et Cinis est Unus, quæ fuit Una Caro.
 Huc Cineres conferre suos Soror Anna jubebat ;
 Corpora sic Uno pulvere Trina jacent.
 Sic Opifex rerum Omnipotens, qui Trinus & Unus,
 Pulvere ab hoc Uno Corpora Trina dabit.*

Upon reading this Paragraph Mr. *Pope* immediately undertook this Task, and has literally rendered them as follows :

Close to her Husband, *Frances*, join'd once
 more
 Lies here ; *One* Dust, which was *One* Flesh
 before,
 Here, as injoin'd her Sister *Anne's* Remains
 Were laid : *One* Dust, *Three* Bodies thus con-
 tains.
 Th' Almighty Source of Things th' immense
Three-One,
 Will raise *Three* Bodies, from this Dust alone.

Deaths

*Deaths and Interments of several more Persons
of Note.*

Jan. 5. The Corps of *Thomas Preston*, Esq; Alderman of *London-Bridge Ward*, was interred at *St. Magnus the Martyr*, in a Vault belonging to his Family.

Jan. 20 The Corpses of *Sir Roger Hill*, Bart. and one of his Sons, who died in a few Days after him, were interred at *Denham* in *Buckinghamshire*, in two Coffins, and one Grave.

Jan. 23. At *Epsom*, in the County of *Surrey*, died the Countess of *Yarmouth*, the Earl of *Yarmouth's* second Lady, and on the 28th her Corps was there very decently interred. She was a natural Daughter of King *Charles II.* by *Elizabeth Viscountess Shannon*, (Daughter of *Sir William Killigrew*) Wife of *Francis Boyle* Lord Viscount *Shannon*, and Widow of *James Howard*, Esq; Grandson of *Theophilus* Earl of *Suffolk*.

The same Day the Corps of the Lady *Catherine Mannors*, Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*, was carried from *London* to be interred at the Burial-Place of that noble Family, near *Belvoir-Castle*, in *Rutlandshire*.

At *Nacton-Hall*, in the County of *Suffolk*, *Jan. 25.* died the Lady *Rhoda Cavendish*, Relict of the Lord *Henry Cavendish*, Brother to the late Duke of *Devonshire*, and Sitter to *Thomas Cartwright* of *Aynhoe* in *Northamptonshire*, Esq;

Jan. 27. At *Charlton* in *Wiltshire*, died the Right Honourable Colonel *James Graham*, Earl of *Berkshire*. He was Privy-Purse to King *James II.* and Knight of the Shire for *Westmoreland* in the last Parliament.

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The Right Honourable *Robert Douglas*, Earl of *Morton* is dead. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by *George Douglas*, Esq; Colonel in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, and Member of Parliament for the Shires of *Orkney*, and *Zetland* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

Mrs. *Gother*, Mother of Alderman *Gother* of the City of *Chester* is dead. She was reckoned the oldest Woman in that City, being 101 Years of Age.

John Birch, M. D. and a noted Man-Midwife of *Bow-Lane* is dead.

Mr. *Howard*, an eminent Merchant in *Thames-Street*, is dead.

Thomas Mosely, Esq; of *Putney*, in the County of *Surrey*, a Gentleman of a considerable Estate, is dead.

Thomas Cullum, Esq; of *Ealing* in the County of *Middlesex* (Brother of Sir *Jasper Cullum*, Bart.) is dead.

Mr. *Harwood* a considerable Brewer, near *Hoxton* is dead.

Dr. *Thorold* an eminent Physician of *Uxbridge*, is dead.

Edward Hill, Esq; of *Tedington* in the County of *Middlesex*, is dead.

Mr. *William Lower* Huntsman to his Majesty, died at the *New Lodge* at *Windsor*.

—— *Naylor*, Esq; of *Hurst Monceaux* in the County of *Suffex* is dead. It is said that 2000 *l. per Annum*, hereby devolves on the Son of Dr. *Hare*, Bishop of *St. Asaph*.

The Honourable *John Farmer*, Esq; youngest Son of the Earl of *Pomfret*, Master of the Horse to her Majesty, who died at *Bath*, is to be interred at *Easton* in *Northamptonshire*, in a Vault belonging to that noble Family.

B I R T H S

B I R T H S.

Jan. 16. Lady *Malpas* was brought to Bed of a Son. (Since dead)

Jan. 24. The Dutcheſs of *Kent* was brought to Bed of a Daughter. Her Maſteſty ſtood God-mother.

M A R R I A G E S.

The Reverend Dr. *Henry Sherman* of *Exeter*, was married, at the Cathedral there, to Miſs *Foulkes*, eldeſt Daughter of their Chancellor. Her Fortune is Ten Thouſand Pounds.

Thomas Tryon, Eſq; an eminent *West-India* Merchant, of the City of *London*, is married to Miſs *Yarde*, Daughter of *Robert Yarde*, Eſq; late Maſter in Chancery, by his firſt Wife.

Stephen Waldron of *Wiltſhire*, Eſq; is married to Miſs *Wimbleton*, a young Lady of 15,000 *l.* Fortune.

Colonel *Cauſey*, a Citizen of *London*, is married to Miſs *Roſe*, of *Clapham* in *Surrey*, a young Lady of great Beauty and Fortune.

A Marriage is concluded between Sir *Michael Newton*, Knt. of the *Bath*, Representative in Parliament for *Grantham*, and the Lady *Margaret Coningsby*, eldeſt Daughter to the late Earl *Coningsby*, and who on the 16th of *November 1706*, was by His Maſteſty King *George I.* created Baroneſs and Viſcounteſs *Coningsby*, with Limitation of thoſe Titles to the Heirs Male of her Body. We hear that by the Marriage-Articles 5000 *l. per Annum* is ſettled on the firſt Born or eldeſt Son; 2000 *l. per Annum* on the ſecond Son, and 8000 *l.* reſerved for Fortunes for the other Children.

From

From St. JAMES's.

HIS MAJESTY hath granted to His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, full Power and Authority, to constitute and appoint by his own Letters-Patents under his Great Seal, all Officers, Ministers and other Servants relating to his Principality.

HIS MAJESTY hath likewise been pleased to appoint the following Sheriffs for the Year ensuing, viz.

BUCKS, *George Franklin*, of *Haddenham*, Esq;

DORSET, *Sydenham Williams*, of *Harrington*, Esq;

DERBY, *William Hodgkinson*, of *Ashover*, Esq;

GLOUCESTER, *Samuel Sheppard*, of *Avening*, Esq;

LINCOLN, *Thomas Pindar*, Esq;

NORTHAMPTON, *John Ward*, Esq;

SUFFOLK, *Sir Thomas Allen*, Bart.

WARWICK, *Samuel Stephenson Alleyne*, Esq;

BRECON, in *South-Wales*, *Lewis Harcourt*, of *Davy Park*, Esq;

HIS MAJESTY hath again accepted the Governorship of the *South-Sea* and *Royal African* Companies. Of the former *Sir John Eyles*, is again chosen Sub-Governor, and *Mr. Hanbury* Deputy-Governor. And of the latter, *Sir Robert Sutton* is Sub-Governor, and *Sir Bibye Lake* Deputy-Governor. These Gentlemen, we hear, do intend to present a Petition to the Parliament very speedily, setting forth the Necessity of keeping Forts and Castles in *Africa*, for the Preservation of that Trade, and praying for such Relief and Assistance for enabling them to keep and maintain them, as the Parliament shall think fit; but that they have no Intention to apply for an *exclusive Trade*, nor for any thing in Prejudice of the *separate Traders to Africa*.

Military

Military Promotions, &c.

Captain *Gainer*, who was Sub-Brigadier in the third Troop of Life Guards, succeeds Captain *Slater*, as Brigadier in the said Troop.

Major General *Wheeler* died, at his House in *Soho-Square*, on the 3d Instant.

George Forbes, Esq; (called Lord *Forbes*) is appointed Captain General and Governor of the *Leeward Islands*, in the Room of the Earl of *London-Derry*.

Brigadier General *Edward Jones* is appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Foot in the *Leeward Islands*, in the Room of Colonel *Richard Lucas*.

Captain *Job Eldrington*, who came about two Years ago from *Gibraltar* where he resided seventeen Years, is dead. He had been in Commission above forty Years.

Colonel *Carpenter* of the Foot Guards, has exchanged his Commission with the Lord *Delawar*, to be a Lieutenant Colonel in the Horse Guards.

Jan. 29. The Right Honourable the Earl of *Suffex*, Deputy, Earl Marshal of *England*, came to the College of Arms, and created with the usual Ceremonies, *Stephen Martin Leake*, Esq; late *Lancaster Herald*, to be *Norroy King of Arms*, in the room of *Peter Le Neve*, Esq; deceased; the Earl Marshal being seated in his Chair with a Table before him, covered with a Turkey Carpet, and thereon a Cushion and a Bible, and over it the Sword taken from *James IV. King of Scotland*, at the Battle of *Flodden Field*, drawn out of the Scabbard; the new King was introduced in his Ordinary Habit between *Clarencieux*, King of Arms, and *Chester-Herald*, in their Coats and Collars of S S, the former having his Jewel appendant to a golden

golden Chain, preceded first by *Rouge-Dragon* Pursuivant, bearing a gilt Cup covered, with some Wine, *Blue-Mantle-Pursuivant* with the Coat of a King of Arms, *Portcullis Pursuivant* with the Jewel appendant to a golden Chain, *Windsor-Herald* with the Crown, *Blanc Courfier Herald* with the Patent; and after making three Obeysances, the *new King*, with his Supporters, kneeled before the *Earl Marshal*, when the King's Warrant and the Patent were read; and the *Earl Marshal* (after the Oath was administered by *Garber King of Arms*) invested *Norroy* with the Coat, Collar, gold Chain, Jewels and Crown properly belonging to the said Officer, and pouring the Wine on his Head, pronounced him *Norroy*, which was repeated by the Officers of Arms.

From the THEATRES.

Two new Plays have been brought upon the Stage of the Theatre Royal in *Drury-Lane*.

I. THE HUMOURS OF OXFORD, a Comedy, by a Gentleman of *Wadham College*.

II. TIMOLEON, a Tragedy, by Mr. *Martyn*.
At the Theatre in *Lincolns-Inn Fields*.

III. MOMUS turned *Fabulist*: Or VULCAN'S Wedding. A Ballad Opera.

IV. THE WIFE of Bath Revived with Alterations, by Mr. *Gay*.

At the Theatres in the *Hay-Market*.

V. LOTHARIO, an *Italian Opera*.

VI. LOVE and REVENGE: Or, the *Vintner Outwitted*, a Comedy.

VII. FATAL LOVE: Or, The *Degenerate Brother*, a Tragedy, by *Osborne Sidney Wandesford, Esq*;

At the Theatre in *Goodman's-Fields*.

VIII. THE TEMPLE BEAU, a Comedy, by Mr. *Fielding*.

Abstract

*Abstract of the Treaty of Peace, Union,
Friendship, and mutual Defense, between
the Crowns of Great-Britain, France,
and Spain, concluded at Seville, on the
9th of November, N. S. 1729.*

*In the Name of the most Holy Trinity,
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three di-
stinct Persons, and one only true God.*

TH E I R most Serene Majesties the King
of *Great-Britain*, the most *Christian* King,
and the *Catholic* King, desiring with e-
qual Earnestness, not only to renew and bind
more closely their ancient Friendship, but like-
wise to remove whatever might hereafter disturb
it, to the end, that being united in Sentiments
and Inclination, they may for the future act in
every thing as having but one and the same View
and Interest; and for this purpose, the King of
Great-Britain having given full Power for treating
in his Name to Mr. *William Stanhope*, his Maje-
sty's Ambassador-Extraordinary to his *Catholic* Ma-
jesty; as also to Mr. *Benjamin Keene*, his Majesty's
Minister Plenipotentiary to his *Catholic* Majesty:
The most *Christian* King having given full Power
for treating in his Name to the Marquis de *Branca*
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his Ambassador-Extraordinary to his *Catholic Majesty*. And the *Catholic King* having likewise given full Power for treating in his Name to Don *John Baptist de Oréndayn* Marquis *de la Paz*, his first Secretary of State; and to Don *Joseph Patinbo*, his Secretary of State for Affairs of the Marine, the *Indies*, and the Treasury: The above mentioned Ministers have agreed between them on the following Articles.

I. There shall be from this Time and for ever a solid Peace, a strict Union, and a sincere and constant Friendship between the King of *Great-Britain*, the most *Christian King*, and the King of *Spain*, their Heirs and Successors, as also between their Kingdoms and Subjects, for the mutual Assistance and Defense of their Dominions and Interests; there shall likewise be an Oblivion of all that is past; and all the former Treaties and Conventions of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce, concluded between the Contracting Powers respectively, shall be, as they hereby are, effectually renewed and confirmed, in all those Points which are not derogated from by the present Treaty, in as full and ample a Manner, as if the said Treaties were here inserted Word for Word. Their said Majesties promising not to do any Thing, nor suffer any Thing to be done, that may be contrary thereto, directly or indirectly.

II. In Consequence of which Treaties, and in order to establish firmly this Union and Correspondence, their said Majesties promise and engage by the present Defensive Treaty of Alliance, to guaranty reciprocally their Kingdoms, States and Dominions under their Obedience, in what

what Parts of the World soever situate, as also the Rights and Privileges of their Commerce, the Whole according to the Treaties ; so that the said Powers, or any one of them, being attacked or molested by any Power, and under any Pretext whatever, they promise and oblige themselves reciprocally to employ their Offices, as soon as they shall be thereto required, for obtaining Satisfaction to the Party injured, and for hindering the continuance of Hostilities ; and if it happen that the said Offices be not sufficient for procuring Satisfaction without Delay, their said Majesties promise to furnish the following Succours, jointly, or separately, that is to say, his *Britannic* Majesty 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse ; his most *Christian* Majesty 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse ; and his *Catholic* Majesty 8000 Foot and 4000 Horse : If the Party attacked, instead of Troops, should demand Ships of War or Transports, or even Subsidies in Money, he shall be free to chuse, and the other Parties shall furnish the said Ships or Money, in proportion to the Expence of Troops ; and for taking away all Doubt touching the Valuation of the Succours, their said Majesties agree, that 1000 Foot shall be computed at 10,000 Florins *Dutch* Money, and 1000 Horse at 30,000 Florins *Dutch* Money, *per* Month ; and the same Proportion shall be observed with respect to the Ships that ought to be furnished ; their said Majesties promising to continue and keep up the said Succours as long as the Trouble shall subsist ; and in case it should be found necessary, their said Majesties shall mutually succour each other with all their Forces, and shall even declare War against the Aggressor.

III. The Ministers of his *Britannic* Majesty and of his most *Christian* Majesty having alledged, that in the Treaties concluded at *Vienna* between the Emperor and the King of *Spain*, in the Year 1725, there were divers Clauses that infringed the Articles of the several Treaties of Commerce, or of the Treaties of Peace in which Commerce may be concerned, antecedent to the Year 1725 ; his *Catholic* Majesty has declared, as he declares by the present Article, That he never meant to grant, nor will suffer to subsist, by virtue of the said Treaties of *Vienna*, any Privilege contrary to the Treaties here above confirmed.

IV. It having been agreed by the Preliminary Articles, that the Commerce of the *English* and *French* Nations, as well in *Europe* as in the *Indies*, should be re-established on the foot of the Treaties and Conventions antecedent to the Year 1725, and particularly that the Commerce of the *English* Nation in *America* shall be exercised as heretofore ; it is agreed by the present Article, that all necessary Orders should be dispatched on both Sides, without any Delay, if they have not been sent already, as well for the Execution of the said Treaties of Commerce, as for supplying what may be wanting for the Re-establishment of Commerce on the foot of the said Treaties and Conventions.

V. Altho' it was stipulated by the Preliminaries, that all Hostilities should cease on both Sides, and that if any Trouble or Hostilities should happen between the Subjects of the Contracting Parties, either in *Europe*, or in the *Indies*, the Contracting Powers should concur for the Reparation of Damages sustained by their respective Subjects ; and notwithstanding this, it is alledged, that on the Part of the Subjects of his *Catholic* Majesty, Acts
of

of Disturbance and Hostilities have been continued ; it is agreed by this present Article, that as to what relates to *Europe*, his *Catholic* Majesty shall forthwith cause Reparation to be made for the Damages which have been suffered there since the Time prescribed by the Preliminaries for the Cessation of Hostilities; and as to what relates to *America*, he will likewise forthwith cause Reparation to be made for the Damages which shall have been suffered there since the Arrival of his Orders at *Cartàgena* on the ^{Eleventh} ~~Twenty second~~ Day of *June*, 1728. And his *Catholic* Majesty shall publish the most rigorous Prohibitions for preventing the like Violence on the Part of his Subjects ; their *Britannic* and most *Christian* Majesties promising on their Part, if there be like Cases, to cause Reparation to be made for what shall have been so done, and to give like Orders for the Preservation of the Peace, Tranquillity and good Intelligence.

VI. Commissaries shall be nominated, with sufficient Powers, on the Part of their *Britannic* and *Catholic* Majesties, who shall assemble at the Court of *Spain*, within the Space of four Months after the Exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, or sooner if it can be done, to examine and decide what concerns the Ships and Effects taken at Sea on either Side to the Times specified in the preceding Article. The said Commissaries shall likewise examine, and decide, according to the Treaties, the respective Pretensions which relate to the Abuses that are supposed to have been committed in Commerce, as well in the *Indies* as in *Europe*, and all the other respective Pretensions in *America*, founded on Treaties, whether with respect to the Limits or otherwise.

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The said Commissaries shall likewise discuss and decide the Pretensions which his *Catholic* Majesty may have, by virtue of the Treaty of 1721, for the Restitution of the Ships taken by the *English* Fleet in the Year 1718. And the said Commissaries, after having examined, discussed and decided the abovesaid Points and Pretensions, shall make a Report of their Proceedings to their *Britannic* and *Catholic* Majesties, who promise that within the Space of six Months after the making of the said Report, they will cause to be executed punctually and exactly what shall have been so decided by the said Commissaries.

VII. Commissaries shall likewise be nominated on the Part of his most *Christian* Majesty, and of his *Catholic* Majesty, who shall examine all Grievances generally whatsoever, which the said Parties therein interested may form respectively, whether for the Restitution of Vessels seized or taken, or with respect to Commerce, Limits, or otherwise.

VIII. The said Commissaries shall finish punctually their Commission within the Space of three Years, or sooner if it can be done, to be computed from the Day of the Signing of the present Treaty; and this without any farther Delay, on any Motive or Pretext whatever.

IX. The Introducing of Garrisons into the Places of *Leghorn*, *Porto-Ferrajo*, *Parma*, and *Placencia*, to the Number of 6000 Men of his *Catholic* Majesty's Troops and in his Pay, shall be effectuated without Loss of Time; which Troops shall serve for the better securing and preserving of the immediate Succession of the said States in favour of the most Serene Infante *Don Carlos*, and to be ready to withstand any Enterprize and Opposition which might be formed to
the

the Prejudice of what has been regulated touching the said Succession.

X. The Contracting Powers shall forthwith use all the Applications which they shall judge to be consistent with the Dignity and Quiet of the most Serene Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and the Duke of *Parma*, to the end the Garrisons may be received with the greatest Tranquillity and without Opposition, as soon as they shall present themselves before the Places into which they are to be introduced.

The said Garrisons shall take an Oath to the present Possessors to defend their Persons, Sovereignty, Possessions, States, and Subjects, in every thing that shall not be contrary to the Right of Succession reserved to the Infante *Don Carlos*, and the present Possessors shall not demand or exact any thing that is contrary thereto.

The said Garrisons shall not meddle, directly or indirectly, under any Pretext whatsoever, in Affairs of the Political, OEconomical or Civil Government, and shall have most express Orders to render to the Great Duke of *Tuscany* and the Duke of *Parma*, all the Respects and Military Honours that are due to Sovereigns in their own Dominions.

XI. The Intent of introducing the said 6000 Men of his *Catholic Majesty's* Troops, and in his Pay, being to secure to the Infante *Don Carlos* the immediate Succession of the States of *Tuscany*, *Parma* and *Placencia*; his *Catholic Majesty* promises, as well for himself as his Successors, that as soon as the Infante *Don Carlos*, his Son, or such other who shall succeed to his Rights, shall be the quiet Possessor of those States, and in
Safety

Safety from all Invasion, and other just Grounds of Fear, he will cause to be withdrawn from the Places in those States the Troops which shall be his own, and not belonging to the Infante *Don Carlos*, or to him who shall succeed to his Rights, in such Manner, that thereby the said Succession or Possession may rest secure and exempt from all Events.

XII. The Contracting Powers engage to establish, according to the Rights of Succession which have been stipulated, and to maintain the Infante *Don Carlos*, or him to whom his Rights shall devolve, in the Possession and Enjoyment of the States of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placencia*, when he shall once be settled there, to defend him from all Insult, against any Power whatsoever, that might intend to disturb him; declaring themselves by this Treaty, Guarantees for ever of the Right, Possession, Tranquillity, and Quiet of the most Serene Infante, and of his Successors to the said States.

XIII. As to the other Particulars or Regulations concerning the keeping up of the said Garrisons once established in the States of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, as it is to be presumed that his *Catholic Majesty*, and the Great Duke, and Duke of *Parma*, will settle the same by an Agreement between themselves, their *Britannic* and most *Christian Majesties* Promise, that as soon as that Agreement shall be made, they will ratify and guaranty it, as well to his *Catholic Majesty*, as to the Great Duke and Duke of *Parma*, as if it were inserted Word for Word in the present Treaty.

XIV. The States General of the *United Provinces* shall be invited to come into the present Treaty and Articles. Such other Powers as shall
be

be agreed on, shall likewise be invited and admitted by Concert into the same Treaty and Articles.

The Ratification of the present Treaty shall be dispatched within the Space of six Weeks, or sooner if it can be done, to be reckoned from the Day of signing it.

In Witness whereof, we the under-written Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his *Britannic* Majesty, of his most *Christian* Majesty, and of his *Catholic* Majesty, by virtue of our full Powers, which have been communicated to each other, Transcripts of which shall be hereto annexed, have signed the present Treaty, and caused the Seals of our Arms to be affixed thereto. Done at *Seville*, the 9th Day of *November*, 1729.

W. Stanhope. Brancas. El Marq. de la Paz.

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

B. Keene.

D. Joseph Patinbo.

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

ABSTRACT of the Two Separate Articles.

I. Altho', conformably to the Preliminary Articles, it is said in the Fourth Article of the Treaty signed this Day, that the Commerce of the *English* Nation in *America* should be re-established on the foot of the Treaties and Conventions antecedent to the Year 1725; however, for the greater Exactness, it is farther declared by the present Article between their *Britannic* and *Catholic* Majesties, which shall have the same Force, and be under the same Guaranty as the Treaty signed this Day, that under that general Denomination are comprehended, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded at *Utrecht* the 13th of *July*, and 9th of *December* 1713, in which are comprised the Treaty

of 1667, made at *Madrid*, and the Cédulas therein mentioned; the latter Treaty made at *Madrid* the 14th of *December*, 1715; as also the particular Contract, commonly called the *Asiento*, for bringing Negro Slaves into the *Spanish Indies*, which was made the 26th of *March*, 1713, in Consequence of the Twelfth Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and likewise the Treaty of Declaration, touching that of the *Asiento*, made the 26th of *May*, 1716: All which Treaties mentioned in this Article, with their Declarations, shall from this Day (even during the Examination by the Commissaries) be and remain in their Force, Virtue and full Vigour; for the Observation of which, his *Catholic Majesty* shall cause to be dispatched forthwith, if they have not been dispatched, the necessary Orders and Cédulas to his Viceroy, Governors, and other Ministers to whom it shall appertain, as well in *Europe* as in the *Indies*, to the end that, without Delay or Interpretation, they may cause them to be observed and fulfilled.

In like manner his *Britannic Majesty* promises and engages to publish the necessary Orders, if any be wanting, for re-establishing the Commerce of the Subjects of *Spain* in all the Countries under his Dominion, on the foot specified by the said Treaties, and for causing them to be exactly observed and fulfilled.

II. Consequently, all Ships, Merchandizes and Effects, which shall not have been taken or seized on Account of unlawful Commerce, and which shall now be proved, by authentic Proofs and Documents, to have been detained, seized or confiscated in the Ports of *Spain*, either in *Europe* or in the *Indies*, and namely the Ship *Prince Frederic* and her Cargo, if they have not been restored already, shall be immediately restored, in the same
Kind

Kind as to those Things which shall be found still remaining in that Condition ; or in Default thereof, the just and true Value of them, according to their Valuation, which, if it was not made at the Time, shall be regulated by the authentic Informations which the Proprietors shall exhibit to the Magistrates of the Places and Towns where the Seizures were made: His *Britannic* Majesty promising the like on his part, as to all Seizures, Confiscations, or Detentions which may have been made contrary to the Tenor of the said Treaties: Their said *Britannic* and *Catholic* Majesties agreeing, that with respect to the like Seizures, Confiscations or Detentions on either side, the Validity of which may not yet have been sufficiently made out, the Discussion and Decision of them shall be referred to the Examination of the Commissaries, to do therein according to Right, upon the foot of the Treaties here above mentioned.

The present Separate Articles shall have the same Force, as if they were inserted Word for Word in the Treaty concluded and signed this Day. They shall be ratified in the same Manner, and the Ratification of them shall be exchanged at the same Time as those of the said Treaty.

In Witness whereof, we the under-written Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his *Britannic* Majesty, of his most *Christian* Majesty, and of his *Catholic* Majesty, by virtue of our full Powers, have signed the present Separate Articles, and caused the Seals of our Arms to be put thereto. Done at *Seville* the 9th Day of *November*, 1729.

W. Stanhope. Brancas. El Marq. de la Paz.

(*L. S.*) (*L. S.*) (*L. S.*)

B. Keene.

D. Joseph Patinbo.

(*L. S.*)

(*L. S.*)

Letter from the Hague, dated Jan. 20. N. S. relating to certain Private Articles.

“ In my former I sent you the Articles of the
 “ Treaty of *Seville*, which by a *Private Article* is
 “ to be put in Execution by the 9th of *May*
 “ ensuing ; so that the Emperor has but a short
 “ Time to declare himself upon the principal
 “ Business of the said Treaty, viz. the Transport-
 “ ing of 6000 *Spanish* Troops to *Italy*, for the
 “ garrisoning of the Towns of *Leghorn*, *Porto*
 “ *Ferrajo*, *Parma* and *Placentia*, in order to se-
 “ cure the Succession of those three Duchies to
 “ *Don Carlos*. The Emperor thinks it hard and
 “ dishonourable to have Conditions forced upon
 “ him ; nevertheless he has promised by his Mi-
 “ nister to give a definitive Answer in a short
 “ Time. Whether his *Imperial* Majesty will be
 “ punctual or not, or whatever may be the Re-
 “ sult of the *German* Councils, *Spain* will suffer
 “ no Disappointment ; for they are preparing
 “ with all Diligence an Embarcation of 50 Bat-
 “ talions of Infantry, and 50 Squadrons of Ca-
 “ valry, making in all 35,000 Men, for that
 “ Expedition, which are to be joined by six Ships
 “ of War, and six Gallies, with 3000 Land-
 “ Forces of the Crown of *France*, beside the
 “ proper *Quota's* from the rest of the Allies ; so
 “ that we are now sure Things cannot be held
 “ long in Suspence ; for if this Project be not
 “ done and finished by the Time prescribed, the
 “ main Design of the present Treaty will be in
 “ a manner frustrated.

“ Another *Private Article* there is, which will
 “ prove very favourable to the Trade of the S. S.
 “ Company in *England* ; perhaps it might be
 “ thought

“ thought a proper Expedient for making them
 “ some sort of Satisfaction for their Losses during
 “ the late Rupture ; but how far it will affect
 “ private Traders, is another Matter. By this
 “ Article, the Company is at Liberty to supply
 “ the Fair in *New Spain* with all *European* Com-
 “ modities, of which the usual Tax will be taken
 “ off, and they undertake to supply the Markets
 “ at 10 *per Cent.* cheaper than the Common
 “ Prices ; the Goods to be delivered *per Ad-*
 “ vance, and the Money to be paid at four Pay-
 “ ments. This will at least supplant the *English*
 “ Adventurers in the Galleons, and perhaps give
 “ them the Start of their Neighbours in that Com-
 “ merce. One Thing is remarkable, that there
 “ is not any mention made of *Gibraltar* on *Port*
 “ *Mahon*, neither in the *Public* Articles, or
 “ *Private.*”

Thus (according to *Post-Boy* of *January* 16) the
 Politicians of *Holland* are pleased to state these
 Matters ; the Truth of which we do not affirm.

*On the 13th Instant, his MAJESTY opened
 the Parliament with the following most Gra-
 cious SPEECH.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ I T is with great Satisfaction I acquaint you,
 “ that we have at length extricated Our-
 “ selves from the many Difficulties and Incon-
 “ veniencies that attended the uncertain State of
 “ Affairs in *Europe*, by having concluded an ab-
 “ solute Peace with the Crown of *Spain*.
 “ This Negotiation has been carried on, and
 “ finished, with a perfect Union, Harmony and
 “ Fidelity, between Me and my Allies, with no
 “ other

“ other View, but to prevent the Miseries and
 “ Confusion of a War, which if once kindled
 “ in *Europe*, it had been as hard to know the
 “ End, as to determine the Success of such a
 “ fatal Event.

“ As this Alliance is built upon the Founda-
 “ tion, and is agreeable to the Purport and In-
 “ tentions of former Treaties, without any Al-
 “ terations in the principal Articles, but such as
 “ tend to render more effectual what the Con-
 “ tracting Powers in the Quadruple Alliance
 “ were before engaged to see performed, it is
 “ very justly to be presumed, that from this hap-
 “ py Beginning, the great Work of a General
 “ Pacification will soon be perfect and com-
 “ plet.

“ But if contrary to Expectation, and in Re-
 “ sentment of the present Engagements any new
 “ Troubles, although with little Prospect of Suc-
 “ cess, should be raised in *Europe*, to oppose
 “ or disappoint the Execution of them, I am
 “ confident I shall not want the Support and
 “ Assistance of my Parliament in so just a Cause,
 “ which hath the joint Concurrence of so many
 “ considerable Powers, for the Honour and Cre-
 “ dit of the present Measures and their united
 “ Strength, in Maintenance of our mutual Sti-
 “ pulations.

“ In the mean time I can assure you, that I
 “ have made it my first Care, to consult the im-
 “ mediate Interests of these my Kingdoms, pre-
 “ ferable to any other Considerations, and at
 “ the Hazard of all other Events.

“ All former Treaties and Conventions made
 “ with *Spain* in favour of our Trade and Navi-
 “ gation, are renewed and confirmed, not only
 “ a free and uninterrupted Exercise of our Com-
 “ merce

“ merce for the future, is restored, but just and
 “ ample Restitution and Reparation, for unlaw-
 “ ful Seizures and Depredations, are expressly
 “ stipulated and agreed to ; in general, all Rights,
 “ Privileges and Possessions, in any Manner be-
 “ longing to Me and my Allies, are solemnly re-
 “ established, confirmed and guarantied, and
 “ not one Concession is made to the Prejudice
 “ of Me or my Subjects.

“ By this Means a Foundation is laid for re-
 “ moving all former Animosities and Misun-
 “ derstandings between the Kingdoms of *Great-*
 “ *Britain* and *Spain* ; and it is not at all to be
 “ doubted, but that by a faithful Execution of
 “ our reciprocal Engagements, a perfect Friend-
 “ ship betwixt the two Nations, united by the
 “ common Ties of mutual Interest, may be more
 “ strongly established and cemented than ever.

“ And that my Subjects might reap the ear-
 “ liest Fruits of this advantageous Peace, I gave
 “ Orders for the immediate Reduction of a
 “ great Number of my Land Forces, and for
 “ laying up and discharging a great Part of my
 “ Fleet.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“ This will make a considerable Saving in
 “ the Expence of the current Year, and I hope
 “ it will give a general Satisfaction to my Peo-
 “ ple, as it is a most sensible Pleasure to Me.
 “ The proper Estimates shall be laid before you ;
 “ and I make no doubt but you will grant Me
 “ the necessary Supplies, and enable Me to make
 “ good my Engagements with my Allies in such
 “ Manner as shall be most effectual for the pub-
 “ lic Service, and most easy to your Fellow-
 “ Subjects.

“ Now

“ You will see by the Accounts that will be
 “ laid before you, the State, Produce and Ap-
 “ plication of the Sinking-Fund, as far as has
 “ been hitherto directed by Act of Parliament ;
 “ and you will not fail to take into your Con-
 “ sideration, the farther Disposition of the grow-
 “ ing Produce. You are the best Judges, whether
 “ the Circumstances of the Sinking-Fund, and of
 “ the National Debt, will as yet admit of giving
 “ any Ease where the Duties are most grievous. I
 “ have the greatest Regard for the Sinking-Fund ;
 “ and I look with Compassion upon the Hard-
 “ ships of the poor Artificers and Manufacturers.
 “ I leave it to your Determination what may rea-
 “ sonably, and with due Caution be done, upon
 “ this critical Consideration,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ That we may receive the natural Advan-
 “ tages of our present Situation, I must, in the
 “ strongest Manner recommend to you, a per-
 “ fect Unanimity among your selves, such as may
 “ intirely defeat the Hopes of our Enemies, both
 “ at Home and Abroad ; the groundless Insinuat-
 “ ions, Cavils, and Clamours, of some few ill de-
 “ signing Persons, to shake the Steadiness of those
 “ Powers, who are already my Allies, or to hin-
 “ der others from becoming so, will, by your
 “ Unanimity, be rendered ineffectual ; and I
 “ desire that the Affections of my People may
 “ be the Strength of my Government, as their
 “ Interest has always been the Rule of my Acti-
 “ ons, and the Object of my Wishes.”

Upon

Upon the House of Lords Address to his Majesty on the 14th ; He was pleased to return the following Answer.

My Lords,

“ I thank you for this Dutiful and Loyal Address. I doubt not but my Subjects will reap a great Advantage from the Treaty concluded with *Spain* ; and a faithful Execution of all that is stipulated in their Favour shall be my principal Care ; to which nothing will contribute more effectually, than the strong and affectionate Assurances you give me of your Support and Assistance, in case any Powers should, in Resentment of the Measures I have taken, endeavour to raise new Troubles.”

The House of Commons had also a most Gracious Answer to their Address, on the same Occasion.

To a second Address of Thanks from the Lords to his Majesty, on the 29th, He was graciously pleased to answer in the following Words.

My Lords,

“ I am glad the *Treaty* which I have, in Conjunction with my Allies, concluded with *Spain*, is so intirely to your Satisfaction : By a punctual Execution of our mutual Engagements, we shall establish a firm and lasting Friendship with that Crown, which will be of great Advantage to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom.

ADVICES from FOREIGN PARTS.

P E R S I A.

C O N T R A R Y to the Rumour spread some Time since, and inserted in our News-Papers, of the Defeat and Death of *Shah (a) Tamas*, the rightful *Sofi* of *Persia*, they now write from *Venice*, under *January 21. N. S.* That Advice is arrived there from *Constantinople*, dated the 2d of *December* past, that the young *Sofi* being re-inforced with the Troops of *Emir Mahmoud* (said to be the late Arch-Rebel *Emir (b) Weis's* Brother) who bears great Sway in the Province of *Candabar*, has actually defeated the Usurper *Eshref*, in three successive Battles, and possessed himself of the important Town (c) *Bender-Abassi* [not *Abassi*, as our News-Writers have rendered it] as also of several other Places; insomuch that he has now absolutely cut off *Eshref* from all Communication with *Ispahan*, and the Province of *Candabar*. They add, that the numerous Army of *Moguls*, &c. was on a full March, and was very near joining *Shah Tamas*, in order to assist and push his Conquests to the Recovery of his Throne. The *Sofi* has promised to *Mahmoud*, in Consideration of his signal Services, the Sovereignty of *Candabar*, long held in Fief by his Ancestors. *Shah Tamas* has already sent to the *Ottoman* Porte an *Embassador*, who has had Audience of the *Grand Vizier*; but as yet not of

(a) The true Name is *Tamasip*. (b) Rather *Aweis*. (c) That noted Port, opposite to *Ormuz*, or properly *Hormouz*, in the *Persian Gulph*, known to Europeans by its ancient *Persian* Name *Gomroon*: It was so named by the famous *Shah Abbas*, and signifies the Port of *Abbas*,

his *Ottoman* Highness: And a general *Divan* has been convened, to consider of the Subject of this Embassador's Commission; but the Sentiments, particularly of the Men of the Law, are much divided, whether they shall side with *Shah Tamas*, now the Scale begins to turn in his Favour, or stand to the Alliance they had contracted with the Usurper. "As, in all Probability, the decisive Blow will now be given, the long harassed *Persians* may shortly hope to be once more restored to a State of Tranquillity." We since learn that the Usurper *Eshref* has found Means to retreat to *Ispahan*, and that the *Sofi Tamas* has made himself Master of (a) *Casvin*, and other important Places, and waits only for the *Mogul* Army to attack *Ispahan*: As also, that at *Mosco* they are in Expectation of a formal Embassy from this victorious Prince.

T U R K Y.

As the almost daily Intelligences brought to the *Ottoman* Court, from the *Persian* Frontiers, are so various and even contradictory, that there is no forming a right Judgment; the Grand *Vizier* has dispatched away proper Messengers to learn the true State of Affairs in these Parts, particularly with regard to the Movements of *Shah Tamas*, whose Troops are affirmed to be actually laying Waste the Province of *Mezandran*. The Grand *Mogul* has sent a formidable Army (which some scruple not to magnify to 500,000 Fighting Men) in Favour of that Prince, and all there seems to be in greater Confusion than ever. We impatiently wait for some Certainties.

(a) A Regal City of Persia, in almost the Mid-Way between Tauris and Ispahan, about three Days easy Riding from the Caspian Sea, which from it derives its Name.

The Fortifications of *Nissa* and *Widdin*, in *Ser-via*, being compleated, and those Towns now judged to be in as defensible a Condition as most of the strongest Places in *Europe*, the Troops employed thereon are ordered into *Bulgaria*, to do the same at *Sophia* and *Nicopolis*. And the Attention this Court gives to the carrying on these Works, seems the sole Reason, why the new Imposts on Merchandizes are not yet taken off, tho' the *European* Ministers, here resident, have omitted no Applications to that Effect; but the Produce thereof is allotted to defray the Expences of securing those Frontiers against any Attempts of an Imperial Army, in case of a Rupture. Tho', if the general Voice of the *Turks*, and other Circumstances, are to be depended on, the *Ottoman* Porte seems determined religiously to maintain a firm Peace with the *Christian* Potentates, and particularly with the Emperor of the *Romans*. But as their Armaments, which have been vigorously pushed on, for several Months past, as well for Sea as for Land Service, are really very considerable, some will needs have it, that the *Sultan* has an Eye towards *Malta*. And certain it is, that the *Turkish* Squadron sent to cruise upon the *Maltese*, has Orders still to keep the Seas, those Cruisers having lately carried off several trading Vessels belonging to the Grand *Signor's* Subjects.

Notwithstanding what has been reported, the Regencies of *Algiers*, *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, have not now any Misunderstanding with the *Ottoman* Emperor, which Monarch has lately given them fresh Assurances of his Protection; tho' the *Algerines*, in particular, usually behave with no small Insolence, at all which the *Porte*, as not well able to remedy it, thinks fit to connive. In *Egypt*, indeed,

indeed, they are not a little apprehensive of a general Revolt, the People being greatly oppressed, and no Steps taken to redress their Grievances. And from *Vienna* they write, that a complete Victory has been obtained by the *Turks* over such of the *Malecontents* as had joined the *Arabs*, of whom they killed on the Spot 50,000, put to Flight the rest, and brought off all their Baggage. The same Letters add, that the Land and Sea Armaments of the *Ottomans* continue carrying on with the utmost Vigour; and that the *Khan* of *Crim-Tartary* has Orders to make ready to take the Field.

“As upon all proper Occasions which
 “seem to deserve particular Notice, we intend
 “to insert some *Remarks*; so in our next, we
 “may, perhaps, be able to give some better
 “Account, whereabouts the Storm is likely to
 “break. However, the *Venetians*, who are not
 “a little jealous, seem resolved not to be surpris-
 “ed, as in the last War, when they lost the
 “*Morea*, almost without striking a blow.” Grand
Cairo still holds out against *Kupruli Bascha*, sent
 from the *Ottoman* Court to quell the dangerous
 Rebellion in *Egypt*: But the Rebels in the Coun-
 try have been defeated and dispersed.

B A R B A R Y.

By what we can gather, these *African* Regions are, at present, tolerably quiet: Nor do we hear of any very considerable Number of Prizes lately taken by their Corsairs. To proceed in Order, from East to West, *Tripoli*, no longer in Dread of a second Bombardment from the *French*, is now menaced with a Land Visit from the *Bey* of *Tunis*, on account of some former Grudges, of which
 we

we know not the Particulars, but are only told, that he was lately at *Susa*, a Maritime Town of his, near a hundred Miles East of the Capital, where he was repairing the Castle. This successful Prince has at length intirely routed *Ali Basba* his Rebel Nephew, cut off Numbers of his Partisans, and forced him, from his Fastnesses in the Mountains of (b) *Wassalat*, to take Sanctuary in the Territories of the *Algerines*, by whom it is thought he will be delivered up; tho' certainly not without some very valuable Consideration, which he is abundantly able to make, provided he can but prevail on his miserly Disposition.

“ As I can say something, of my own Knowledge, concerning this *Bey* of *Tunis*, which may not be altogether unacceptable to the Curious, I shall first insert what I said on this Head, not long since, in the (c) *Daily Courant*, and then add some few Lines to the present Purpose. ”

The *Bey* having nothing farther to apprehend from without Doors, since his late prudent and timely Concessions to the *French*, nor from those about him, since the Pacification of the Com-motions raised in this Capital on account of *M. Grand Prés* abrupt Visit, Menaces and Demands, he set out with a well appointed Army, resolutely determined to attack and reduce by Force of Arms his revolted Nephew and his Adherents, who lay intrenched under a rugged and well peopled Mountain, named *Wassalat*, inhabited by warlike and indomable *Africans*. The Morning after his Arrival within Sight of the Revolters, he called a Council of War, at which he repre-

(b) Not Uset, as our Papers miscal it. (c) N. B. From Feb 25, to December 25, 1729, I wrote the *Courant*, and no longer.

sented to his Officers: " That it was a shameful
 " Indignity both to himself, and the gallant Body
 " of Troops under his Command, not yet to
 " have attempted the Destruction of a contemp-
 " tible Crew of Mutineers: That this their In-
 " action rendered the Rebels insolent, giving
 " them a Handle to imagine themselves formi-
 " dable; so that he was absolutely of Opinion,
 " that their falling on them, Sabre in Hand, was
 " not to be deferred a Moment longer." His
 Motion being generally approved, towards the
 Evening, he went with a Band of Cavalry to view
 the Enemies Encampment, which he found strong
 and defended with some Field-Pieces. Early next
 Morning, all being disposed for the intended On-
 set, he advanced at the Head of only 700 choice
 Men, and after a warm Dispute of four Hours
 and the Loss of sixty of his Followers, he forced
 the Intrenchment: But *Ali Basba* his Nephew, es-
 caped up the Mountain, and designs another
 Trial with his Uncle. Soon after, 100 of the
 Rebel Heads were sent to *Tunis*, as in Triumph;
 and the Prisoners are in Irons, the *Bey* intending
 to make Examples of them at his Return.

This politic *Bey*, whose Name is *Hassain aben*
Ali Turki, is the Son of a *Genoese* Renegado. He
 was from his Youth brought up in the Court of
Tunis, whereat he gradually advanced himself to
 divers of the most eminent Employes. He was
 lastly *Kayia*, or Lieutenant to *Morat III.* and *Ibra-*
him Sherif, his two immediate Predecessors in the
 Sovereignty of *Tunis*. From A. D. 1574, when
 the Spaniards lost the *Goletta*, to A. D. 1595,
 when *Morat I.* a Renegado of *Corfica*, usurped
 the supreme Authority from his Patron *Kara Os-*
men, the then *Dey*, who had made that his Fa-
 vourite *Bey*, or General of the Camps which ga-
 ther

ther in the Tributes from the Native *Moors* and *Arabs*, the State of *Tunis* was like that of *Algiers*, a Government merely *Turkish*, at the Head whereof presided a *Dev*, to whom (as now at *Algiers*) the *Beys* were subordinate. *Ibrahim Sherif*, a bold *Turk*, Commander, or *Aga* of the *Turkish* Cavalry, having, in 1702, exterminated the Family of the *Beys*, by assassinating the young Tyrant *Morat*, both his Kinsmen and his two young Children, was established *Bey* of *Tunis*, with general Applause. He marched with a Camp to *Tripoli*, and had almost reduced that City. In 1705, the *Algerines* came against him; and he, too rashly attempting, with only his Cavalry, to drive away their Camels, which were grazing at some Distance from their Camp, he had the Misfortune to be made Prisoner, and (together with one of his Brothers who commanded *Keff*, a Frontier Garrison) was carried in Irons to *Algiers*. Being afterwards set at Liberty, he attempted to re-enter *Tunis*; but was cut off, with his few Followers and his two Sons. The *Tunifines* no sooner heard of his falling into the Hands of their old Enemies the *Algerines*, but they unanimously elected *Hassain aben Ali Turki*, his Deputy, or Prime Minister, who, with much Prudence, Policy and Resolution, has surmounted many Difficulties, and maintained himself in that Dignity ever since. He has crushed the *Turks* (who in some of the preceding Reigns carried as high a Hand over the Natives as do those of *Algiers*) that their Number is at present very inconsiderable, scarce 4000, and their Authority still more so; insomuch that it is now no very great Novelty there to see a *Turk* buffeted by a *Moor* in *Tunis* Pay; whereas formerly there, and still at *Algiers*, the Case is extremely different.

The

The revolted Prince is Son to the *Bey's* only Brother. His Uncle was always extremely kind to him; having from his first Accession to the Throne of *Tunis*, married him to his Daughter, and given him the Command of all his Camps, with the Title of *Bey*, and never offered to remove him, even while his Father was conspiring against his Life; which unnatural Brother he has more than once pardoned the most unpardonable Practices; never inflicting on so incorrigible a Traytor, as he has been, any farther Punishment than confining him to the *Bordo*, or Palace. When the *Bey* made his then young Nephew *Bey* of the Camp, or Generalissimo, he told him he should hold that Employ till the Majority of his Infant Son; yet still continued him in it till last Year, when he bestowed the Generalship on his own Heir, and procured for his Nephew the Grand Signor's Commission for the *Bashalic*: Tho' indeed a *Basha* there is only a Cypher. This Exchange was by *Ali Bey* taken so heinously, that he ignominiously sent his Wife home to her Father; than which he could not have offered them both a greater Indignity.

There being no longer staying for *Ali Basha* at *Tunis*, after this gross Affront done to his Uncle and the Lady, he privately got away to the above named Mountains, and soon made a Party, whose Numbers and Boldness soon gave the *Bey* no small Uneasiness, and even defeated him once in the Field, where he lost upwards of seven Hundred Men.

Hassain Bey must unavoidably be most immensely rich: For besides his little Ostentation and remarkable Frugality he has, during his long Reign over that wealthy State, absolutely ingrossed the whole Trade of *Tunis*, with the *Europeans*,
H into

into his own Hands ; taking out his Tributes from the Country *Moors* and *Arabs*, in Corn, Oil, Wax, &c. at the Market Price ; all which are, by his deputed Officers, sold at vast Advantage to the *Christian* Traders. Bating his Avarice, he is no bad Prince ; being a strict observer of his Word, a Lover of Justice, and not cruel.

As, for more than two Hundred Years past, when the *Turks* first settled in *Barbary*, all the Misfortunes of *Tunis* have come from *Algiers* (for those two contiguous States love each other about just as well as People now-a-Days generally love their Neighbours) it cannot be supposed, that so great a Politician as *Hassain ben Ali* (how tenacious soever of his Mammon) will not endeavour to prevail with the *Algerines* (whom I know to be not any more inflexible to *valuable Considerations* than other People) to give up, or make away his Fugitive Nephew, who, supported by them, may otherwise prove so sore a Thorn in his Side. Of this I could produce divers notable Instances ; as may be done if I ever continue my *History of Algiers*.

Algiers seems to be very happy, under the prudent Administration of their pacific Regent, *Abdi Dey*, who is really a well-disposed Person. It was merely out of Regard to him, that the unruly Militia consented to the Delivery of the four *Dutch* Ships lately carried in by their Cruisers (tho' indeed we as yet hear of the actual delivering up of only two) under Pretext of some Default in their Passes. It seems the States have ordered the Admiral of their Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, to demand Satisfaction for the Insult : But one may guess at the Satisfaction that Gentleman will meet with there. — Few here, perhaps, know the main Reason why the *Algerines*

rines, in 1716, broke so abruptly, and with such seeming Perfidy, the Peace which, scarce three Years before, the *Hollanders* had so liberally paid for. As an Eye and Ear Witness, I can assure all who want to know it, that it was only because the Corsairs complained aloud, that ‘ They could
‘ meet with no Ships at Sea, whose Crews knew
‘ how to pronounce *Yaw*, and had Northern
‘ Complexions, without *Dutch Passes*.’—— To prevent all such Inconveniencies, due Care has been taken to regulate the Passes given to his Majesty’s trading Subjects.

It is remarkable, that, during the late Troubles in the *Tingitana*, between the Sons of the late Tyrant *Mulei Ishmael*, and the furious Bickerings of those inveterate Enemies the Native *Moors* and *Arabs*, and the insolent *Blacks* (which last, to the Number of 80, or 100,000 Horse, are the main Force of the *Mauritanian* Emperors, and the Executors of their Tyranny) neither of the Parties once offered to call in the *Algerines*, who would infallibly have turned the Scale. As to the rest, our Advices inform us, that *Mulei Abdellah* is now in quiet Possession of the Throne, and that no Part of the whole Empire held out against him, except the Province of *Sûs*.

R U S S I A.

The Eyes of all *Europe* seem, in great Measure, fixed on the suddain Marriage of the young Czar (who was born at *Petersburg*, on October 22. 1715) the Daughter of his Governor, Prince *Alexis Gregorewitz Dolgorucki*, a most deserving Princess, now entered her 20th Year.— Concerning these unforeseen Nuptials (which are said to have greatly disappointed the Expectations of a

certain Court in *Germany*) the following remarkable Particulars [from the *Amsterdam Gazette* of *January 3. N. S.*] may merit a Place in this Collection, viz.

On the twenty ninth of *November* past, N. S. his *Czarian Majesty* went, towards Evening, to the Apartment of Prince *Alexis*, who then kept his Chamber, being somewhat indisposed. Sitting down on that Prince's Bed, he said to him, ' Sir, ' I have a Request to make you, which I desire ' you will not deny me. I have an Inclination ' for Princess *Catarina*, your Eldest Daughter, ' and am come to demand her of you in Marriage." Prince *Alexis* threw himself at the young Monarch's Feet, to thank him for the great and unlooked for Honour he vouchsafed to do him and his Family, and then conducted him to his Daughter, and declared to her the Emperor's Demand. The Princess, tho' so surprized at this unexpected Novelty that she could scarce believe her Senses, soon recovered her self, and in the most graceful Terms imaginable, thanked his Imperial Majesty for the Choice he had been pleased to make of her Person: Upon which, among other obliging Expressions, the young Monarch said to her, ' What most charms me in you, Madam, ' is the Sweetness of your Temper, and your ' Modesty.' Next Day, about Noon, the Velt-Marshal *Dolgorucki*, who is looked on as Head of the *Dolgorucki* Family, made a very pathetic Harangue to the Princess *Catarina*, on this Occasion: Among other notable Admonitions, he said, ' Yesterday, Madam, you was my Niece, and I ' must now stile you my Sovereign. You hereby see in how short a Space of Time worldly ' Affairs may change. Let not the new Dignity ' to which you are going to be exalted, so dazzle ' you,

‘ you, as to impair that noble Modesty which
 ‘ advanced you to it. Our Family is sufficient-
 ‘ ly provided with the Gifts of Fortune, so that
 ‘ it needs not any Thing. Forget therefore that
 ‘ you are of it, and employ what Credit and In-
 ‘ terest you may have in doing Good to such as
 ‘ most deserve it, without regarding Name or
 ‘ Family.’ Worthy Sentiments!— The Con-
 summation of these important Nuptials is said to
 be fixed for some Time in *February*.

This must unavoidably be most ungrateful News
 to the unfortunate *Knez Menzikoff*, who is already
 devoured with Melancholy, to find the *Dolgorucki*
 Family, his most inveterate Enemies, advanced
 to those Honours he once thought himself sure of.

There is no farther Doubt but that his *Czarian*
 Majesty designs absolutely to make *Mosco* the Place
 of his ordinary Residence, which one need not have
 much of the Spirit of Prophecy to foretel, will
 prove the intire Ruin of what has cost such in-
 credible Pains, and immense Treasure, the fa-
 mous City of *Petersburg*, that grand *Emporium* of
 the *North*.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, of Janua-
ry 20. N. S.

‘ Tho’ there is little Likelihood of the good
 ‘ Success of the Conference of *Brunswick*, yet
 ‘ most People here flatter themselves the Diffe-
 ‘ rence between the Courts of *Hanover* and *Berlin*,
 ‘ which are certainly of no great Importance, will
 ‘ be terminated some other Way: The rather,
 ‘ because it is hardly credible, that either of the
 ‘ Parties should be inclined to enter into a War
 ‘ upon so slight a Ground. Mean while it is
 ‘ unquestionably true, that great Preparations are
 ‘ making

' making by the *Prussians* ; but perhaps this is
 ' done with some other View than to attack the
 ' Electorate of *Hanover*, whence they could reap
 ' no Advantage, but endanger the Ruin of their
 ' Country, and put all *Germany* in a Flame : For
 ' which Reason the Emperor uses all his Influ-
 ' ence with his *Prussian* Majesty to dissuade him
 ' from such an Enterprize ; the Success whereof
 ' we may hear before it be long.

' The Imperial Court begins to recover the
 ' Fright the first News of the Treaty of *Seville*
 ' put them into, upon Account of the Affairs of
 ' *Italy*. Nevertheless, the Military Preparations
 ' are continued throughout the Emperor's Here-
 ' ditary Countries, according to the ancient
 ' Maxim, *Pax queritur armis* ; though at the
 ' same time they terribly exhaust the Imperial
 ' Finances, now no longer supported by Subsidies
 ' from the Crown of *Spain*, to which the Treaty
 ' of *Seville* has put an intire Quiescence. How-
 ' ever, the Emperor's Councils are endeavouring
 ' to find out Ways and Means to supply this De-
 ' ficiency, well remembering the extraordinary
 ' Expence of maintaining a War in *Italy*,
 ' since that which terminated in the Peace of
 ' *Utrecht*. Upon the whole Matter, if Men may
 ' be permitted to reason coolly and impartially on
 ' the Subject, the Imperial Ministers must be ex-
 ' ceedingly at a Loss which Side of the Question
 ' to take in the present Situation of Affairs : For
 ' it is natural, on the one hand, for every Head
 ' of a Family to be desirous of transmitting down
 ' to his own Posterity the different Estates he is
 ' possessed of. Thus the Emperor, for Instance,
 ' tho' he has at present no Male-Heir, will
 ' doubtless endeavour to settle upon his Daugh-
 ' ters every Inch of Ground he is possessed of,
 ' whether

whether in *Italy*, *Hungary*, *Germany*, or the *Netherlands* : And the Great Duke of *Tuscany* says by his Family, *Valeat quantum valere potest* ; as much as to say, *Longest Liver take Broom Field*. It has been asserted some time ago, upon Occasion of mentioning these Affairs, that his Royal Highness the Great Duke's Intention was, to restore his Dutchy to its pristine Liberty of forming a Republic, or electing its own Duke, after the Extinction of the reigning Branch of his Family ; but the Truth of this we will not affirm. On the other hand, there is scarcely any Prince living, that cares to put on his *Night Cap* before he goes to *Bed*, or to have a Stranger introduced to him as a Successor, that instead of his *Nunc dimittis*, he may sing *Hicce oculis*, when he leaves the World. It is under this Apprehension, in all Probability, that the great Duke of *Tuscany* fires at the Design of settling the Infante *Don Carlos* in *Italy*. And for what regards the Emperor, his Councils are too sagacious to be ignorant of the natural Inclination of the People of those precious Morfels, *Naples* and *Sicily*, together with his Imperial Majesty's other Possessions in *Italy* ; and must consequently apprehend Danger from the Situation of so potent a Prince, as *Don Carlos*, with his Support, is likely to prove, between his Dominions in that Country. What Part the Court of *Sardinia* will take in this Affair, no body can yet say ; but after having observed to you, that in case the Emperor should think it necessary to form an Army in *Italy*, and oppose the Settlement of *Don Carlos*, the Prince of *Brunswick-Beveren*, his Imperial Majesty's Brother-in-Law, stands fairest to command it, we shall conclude what we have to say upon this Head, with some Account of the Duke of *Tuscany's* Family.

The

‘ The present Great Duke’s Name is *Giovanni Gaston*. He was born *May 24. (N.S.) 1671* ; and upon the 2d of *July 1697*, married *Anna-Maria-Francisca*, Daughter to *Julius Francis*, Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and Widow of *Philip William*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine* ; which Lady was born *June 24, 1672* : But he has no Issue.

‘ His Father was *Cosmo III.* late Duke of *Tuscany*. This was a Great and Wise Prince, and first obtained of the Emperor and the Pope the Title of *Royal Highness*, after his Ancestors had enjoyed that of *Great Duke* since the Year *1569*, when Pope *Pius V.* conferred the same upon his Grandfather’s Grandfather *Cosmo I.* This *Cosmo III.* was born *Aug. 4. 1642* ; and upon the 19th of *April 1661*, married *Marguerite-Louise*, Daughter of *Gaston Jean-Baptist* Duke of *Orleans*, who died some Years ago in *France*. He had several Brothers ; but they being all dead without Issue, except the Cardinal *de Medicis*, whose Name was *Francesco-Maria*, born *Nov. 12. 1660*. That Gentleman resigned the Purple in *1709*, and married a Princess frequently mentioned in our News-Papers ; to wit, *Leonora*, Daughter to *Vincente* Duke of *Guastalla* ; but he died without Issue, *Feb. 3. 1711*.

‘ However, the present Great Duke had at that time an Elder Brother alive, named *Ferdinand*, Hereditary Prince of *Tuscany*, who was born *Aug. 9. 1663*, and married (*Nov. 25. 1688.*) *Violante-Beatrix, Maria-Teresa*, Daughter of *Ferdinand-Maria*, Elector of *Bavaria* (born *Jan. 13. 1673*, and still surviving) but he died without Issue also, *Oct. 30. 1713*.

N. B. The States-General have acceded to the Treaty of *Seville*.

The

An Account of the Number of Ships, and their Success. which have gone, from Holland to Greenland, on the Whale Fishery; from the Year 1683, to the Year 1724, both inclusive.

Anno.	Ships.	Taken.	Lost.	N ^o of Fish.	Quarteals.	Price of Train-Oil.		Price of Pins.	
1683	242		11	1343	43540				
4	246		11	1185	44732				
5	212		23	1383 $\frac{1}{4}$	55960				
6	189		11	639	29543				
7	194		6	617	23211				
8	214		7	345	14600				
9	163		11	243	10120				
90	117		5	818 $\frac{1}{2}$	34960				
1	2								
2	32			62	2748				
3	89	26	8	175	8440				
4	62			156 $\frac{1}{4}$	7562				
5	96	3		201	9106	Guilders per Quarter.		Guild per C.	
6	100	1	6	380	14975				
7	111	2	8	1274 $\frac{1}{2}$	42281	30	a 31	70	a
8	140		6	1488 $\frac{1}{2}$	55987	24	a 26	54	a
9	151		3	775 $\frac{1}{2}$	30854	36	a 37	60	a
1700	173		1	914	36721	37	a 41	49	a
1	206		12	2071 $\frac{1}{2}$	67474	31	a 33	83	a
2	224	3	5	687 $\frac{1}{2}$	23549	36	a 40	65	a
3	207	17	6	644	24484	39		60	a
4	130		1	653	23514	41	a 42	35	a 36
5	157	4	3	1678	51472	30		53	a 54
6	151	2	1	466	15630	40	a 43	68	a 69
7	131		1	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	5925	58	a 60	61	a 62
8	121		1	533	20960	53			70
9	126		3	189 $\frac{1}{4}$	7977	75	a 82	93	a 105
10	137	3	1	63	3414	100	a 96 a 80	70	a 56
11	118		2	638	20810	50	a 42 a 39	70	a 60
12	108		4	368 $\frac{1}{4}$	14564	42	a 40	78	a 80
13	94	6	5	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	12833	49 $\frac{1}{2}$		110	a 118
14	108		3	1239 $\frac{1}{2}$	36661	40	a 50	100	a 130
15	132		4	702	25207	40	a 46	108	a 90
16	153			535	20262	40	a 47	117	a 122
17	178		6	394	14394	52		158	a 150
18	194		8	284	13081	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	a 53	160	a 156
19	181		3	308	9750	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	a 54	190	a 210
20	169		5	315	9945	50	a 46	210	a 206
21	150		2	665 $\frac{1}{2}$	22947	37	a 36	150	a 143
22	154		3	973 $\frac{1}{4}$	33445	28	a 29	102	a 108
23	190		6	201	8988	36	a 38	180	a 195
24	172		4	223	9470	32	a 35	160	a 170
6224		67	206	26213 $\frac{1}{4}$	962087				

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The following Memorial relating to the Court of Marshalsea of the King's Household, held in the Borough of Southwark, was written by Mr. Aſgill.

BY Articul. ſuper Chart. 28 Ed. I. *The Stewards and Marshals of the King's Houſe, ſhall not hold Plea of Freehold, Debt, Covenant, or Contract; but only of Treſpaſs done in the Houſe or Verge, or of Contracts and Covenants when both Parties are of the Houſe.*

And the Steward ſhall from henceforth take no Cognizance of Debt, or other Things, but of the People of the ſame Houſe.

And if any thing be done contrary to this Act, it ſhall be void.

By 13 R. II. *The Jurisdiction of the Steward and Marshal of the King's Houſe ſhall extend no farther than 12 Miles from the King's Lodgings.*

(Which Extent every way makes the whole Diameter thereof 72 Miles in Circumference.)

By 15 H. VI. *In a Suit commenced before the Steward and Marshal of the King's Houſe, the Defendant ſhall not be eſtopped to plead, That the Plaintiff or he are not of the King's Houſe.*

Notwithſtanding all which, this Court doth execute their Proceſs againſt any of the Subjects (not being Peers) reſiding, coming, or being within the Diameter of their Jurisdiction (except within the City of London) altho' neither Plaintiff or Defendant are of the Houſhold.

To which the Defendants are not admitted to plead (as directed by 15 H. VI. till they have given ſpecial Bail of two Houſe-Keepers within the Limits aforeſaid (exclusive of the City of London.

Which if the Defendants cannot procure, they are committed to the Priſon of that Court called the *Marshalsea*.

And in truth not only the Defendants, but many Practicers, of the Law, are ignorant of the Rights to this Plea.

Which being a foreign Plea, must also be signed by Counsel.

By reason of all which there are usually a great Number of Prisoners in that Jail, without any Causes of Action, the pretended Causes being *coram non Judice*, as not cognizable in that Court.

Being not only a Grievance upon the Subjects, but an Usurpation upon the Law itself, and an Incroachment upon the Jurisdiction of the King's Court at *Westminster*, who holds Pleas of the greatest Causes, and upon the inferior Courts, who hold Pleas of the lesser.

Which gave occasion to the Lord Chief Justice *Holt* to declare that Court a common Nuisance, presentable by a Grand Jury.

And tho' the great Officers thereof, and those deriving under them, are too mighty for their Prisoners to lift up their Heels against them.

Yet the House of Commons (as the Grand Inquest of the Kingdom) have Right to inquire into, and have Redress of this Grievance (if they find it to be so.)

Which Redress (as is conceived) may be done by the following (or like) Clause to be inserted in any Act, *viz.*

‘ That from henceforth, in all Suits commenced before the Steward or Marshal of the King's House, the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the Writs therein named, shall be so named with an Addition of the King's Household; and that the Defendant upon Entering an Appearance, and Filing Common Bail, shall be admitted to the Plea directed by the Stat. 15 *H. VI.* That the Plaintiff or he are not of the Household; which Plea shall

‘ shall be received without being signed by Counsel. And if the Plaintiff neglect or refuse to join Issue thereon, or that on Trial thereof a Verdict go against him, the Defendant shall be discharged, and the Plaintiff pay Costs.

Against which Redress no Offence can be justly taken, the same being no Suppression of, or Infringement upon, the Jurisdiction of that Court; but only a Memorandum for them to keep themselves within the due Bounds of their Original Institution.

And there seeming to be a Spirit raised in the present Legislature, to be canonized as Authors of a Jubilee, for Redemption and Relief of Captives in Debt and Prison, so far as Justice and Mercy may meet together in doing it,

Is a Dictate for me to vent this *Memorial* at this Time: Which, tho’ it should not meet with present Success, I have had the Satisfaction of bearing my Testimony in it.

The Dissolution of Monasteries, and the taking away the Court of Wards, did neither of them succeed upon the first or second Instance made for them.

And if the Cries and Clamours of Monks and Friars had not prevailed against the first, or of Masters of Request and Escheators against the last, they might both of them have remained to this Day.

JOHN ASGILL.

The Regulation of J A I L S.

A Table of F E E S to be taken by the Jailer or Keeper of the *Marshalsea* Prison in *Southwark*, in the County of *Surrey*, for any Prisoner or Prisoner’s Commitment, or coming in Jail, or Chamber-Rent there, or Discharge from thence, in any Civil Action; settled and established the

20th Day of *November*, in the Third Year of the Reign of his Majesty King *George II.* *Anno Dom.* 1729, pursuant to a late Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.*

To the Knight Marshal, the Fee of $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 1 & 8 & 0 \end{matrix}$ upon the Discharge of every Prisoner charged with one or more Actions. $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 1 & 8 \end{matrix}$

To the Keeper for his Care and safe Custody of every Prisoner, to be taken upon the Discharge of such Prisoner, on the first Action $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 4 & 8 \end{matrix}$ 4 s. 8 d.

To the Porter or Turnkey on the like Discharge, $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{matrix}$ 1 s. 6 d.

To the Keeper the Fee of $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 3 & 8 \end{matrix}$ 3 s. 8 d. upon the Discharge of such Prisoner with one or more Actions after the first.

To the Porter or Turnkey on the like Discharge, $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$ 1 s.

To the Clerk for entring the Discharge of a Prisoner, upon one or more Actions, $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$ 1 s.

To the Keeper for the Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets for each Prisoner, if provided by the Jailer at the Request of the Prisoner, for the first Night on the Master-Side of the said Prison, $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{matrix}$ 6 d.

And every Night after the first Night $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{matrix}$ 3 d.

And if two lie in a Bed, $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{matrix}$ 2 d. each

No other Fee for the Use of Chamber, Bed, Bedding or Sheets, or upon the Commitment or Discharge of any Prisoner on any Civil Action.

Signed,

$\begin{matrix} R. Raymond, \\ R. Eyre, \\ Tho. Pengelly, \end{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} R. Raymond, \\ R. Eyre, \\ Tho. Pengelly, \end{matrix}} \right\} \begin{matrix} Palmerston, \\ Ar. Onslow, \\ W. Jolliff. \end{matrix}$

POULTRY

POULTRY COMPTER.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Every Prisoner in the best Ward on the Master-Side, shall pay to the Keeper for his Entrance Fee	0	3	0
To the Turnkey 1 s. upon such Entrance	0	1	0
Every Prisoner in the best Ward on the Master-Side, to pay to the Keeper for his Discharging Fee	0	6	10
To the Turnkeys upon such Discharge	0	1	0
Every Prisoner in the best Ward on the Master Side, who at his own Desire shall have a Bed to himself, to pay for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, to the Keeper <i>per Week</i>	0	2	6
If two in a Bed, and no more, for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, each to pay the Keeper <i>per Week</i>	0	1	3

In the Second Ward on the Master Side.

To the Keeper for their Entrance, each to pay	0	3	0
To the Keeper on their Discharge	0	6	10
To the Turnkeys upon such Discharge	0	2	0
Every such Prisoner, who at his own Desire shall have a Bed to him or herself, to pay for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, to the Keeper <i>per Week</i>	0	2	4
If two in a Bed, and no more, to pay for the Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, to the Keeper each <i>per Week</i> .	0	1	2

In

In the Ward commonly called the Fifteenpenny-Ward.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Entrance nothing	0	0	0
When Discharged to the Keeper	0	6	0
To the Turnkeys upon such Discharge	0	2	0
Every such Prisoner, who at his own Desire shall have a Bed to him or herself, to pay to the Keeper for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, <i>per</i> Week	0	1	3
If two in a Bed, and no more, then each to pay for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, <i>per</i> Week.	0	0	7½

In the Fourth, or Common Ward.

For Entrance and Lodging	0	0	0
When Discharged, to the Keeper	0	6	0
To the Turnkeys on such Discharge	0	2	0
No other Fee for the Use of Chamber, Bed, Bedding, or Sheets, or upon the Commitment or Discharge of any Prisoner, or any Civil Action.			

The Table for *Woodstreet Compter* is the same with this *verbatim*, only the Second Ward is called thus:

In the Second Ward, or the Knights and Ladies Apartment.

There is no other Difference whatsoever, and settled the same Day.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Every Prisoner shall pay at his first coming in, to the Keeper	0	1	0
Every Prisoner shall pay for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, in the best Rooms, called the Master's Side, being two in a Bed, and no more, each <i>per</i> Week	0	1	3

Every

Every Prisoner who at his own Desire has a Bed to himself, in any of the best Rooms called the Master's Side, shall pay for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, *per Week*

l. s. d.

0 2 6

Every Prisoner in the second Lodging, called the Common Side, shall pay for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, *per Night*

0 0 1½

Every Prisoner who at his own Desire has a Bed to himself, in the second Lodgings, or Common Side, shall pay for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, *per Night*

0 0 3

Every Prisoner in the meanest Ward shall pay for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, two in a Bed, and no more, each *per Night*

0 0 1

Every Prisoner in the meanest Ward, who at his own Desire has a Bed to himself, shall pay for Chamber-Rent, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, *per Night*

0 0 2

If the Prisoners on the Master-Side find their own Beds, Bedding and Sheets, which the Keeper is in no sort to hinder them of, then they shall pay for Chamber-Room, if more Beds than one in a Room, each *per Week*

0 0 3

If the Prisoner at his own Desire has a Room to himself, on the Master-Side, and provides himself Bed, Bedding and Sheets, which the Keeper is in no sort to hinder him of, then he shall pay for Chamber-Room *per Week*

0 0 4

If

If the Prisoner by his Inability can only provide himself a Couch, he shall pay for Chamber-Room no more *per* Week than

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
0	0	1

Every Prisoner to pay for his Discharge, to the Keeper

0	2	0
---	---	---

No other Fee for the Use of Chamber-Room, Bed, Bedding or Sheets, or upon the Commitment or Discharge of any Prisoner on any Civil Action.

Signed,

<i>Edward Becker,</i> <i>Robert Alsop,</i> <i>John Barnard,</i> <i>Robert Raymond,</i> <i>R. Eyre,</i> <i>Thomas Pengelly,</i>	}	Aldermen of this City. Lord Chief Justices. Lord Chief Baron.
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N E W G A T E.

Every Prisoner, on the Master-Side, shall pay to the Keeper for his Entrance Fee

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
0	3	0

Every Prisoner, on the Master-Side, shall pay for Chamber Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, to the Keeper, there being two in a Bed, and no more, each *per* Week

0	1	3
---	---	---

Every Prisoner, on the Master-Side, who at his own Desire shall have a Bed to himself, shall pay to the Keeper for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, *per* Week

0	2	6
---	---	---

Every Debtor shall pay to the Keeper for Discharge and Fee

0	6	10
---	---	----

And to all the Turnkeys 2 *s.* and no more

0	2	0
---	---	---

No other Fee for the Use of Chamber-Room, Bed, Bedding and Sheets, or upon the Commitment or Discharge of any Prisoner upon any Civil Action.

The Prisoners on the *Common-Side* pay no Chamber Rent, all finding their own Beds and Sheets; but must pay the same Fees for their Commitment or Discharge, as those on the *Master-Side*.

THE
New Political State
OF
GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

For the Month of FEBRUARY, 1730.

There having been frequent Occasion of late to revive the Mention of the Quadruple Alliance; and particularly, as containing the very Terms upon which the Emperor insists, and to which he will invioably adhere, it may not be improper to insert the same, for the Perusal of such as have not by them the said Treaty;



HE most serene and most potent King of Great Britain, Duke of Brunswic Lunenburg, Elector of the Holy Empire, &c. The most serene and most potent the most Christian King, and the High and Mighty Lords the States-General, being confederated for the Maintenance of the Peace by the Triple Alliance of

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the

the 4th of *January* 1717, have not bounded their Views and Cares to the Tranquility of their own Dominions only; but being persuaded that it could not long subsist, if most of the other States of *Europe* were at War with one another; and being moreover alarmed at the new Troubles that are raised in *Italy*, and at the fatal Consequences that might attend the War betwixt his *Imperial* Majesty and his *Catholic* Majesty, have, in order to prevent so great a Calamity, and to take the only solid Measures which can put a stop to the War, made between them the Treaty, of which the Tenor follows.

Their *Britannic* and most *Christian* Majesty, and their *High-Mightinesses*, having taken such wise Measures for restoring and securing the Repose of *Europe*; and his *Imperial* Majesty having entered thereinto, the said Four Powers, out of a true Desire of the Public Safety, and in order not to abandon a Work of which they have laid such solid Foundations, were persuaded that they ought to continue united, to support and carry it to Perfection; and to do this with the greater Concert and Harmony, they have agreed on a particular Alliance among themselves, for maintaining the Peace, the Articles whereof follow.

‘ I. There shall be between their *Imperial*, *Britannic* and most *Christian* Majesties, and their
 ‘ *High-Mightinesses* the Lords the *States-General*
 ‘ of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*,
 ‘ their Heirs and Successors, a most strict Alliance, for the reciprocal Preservation of their
 ‘ Dominions and Subjects, and for maintaining
 ‘ the Peace; so that the high Allies may endeavour to advance the mutual Interest and Advantage

‘ vantage of one another, and to prevent and re-
 ‘ pel all Sorts of Injury and Loss.

‘ II. To this end the Treaties of *Utrecht* and
 ‘ *Baden* are here referred to, and confirmed, so
 ‘ as they may subsist entirely, and in full Force
 ‘ and Vigour, except in such Points as the Public
 ‘ Weal does indispensably require them to be al-
 ‘ tered in by the present Treaty: Provided al-
 ‘ ways, that the Treaty of Alliance concluded at
 ‘ *London* the 5th of *May* 1716, betwixt their *Im-*
 ‘ *perial* and *Britannic* Majesties, shall continue in
 ‘ full Force and Vigour in its whole Extent, as
 ‘ well as the Treaty of Alliance concluded at the
 ‘ *Hague* the 14th of *January* 1717, betwixt their
 ‘ *Britannic* and most *Christian* Majesties, and the
 ‘ Lords the *States-General*.

‘ III. His most *Christian* Majesty promises for
 ‘ himself, his Heirs and Successors, in Conjun-
 ‘ tion with his *Britannic* Majesty, and the Lords
 ‘ the *States-General*, That he never will, directly
 ‘ nor indirectly, disturb his *Imperial* Majesty, his
 ‘ Heirs, or Successors, in any of the Dominions
 ‘ which he possesses according to the Treaties of
 ‘ *Utrecht* and *Baden*, or those which he shall pos-
 ‘ sess by vertue of this present Treaty; and to
 ‘ guaranty all the Dominions and Rights which
 ‘ he possesses, and shall possess, by vertue of those
 ‘ three Treaties, either in *Germany*, the *Nether-*
 ‘ *lands*, or in *Italy*: Their *Britannic* and most
 ‘ *Christian* Majesties, and their *High-Mightinesses*,
 ‘ engaging themselves to defend them against all
 ‘ those who shall attack them, and to furnish his
 ‘ *Imperial* Majesty in that case with the Assistance
 ‘ which he shall stand in need of, according to the
 ‘ Conditions and Repartition herein after stipulat-
 ‘ ed. They likewise promise and oblige them-
 ‘ selves to give no Protection or Asylum in any

' Part of their Dominions to such of his *Imperial*
 ' Majesty's Subjects, who are or shall be by him
 ' declared Rebels ; and in case any such shall be
 ' found in their Dominions, they promise to give
 ' the necessary Orders to make them depart the
 ' same in eight Days, after being thereunto re-
 ' quired by his *Imperial* Majesty.

IV. ' His *Imperial* Majesty reciprocally promises
 ' for himself, his Heirs and Successors, in Con-
 ' junction with his *Britannic* Majesty, and the
 ' Lords the *States-General*, never to disturb, di-
 ' rectly nor indirectly, his most *Christian* Majesty
 ' in any of the Dominions which the Crown of
 ' *France* does actually possess, and to guaranty
 ' and defend the same against all those who shall
 ' attack them, and in that case to furnish the Sup-
 ' plies which his most *Christian* Majesty shall stand
 ' in Need of, according to what is herein after sti-
 ' pulated. And in like manner their *Imperial* and
 ' *Britannic* Majesties, and the Lords the *States-*
 ' *General*, do promise and engage themselves to
 ' maintain, guaranty, and defend the Right of
 ' Succession to the Kingdom of *France*, accord-
 ' ing to the Articles of the Treaties concluded at
 ' *Utrecht*, the 11th of *April* 1713 ; obliging them-
 ' selves to support the said Succession according as
 ' it was settled by the Renunciation of his *Catholic*
 ' Majesty the 5th of *March* 1712, by the Act of
 ' the *Cortes of Spain*, of the 9th of the Month and
 ' Year aforesaid, and by the Laws made in Con-
 ' sequence thereof, the 8th of *March* 1713, and
 ' by the said Treaties of *Utrecht*, against all those
 ' who shall disturb or contest the same with him
 ' who is thereunto called by the said Renunciation
 ' of the *Catholic* King, by the said Acts made in
 ' Consequence of the said Treaties, for maintain-
 ' ing and defending him ; and for that end to fur-
 ' nish

' nish him with the Supplies proportioned to his
 ' Wants, which shall be required according to the
 ' Repartition herein after stipulated. And like-
 ' wise, if the Case require it, to make use of all
 ' their Forces for that end, and to declare War
 ' against him who shall dispute the said Succession.
 ' their *Imperial* and *Britannic* Majesties, and their
 ' *High-Mightinesses*, do also oblige themselves to
 ' give no Protection or Asylum in any Part of
 ' their Dominions to such of his most *Christian*
 ' Majesty's Subjects, who are or shall be declared
 ' Rebels; and in case any such be found in their
 ' Dominions, they promise to give the necessary
 ' Orders to make them depart the same in eight
 ' Days, after they shall be thereunto required in
 ' the Name of his most *Christian* Majesty.

' V. Their *Imperial* and most *Christian* Majesties,
 ' and the Lords the *States-General*, engage for
 ' themselves, their Heirs and Successors, to main-
 ' tain and guaranty the Succession to the King-
 ' dom of *Great-Britain*, as 'tis established by the
 ' Laws of the Kingdom in the House of his *Brit-*
 ' *tannic* Majesty, who now reigns, and also to
 ' guaranty all the Dominions which his *Britannic*
 ' Majesty possesses, and to give no Asylum or Re-
 ' treat in any Part of their Dominions to the Per-
 ' son, who during the Life of King *James II.* took
 ' the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and since his Death,
 ' the Title of King of *Great-Britain*, nor to the
 ' Descendants of the said Person, in case he shall
 ' have any; promising likewise for themselves,
 ' their Heirs and Successors, never to aid the said
 ' Person, nor his Descendants, directly or indi-
 ' rectly, by Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships,
 ' Soldiers, Mariners, or in any other manner
 ' whatsoever, nor likewise, in any sort, such as
 ' may have Commission from the said Person or
 ' his

his Descendants, to disturb the Government of his *Britannic* Majesty, or the Repose of his Dominions, either by open War, secret Conspiracies, exciting Seditions and Rebellions, or by committing Pyracies against the subjects of his *Britannic* Majesty. In which last case his *Imperial* Majesty obliges himself not to suffer any Retreat to be given to the said Pyrates in the Ports of the *Netherlands*, and his most *Christian* Majesty, and the Lords the *States-General* oblige themselves in like manner, with relation to the Ports in their Dominions, as his *Britannic* Majesty obliges himself to give no Retreat in any Port of his Dominions to Pyrates, who may cruize on the Subjects of their *Imperial* and most *Christian* Majesties, and their *High-Mightinesses*.

In fine, their *Imperial* and most *Christian* Majesties, and the Lords the *States-General*, oblige themselves to give no Protection or Asylum in any Part of their Dominions to those of his *Britannic* Majesty's Subjects, who are, or shall be declared Rebels; and in case any such shall be found in the Dominions of their *Imperial* and most *Christian* Majesties, and their *High-Mightinesses*, they promise to give the necessary Orders to make them depart in eight Days, after being thereunto required in the Name of his *Britannic* Majesty: And in case his *Britannic* Majesty be attacked in any Part of his Dominions, their *Imperial* and most *Christian* Majesties, and the Lords the *States-General*, oblige themselves to furnish him the Supplies herein after stipulated, and his Descents with the like, in case they be disturbed in the Succession of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*.

‘ VI. Their *Imperial, Britannic, and most Cbri-*
‘ *stian* Majesties oblige themselves, their Heirs
‘ and Successors, to guaranty and defend all the
‘ Dominions and Rights which their *High-Migh-*
‘ *tinesses* do actually possess, against all those who
‘ shall disturb and attack them, and in that case
‘ to furnish them with the Supplies herein after
‘ stipulated. Their *Imperial, Britannic, and most*
‘ *Christian* Majesties do, in like manner, oblige
‘ themselves to give no Protection or Asylum in
‘ any Part of their Dominions, to such of their
‘ *High-Mightinesses* Subjects, who are or shall be
‘ declared Rebels ; and in case any such be found
‘ in their Dominions, they promise to give the
‘ necessary Orders to make them depart the same
‘ in eight Days, after being thereunto required in
‘ the Name of their *High-Mightinesses*, provided that
‘ what was stipulated touching the Rebels in this
‘ Article, and in those preceding, shall not be
‘ understood of those who are actually in the Ser-
‘ vice of any of the Treating Powers before the
‘ Signing of this present Treaty.

‘ VII. If any one of the Four Treating Powers
‘ be attacked or disturbed in the Possession of their
‘ Dominions, either by unjust Violence to their
‘ Subjects, or Ships and Dominions by Sea or by
‘ Land, by any Prince or State whatever, the three
‘ other Powers shall employ their Offices as soon as
‘ thereunto required, to procure them Justice, and
‘ to prevent the Aggressor from continuing his
‘ Hostilities ; but if friendly Office be not suffi-
‘ cient for the Reconciliation of the two Parties,
‘ and for the Satisfaction and Reparation of the
‘ injured Power, the High Treaters shall furnish
‘ to their Ally, who is attacked, in two Months
‘ after being thereunto required, the following
‘ Succours, jointly or separately, *viz.*

‘ His

‘ His *Imperial* Majesty 8000 Foot, and 4000
 ‘ Horse; his *Britannic* Majesty 8000 Foot, and
 ‘ 4000 Horse; his most *Christian* Majesty 8000
 ‘ Foot, and 4000 Horse; and the Lords the
 ‘ *States-General* 4000 Foot, and 2000 Horse.

‘ But if the Power that is attacked, instead of
 ‘ Troops, desires Ships of War, or Transports,
 ‘ or Subsidies in ready Money, he shall have his
 ‘ free Choice, and be furnished with Ships, as
 ‘ aforesaid, or Money, in Proportion to the Ex-
 ‘ pence of the Troops. The Treating Powers
 ‘ agree, that 1000 Foot, shall be valued at 10000
 ‘ *Dutch* Florens *per* Month, and 1000 Horse at
 ‘ 30000 *Dutch* Florens *per* Month; and that the
 ‘ same Proportion shall be observed with respect
 ‘ to the Ships. If the Succours herein above speci-
 ‘ fied be not answerable to the Necessity, the
 ‘ Treating Powers shall forthwith agree on far-
 ‘ ther Supplies; and likewise, if it be necessary,
 ‘ assist in the War against the Aggressor.

‘ VIII. The Princes and States on whom the
 ‘ Treating Powers unanimously agree, shall have
 ‘ Liberty to enter into this Treaty, and especial-
 ‘ ly the King of *Portugal*.

‘ The Treaty above-mentioned shall be ap-
 ‘ proved and ratified by their *Imperial*, *Britannic*,
 ‘ and most *Christian* Majesties, and by their *Highb-*
 ‘ *Mightinesses*, at *London*; and delivered respective-
 ‘ ly in Two Months Time, or sooner, if pos-
 ‘ sible.’

In Witness whereof, We, &c.

Hague, Feb. 21. N. S. ‘ Our last Letters from
 ‘ *Seville* assure us, the Scheme for the Introducti-
 ‘ on of *Don Carlos*, with *Spanish* Forces into *Italy*,
 ‘ is drawn, and wants nothing but Execution.
 ‘ They say the Fleet of Ships, that is equipping
 ‘ at

‘ at *Cadiz*, and the other Ports of *Spain*, for that
 ‘ Purpose, is to be divided into two Squadrons ;
 ‘ that one of these Squadrons is to sail first with 1000
 ‘ *Spaniards*, to see whether the nominated Towns
 ‘ will receive them, or not ; while the other gets
 ‘ ready to carry a sufficient Number of Troops
 ‘ to introduce them, and perhaps more than them,
 ‘ in case of any Opposition. These Letters add,
 ‘ that great Part of the Forces of *Spain* are draw-
 ‘ ing towards *Catalonia* ; and that the Allies of
 ‘ *Hanover* will have a Fleet of 70 Men of War in
 ‘ the *Mediterranean*, if they find it necessary.

ADVICES from FOREIGN PARTS.

PERSIA, TURKY, and RUSSIA.

Some Letters lately arrived in *Holland* from *Persia*, are said to confirm the Alliance of *Shah Tamas* with the Grand *Mogul*, to whom that *Persian* Prince has, it seems, engaged to become tributary, provided he recovers the Throne of his Ancestors by that *Indian* Monarch's Assistance. They add, that in Consequence of this Engagement, the Grand *Mogul* has actually sent him powerful Succours, in three very considerable Bodies, in order to expel the Usurper *Ashref*, who yet continues making all possible Efforts to maintain himself in his Usurpation, in hopes of being re-inforced by the *Turks*, on whose Aid he much depends, and to whom he has made most advantageous Offers.— And from *Constantinople* we hear, that a strong Body of *Ottoman* Troops is actually ordered to march in that Usurper's Favour ; and that the *Turks* are vigorously pushing
 L on

on their Military Preparations, which gives no small Umbrage to many Courts and particularly to that of *Mosco* ; into which Capital *Mirza Ibrahim*, Embassador from *Shah Tamas*, on the 21st ult. made a most splendid public Entry.

We have received a Confirmation of the Death of the young *Russian* Emperor, which happened the 29th ult. at Night, after the Physicians had pronounced him to be out of Danger but three Days before. Immediately after he expired, the Senators and Privy-Counsellors met, and unanimously resolved that the Dutches-Dowager of *Courland* should be proclaimed Empress of all *Russia*: Whereupon Prince *Dolgorucki*, Father of the betrothed Princess, was deputed to carry the News to the Dutches-Dowager at *Mittau*, and to invite her to take Possession of the Throne. This Lady was a younger Daughter of *Peter I.*'s elder Brother *Iwan*, as will appear by the following Account.

Peter Alexowitz the Great, Czar and Great Duke of *Muscovy* (this young Monarch's Grandfather) who died some few Years ago, was born in *June* or *July* 1672, and succeeded his Brother *Feodore*, or *Theodore Alexeowitz*, the 27th of *April* 1682, being joined in the Government with another named *Iwan*, till the Year 1896 ; when *Iwan* dying, *Peter I.* reigned alone.

He married to his first Wife (*Jan.* 27. 1689) *Ottokesa Federowna*, Daughter to one of his Bojars, named *Fedor-Abramowitz Lapuckins*, from whom he divorced himself in 1692. (This Lady is still living at *Mosco*, and was mightily carested by the young Czar, now deceased.) To his second Wife he married *Catbarine Alxeowna*, afterwards called *Martha Matweiwna*, who reigned some few Years after his Decease. She was said to be Daughter
to

to a *Swedish* Gentleman, named *Albendiel*, and Widow of a *Swedish* Lieutenant Colonel named *Thesenhausen*. This Marriage was not declared till 1711.

His Children by the first *Venter* were,

I. *Alexius Petrowitz*, stiled Hereditary Prince of *Muscovy*, Born *Feb. 18. 1690*; married at *Torgaw* (*Oct. 25. 1711.*) to the Princess *Charlotte-Christina Sophia*, Daughter of Duke *Lewis Rudolph* of *Brunswic-Wolfenbuttel*, and of *Christina-Louise* of *Oettingen*. She was born *April 29, 1694*, and died in Childbed, *Nov. 1. 1715*. She was Sister to the present Empress; and had Issue by the Hereditary Prince, who died *June 26. 1718*, at *Petersburg*, as follows, viz.

1. *Natalia-Alexeowna Czarowita*, born at *Petersburg* 1714.

2. *Peter* Prince of *Muscovy*, or *Peter II.* born at *Petersburg*, *Oct. 22. 1715*, (now dead.)

II. *Alexander Petrowitz*, born *Oct. 23. 1691*; since dead.

III. *N. Petrowitz*, born in 1693; also dead.

By the second *Venter*;

IV. *Mary Petrona*, born at *Dantzick*, 1713; married (if we mistake not) to the Duke of *Holstin*, and since dead, leaving one Son.

V. *Elizabeth*, born *Sept. 8. 1714*.

VI. *Peter*, born *Nov. 8. 1715*; since dead.

VII. *N. a Prince*, born at *Wezel* in 1717, also dead.

VIII. *N. a Princess*, born *Aug. 22. 1718*.

The Father of *Peter the Great* was *Alexius Michaelowitz*, born *March 17. 1630*, crowned *July 13. 1645*, died *Feb. 8. 1676*. He married to his first Wife (in 1647) *Mary Eliawna*, Daughter of *Elias Danieowitz Miloslawski*; who dying in 1669,

he married (in 1671) *Natalia Kiriolawna*, Daughter of *Kirli Nariskin*, who died in 1694.

His Children by his first Wife were,

I. *Alexius-Alexeowitz*, born in 1653, died 1670.

II. *Feodore*, or *Theodore Alexeowitz*, born 1657, proclaimed Czar in 1676, died April 27. 1682, without Issue.

III. *Iwan*, or *John Alexeowitz*, born in 1663, proclaimed Czar in 1682, died an Idiot Jan. 29. 1696. He married *N. Proscovia*, Daughter of the Bojar *Fedor-Petrowitz*, by whom he had Issue,

1. *Mary Iwanowna*.

2. *Theodosia Iwanowna*.

3. *Catharine Iwanowna*, married April 19. 1716, to *Charles-Leopold*, Duke of *Mecklenburg*.

4. *Anne Iwanowna* (now *Czarina*) married Nov. 13. 1710, to *Fredrick-William*, Duke of *Courland*, who died Jan. 21. 1711.

5. *Proscovia Iwanowna*.

IV. *Tatiana*.

V. *Eudoxia*.

VI. *Anne*.

VII. *Catharine*.

VIII. *Mary*, banished to *Siberia*, in 1688.

IX. *Sophia*, shut up in a Cloister in 1688.

By the second Venter,

X. *Peter the Great*.

XI. *Natalia-Alexeowna*.

The Great Grandfather of *Peter I.* was *Feodor-Nikititz*, who died in 1633. He was Patriarch of *Russia*. His Father was *Nikititz Romanow*, Governor of *Novogorod*, whose Father was *George Romanow*, Head of the *Czarian Family*.

Mittau, Feb. 6. N. S. Prince *Dolgorucki*, accompanied by three other *Muscovite* Princes, and a Lieutenant of the Guards, arrived here last Night,

Night, in six Days from *Mosco*, with Advice that the Czar was dead of the Small-Pox ; and that the Senate and all the Grandees of the *Russian* Empire had proclaimed the Dutcheſs-Dowager of *Courland* Empreſs and Sovereign of all *Ruſſia* : Whereupon that Princeſs has reſolved to ſet out for *Mosco* to morrow.

As many are ignorant, how the deceased Czar could leave the Succeſſion of the *Ruſſian* Throne to this Princeſs, when there are others of the Family more nearly allied to the Deſunct, we inſert the following Ordinance, iſſued by his Grand-Father, *Peter* the Great, with the Oath adminiſtered on that Occaſion, viz.

‘ **W**E *PETER* the firſt, Emperor, and Sovereign of all *Ruſſia*. Be it known to all Perſons, &c. The *Abſalom*-like Wickedneſſes of our Son *Alexius* is manifeſt to the whole World ; and it was not owing to his Repentance, but to the Benevolence of the Almighty towards our Native Country, that his flagitious Deſigns did not take Effect, which the Manifeſto publiſhed for that End evidently ſhews. The Grounds of his Proceedings may juſtly be attributed to that ancient Cuſtom of our Country, by Virtue of which, the eldeſt Son inherited the Eſtate of his Father, excluſive of the younger Children ; and as he knew himſelf the ſole Male Heir of our Family, ſo neither Admonition, nor Reproof from his Father, took Place with him. We can aſſign no Reaſon why ſo bad a Cuſtom ſhould be ſo deeply rooted in the Minds of Men, and ſo generally received, having Examples, not only of wiſe Parents among the common People, who have diſpenſed with it,
‘ but

but Examples also in the Holy Scriptures, where
 it appears *Rebecca* procured the Inheritance for
 her younger Son preferably to the eldest, and,
 which is more, the Blessing of God attended
 that Choice. Another like Example we find
 amongst our Predecessors, in the Great Duke
Iwan Basilowitz, of happy and eternal Glorious
 Memory, one who shewed himself not in Name,
 but in Deed, a great Prince, and particularly
 when our Country was divided among the Chil-
 dren of *Wladomir*, he re-united it: He fought
 for a Successor who was able to prevent his
 Dominions from falling into the Confusion from
 which he had so lately brought them, and dis-
 pensed therefore with this Custom, and settled
 the Succession at his Pleasure, which he after-
 wards twice altered; at first, he passed by his
 Son, and nominated his Nephew to the Succef-
 sion; and afterwards removed him, notwith-
 standing he had been crowned, and left his Son
 Successor to the Crown, as may be seen in our
 Chronicles, Anno 7006 (of our Lord 1498.)
The Great Duke Iwan Basilowitz nominated his
Nephew the Prince Demetrius to the Succession,
who was crowned the 4th of February by the Pa-
triarch Simon, Anno 7010 (of our Lord 1502.)
The 11th of April, the Great Duke Iwan Basilowitz
being displeased with his Nephew, forbid Prayers to
be made in the Churches for him, put him in Arrest;
and the 14th of April he declared his Son Basilides
Iwanowitz his Successor, pursuant to which he was
crowned by the same Patriarch: And there are
 other Examples, which, tho' too tedious to
 find a Place here, shall hereafter be published
 to the World. For these Reasons, and out of
 Commiseration to our Subjects, that Families
 may not be ruined by unworthy Heirs, we or-
 dered

‘dered in the Year of our Lord 1714, that the
 ‘real Estates of our Subjects should descend to
 ‘their Heirs Male, but withal, that it should
 ‘be intirely at the Father’s Choice, to appoint
 ‘whom he would for his Heir, and this, to pre-
 ‘vent, as far as possible, Estates from falling in-
 ‘to unworthy Hands.

‘As it concerns us in a more particular Man-
 ‘ner to take Care of our Dominions, which are,
 ‘by the Assistance of the Almighty, so much
 ‘enlarged, so we have thought convenient to de-
 ‘cree, that the reigning Prince shall hereafter
 ‘have Power to nominate whom he pleaseth
 ‘to the Succession; and should he, by subsequent
 ‘Observations, find the Person so nominated in-
 ‘capable of governing, he may then chuse an-
 ‘other, that our Children, to latest Posterity,
 ‘may learn to avoid such evil Courses as the above-
 ‘mentioned.

‘We therefore command all our loving Sub-
 ‘ject, both Spiritual and Temporal, to swear be-
 ‘fore Almighty God, and upon the Holy Evan-
 ‘gelists, to be obedient to those our Orders; and
 ‘whoever shall be found acting in Opposition to
 ‘them, or shall put any other Constructions upon
 ‘them shall be accounted Traytors, and incur the
 ‘Penalties of Death and Excommunication.

Given at our Palace

at Preobrazensky,
Feb. 5. 1712.

(L. S.)

PETER:

Copy

*Copy of an Oath to be signed and taken by all the
Subjects of Great and Little Russia.*

‘ I The undernamed, do vow and swear before
 ‘ Almighty God, and upon the Holy Evan-
 ‘ gelists, that I own and acknowledge the Or-
 ‘ dinance concerning the Succession to the Crown
 ‘ of *Russia*, published the 5th of *February* 1712,
 ‘ by Order of the most illustrious and mighty
 ‘ Prince, *Peter the First*, Emperor and Sovereign
 ‘ of all *Russia*, our most gracious Lord and Ma-
 ‘ ster; wherein it is ordained, that the present,
 ‘ or any succeeding Emperor of *Russia*, not only
 ‘ may at Pleasure nominate and appoint a Suc-
 ‘ cessor to the Crown, but likewise alter the Suc-
 ‘ cession, as often as he, the present, or any other
 ‘ succeeding Emperor shall see Cause, or think
 ‘ fit; this Imperial Ordinance, I, the undernam-
 ‘ ed, do acknowledge to be just and right, and
 ‘ promise all due Obedience to the Person so nam-
 ‘ ed and appointed Successor to the Imperial
 ‘ Crown of *Russia*; I will hold and acknowledge
 ‘ him to be the only lawful Heir, and my only
 ‘ Sovereign, and accordingly will hazard Life
 ‘ and Fortune to maintain him on the Throne, and
 ‘ defeat the Designs of his Enemies. Moreover,
 ‘ if I shall ever be found to act contrary to this
 ‘ Oath, or to put any other Construction upon it,
 ‘ then, and in that Case, I will be accounted a
 ‘ Traitor, and not only be liable to an ignomi-
 ‘ nious Death, but also to the Anathema of the
 ‘ Church. In Confirmation of which, I kiss the
 ‘ Holy Gospel and Cross, and hereunto do set my
 ‘ Hand.

I T A L Y.

As in our first Number we gave some Account of the *Medicis* Family, we now think it convenient to give some Insight into that of *Parma*.

The Duke of *Parma's* Surname is *Farnese*, which is derived from a Castle in *Tuscany*. *Pietro-Aloisio Farnese* was made first Duke of *Parma*, by Pope *Paul III.* whose Natural Son he was. That Pontiff's Father was *Pietro-Aloisio Farnese*, Lord of *Montalto*. He married *Janetra Cajetano* of the House of *Sermonetta*, from which Pope *Boniface VIII* was a Descendant. Pope *Paul III.* purchased the Estate of *Frescati*, of the Family of *Colonna*, and made an Exchange with the Church, to give his Son the Duchy of *Castro*, with the Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, in 1545. He likewise gave his Son the Estates of *Camerino* and *Nepo*, of which he had dispossest'd the Duke of *Urbino*, as being Fiefs of the Holy See. This is the Origin of the House of *Parma*.

The present Duke's Name is *Francesco Farnese*. He is the Seventh Duke of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and was born May 19, 1678. He married (Nov. 26, 1695) *Dorothy-Sophia*, Daughter to *Phillip-William*, Elector *Palatine*, and Widow of his elder Half-Brother *Odoardo III.* for which Marriage he had a Dispensation from the Pope. This Princess was born July 12, 1670.

His Father was *Rainutio II.* Duke of *Parma*; who had three Wives. The first was *Margareta*, Daughter to *Victor-Amadeo I.* Duke of *Savoy*, married 1660, died without Issue, April 29, 1663. The second, *Isabella* of *Este*, Daughter to *Francesco I.* Duke of *Modena*, born 1635, married in 1664, died 1666. The third, *Maria* of *Este*, a younger

M

Sister.

Sister of his former Wife *Ifabella*. By his second Wife he had the following Children.

I. *Margarita Maria-Francisca*, born Nov. 24, 1664. married (Aug. 14, 1692) to *Francesco H. Duke of Modena*. She died in 1699.

II. *Teresa*, born Oct. 10, 1665.

III. *Odoardo Farnese*, Hereditary Prince of *Parma*, born Aug. 12, 1666, died Sept. 5, 1693. He married (April 3, 1690) *Dorothy Sophia*, Daughter of *Phillip William* Elector *Palatine*, above-mentioned; who after his Decease married his younger Brother, as is aforesaid. By her he had Issue,

1. *Alexander-Ignatio*, born in 1691, died Aug. 5, 1693.

2. *Ifabella*, born Oct. 25, 1692, married to *Phillip V.* King of *Spain*, 1714, whose eldest Son *Don Carlos* is.

By his third Wife *Maria*, Duke *Rainutio* had the following Children.

I. *Ifabella*, born Dec. 14, 1668.

II. *Francesco Farnese* (now Duke of *Parma*) See above.

III. *Antonio*, born Nov. 29, 1679. He travelled in *France* and the *Netherlands* by the Name of the *Marquiss de Sala*. In 1715, he married *Benedetta Ernestina Maria*, Hereditary Princess of *Modena*.

The Children of *Odoardo I. Duke of Parma*, Duke *Rainutio's* Father, and the present Duke's Grand-father, were these :

I. *Catarina*, born 1629, died 1630.

II. *Rainutio II. Duke of Parma*, born Sept. 17, 1630, died Dec. 8, 1684.

III. *Maria Magdalena*, born 1632, died Sept. 12, 1693.

IV. *Alexander Farnese*, born Jan. 10, 1635, made a Grandee of *Spain* in 1662, Viceroy of *Navarre* in 1669, Knight of the Order of the *Golden Fleece* in 1678, Governor of the *Netherlands* from 1680, to 1682, and General and Commander in Chief of the Fleet in 1687. He died Feb. 11, 1689, leaving Natural Children, *Alexander*, *Catarina* and *Margarita* ; the two last Nuns in the Convent of *S. Paulo*.

V. *Horatio Farnese*, born Sept. 1, 1636, died 1656.

VI. *Catarina*, born Sept. 5, 1637, a Barefooted Nun, by the Name of *Margarita*, died April 27, 1689.

VII. *Pietro Farnese*, born April 1644, died 1677.

VIII. *Ottavio*, who died in his Infancy.

The Revenues of the Great Duke of *Tuscany* are computed at 1,800,000 Ducats *per Annum*, whereof the City of *Florence* alone furnishes

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700,000

700,00. His Royal Highness, though Neutral in the last War, maintained about 5000 Horse and 20,000 Foot, and could have kept up a much greater Force, if he had thought fit,

The Duke of *Parma's* Revenues amount to about 400,000 Crowns a Year ; but as for his Forces, we do not know of any he has, beside the Garrisons of his Towns.

The Affair of *Tuscany*, &c. being what is now most discoursed of, we cannot give a better Insight into the Matter than by inserting the following Abstract of the *Memorial* drawn up by the *Tuscan* Ministers.

THE Author of the Memorial denies, in the first Place, that the Emperor or Empire have any Manner of Right over the whole State of *Tuscany*, and seems to be surprized, that the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance are made to believe, that the whole State of *Tuscany* is a Fief of the Empire ; a Mistake, which, he says, might have been avoided, if the Great Duke had been consulted about it, as it was but Reason to expect.

Then the Author proceeds directly to the main Point, and affirms, That the Republic of *Florence* has been intirely independent on the Empire ever since it had a Being : That it has always been governed by its own Laws, and by its own Magistrates, who were at first called Consuls, then Elders, and at last Priors, who derived all their Authority from the People that chose them, without being confirmed by any other Power :
That

That the said Republic has been exposed to various Shocks, but always prevented the Consequence in Time; and that it has so well maintained its Liberty, that when the Civil Wars demanded a Reform in the State, Recourse was had to the Holy See for restoring Peace among the Inhabitants, and for granting them new Regulations, without the least Participation of the Empire.

After this, the Author quotes a great Number of Civilians, who all agree, tho' in different Terms, that the City of *Florence* being independent on the Empire, has as much Power within its own Domain, as the Emperor has in his.

The Author then proceeding to the Enquiries made by the Imperial Minister in the Chanceries of *Vienna*, the Empire and *Milan*, concerning the Independency of the City of *Florence*, says, That they could make no Discovery to the Prejudice of its Freedom; and that the Possession of so precious a Prerogative comes from God: That this Advantage was not injured by the Settlement of the Principality on the present reigning Family, but that, on the contrary, its Independency has been rather confirmed since that Time: That *Charles V.* was not concerned in the new Form of Government, any otherwise than first as an Ally of the Pope, afterwards as a Mediator between the Family of *Medicis* and the Republic; and lastly, as an Arbitrator chosen by the said Parties.

The Author observes, That he was concerned as an Ally with Pope *Clement VII.* when, in Pursuance of the Treaty concluded with him at *Barcelona* on the 29th of *June*, 1529, whereby he engaged himself to assist in the re-establishing of the Family of *Medicis* at *Florence*, and to procure the Restoration

Restoration of that Authority they had lost during the Troubles of the Republic; he sent Auxiliary Forces to the Pope to besiege *Florence*. From hence the Author infers, That the Emperor having made no Stipulation in the said Treaty, as if he had any Design to bring the Republic under Subjection to the Empire, but only to restore the Family of *Medicis* to their Rights and Privileges, there is no Appearance therefore, that when he restored them to their former Authority, he meant to reserve a Jurisdiction, from which the Family had till then been exempt; and, finally, that as the Pope alone is vested by the said Treaty with the Power of disposing of the Government of *Florence*, so it is clear, that *Charles V.* had nothing to do with the most important Point of all, that is to say, the Independency of this State.

That the said Emperor was concerned as Mediator, when, after a long Siege (of *Florence*) the Preliminary Articles of the Treaty of Peace were regulated, by the Interposition of *Don Fernand de Gonzagues*, General of the Imperial Army, between the Commissaries of the Republic of *Florence*, and *Bartholomeo Vallori*, the Pope's Commissary-General, conformably to the Treaty of *Barcelona*, which is therein positively revoked. That this his Quality of Mediator appeared by the first of the Preliminary Articles, by which it was agreed, *That to restore a good Peace, and to regulate the Government, the Emperor should be impowered to give a proper form to it within the Space of four Months*, with this Express Condition, *That the Freedom of the Republic should in no wise be thereby injured*. That this Proviso, which limits the Power given to the Emperor, plainly shews, that the said Power is
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not annexed to his Imperial Dignity: That besides, the Office of a Mediator would not have suited him, if he had had any Jurisdiction over that State; it being monstrous for a Prince to put off his Character of Sovereign, in treating with his Subjects, in order to put on that of the Mediator, which better becomes any Foreigner whatsoever.

Finally, That *Charles V.* appeared in the Quality of an Arbitrator, because it was only by Virtue of the Power which was granted him, that he gave Judgment for the Form of Government: That the *German* Civilians are mistaken to call that an Investiture, which is only a Sentence of Arbitration; for as much as the said Act was solemnly accepted by the Magistrates, after they had thanked the Emperor for his Preservation of their Freedom. It was this, if one may say so, which consummated the Re-establishment of the Principality in the Reigning Family, who, according to a Remark of *Guicciardin*, had already taken Possession of it, even four Months before the Sentence of *Charles V.* by Virtue of a Regulation made by the thirteen Reformers of the State, commissioned for that Purpose by the Public, who received *Alexander* with great Acclamations.

N. B. This Family of *Medicis*, according to the most approved Historians, has been continued in a Succession of Great Men, from *Philip de Medicis*, who lived about the Middle of the thirteenth Century, and was Great Grand-father to *Everard II.* whose two Sons, *Juvenco* and *Clarissimo* founded two Branches, upon which *Alexander* above-mentioned, was of the eldest Branch, and from him descended *Cosmo III.* the present Grand Duke's Father. Our Author adds, That the said *Alexander* was created Hereditary Sovereign Duke of *Florence* in

1530, by the Emperor *Charles V.* who was prevailed upon by Pope *Clement VII.* to besiege the City, which, after two Years Resistance, surrendered. But we need not doubt to see this controverted Affair set in a clear Light, by the Answer to this Memorial, which has been drawn up by some of the best Pens in *Germany.* 'Tis said, the Author, after having demonstrated that *Charles V.* was no more than an Ally, a Mediator, and an Arbitrator, in the Settlement of the Principality at *Florence*, and in the Treaty for the New Form of Government, observes, That if the Emperor had had any Pretention to the Domains of that State, then was his Time to have renewed his Claim, either by requiring an Oath of Fidelity from the new Prince and the *Florentines*, or Homage from that Prince, or that he should have taken the Investiture, or else by declaring that the Act and Deed was an Effect of his Imperial Dignity; but that, in the mean Time, far from taking that Precaution, he declared, *That this particular Concern for the Peace and Freedom of Italy, and the Republicks, was what had induced him to make that Regulation; and that if he had not had Authority for what he had done from the Convention between the Parties concerned, he would never have thought of the Undertaking.* That the said Emperor wanted not Power nor Zeal to make himself Master of such a Purchase, especially considering the *Florentines* were not in a Condition to oppose it. *This Reflection, adds the Author, is so agreeable to the Nature of the Thing, that the most eminent Civilians in Germany make Use of it to establish the Freedom of Florence.*

He proceeds, That the Pope had as much Right as the Emperor, to claim a perpetual Superiority over *Florence*; because, upon the like Occasions

Occasions, the Popes *Benedict XI.* and *Clement. IV.* restored Peace to that Republic, and gave a better Form to the Government : That the Duke *Alexander* being at *Naples*, nobly rejected the Proposal that was made to him by the Emperor's Ministers, *To acknowledge himself a Feudatory Prince of the Empire upon honourable Conditions.* ; and that preferring Flight to Slavery, he chose to come to *Florence*, and defend himself against the Exiles, rather than to purchase Assistance at the Expence of the State's Freedom.

Then the Author, proceeding to the Election of *Cosmo I. Alexander's* Successor, says, That the Senate being assembled, chose that Prince exclusive of *Julian de Medicis*, who, by Virtue of *Charles* the Vth's Sentence of Arbitration, stood fairest to succeed that Duke as the nearest of Kin, *Laurence*, his eldest Brother, being out of the Question, because he had forfeited all his Right by the Murther of his Brother : That, in the mean Time, neither the Emperor, nor his Minister at *Florence*, made any Complaint of this Preference, which was confirmed also by the Court of *Vienna's* suffering the following remarkable Inscription to stand at the Foot of the said *Cosmo's* Statue, *PLENIS LIBERISQUE Senatorum VOTES, REIPUBLICÆ FLORENTINÆ DUX RENUNCIATUR*, that is to say, *The Senators having the full and entire Liberty of their Suffrages, have chose him Duke of the Republick of Florence.*

The Author proceeds afterwards to consider those *Italian* and *German* Authors who lived under the Emperor's Dominions, and who have unanimously advanced, That the Great Dukes of *Tuscany* are absolute Masters and Sovereign Princes in that State, that all the Rights of Majesty

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belong to them, and that they only differ from the Kings of *France* and *Spain* in the Extent of Authority, as having not so much Territory under their Jurisdiction. He adds, That the Bull of *Pius V.* giving the Title of Great Duke to *Cosmo I.* imports, in plain Terms, *That they should not be subject to any other Power, because of the Sovereign Domain which he has over the State of Florence.* That the said Pope also explained himself more clearly, when he answered the Imperial Ministers, who complained of some Expressions in the said Bull, *That the City of Florence had always been free, that what it had done was done by its own Citizens, who had the Power, as they were free, to dispose of themselves and their City; and that in the War of 1530, all that Charles V. did, was only to help one of the Parties, namely, one of those who were out of their Country, and that thereby he acquired no Superiority over Florence.* That it was not enough to say, That the Emperor had a Right to dispose of the Succession of *Florence*, but that Proof ought to be made of it, by producing the Investitures, Oaths of Fidelity, and Homage, especially when the Matter in Question relates to a Country which has been in Possession of its Freedom for many Centuries. It being certain in Law, adds this Author, that every Prince, who, taking Advantages of the Weakness and Decay of the *Roman Empire* to recover its Freedom, has founded Kingdom independent on any Power, and who have held them for many Ages, exempt from any Subordination to the Empire, may, tho' he had no other Title, defend himself against the Emperor, meerly by the Prescription of so long a Time.

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From hence the Author infers, That the Mediation of *Charles V.* could not prejudice the Freedom of the State; and that it's a Truth which the contracting Powers seem to have acknowledged in that very Passage from whence they pretend to destroy the Independency of *Florence*, because they have laid it down as a Rule, *That its Domain shall not begin to be acknowledged as a Fief depending on the Empire, till hereafter, saving the Possession of the present Princes in its utmost Extent.*

The Author proceeds to take Notice of the following Objections raised by the German Civilians, to prove that the State of *Florence* is a Feudatary of the Empire, viz. That the Sale of its Liberty made to the *Florentines* by the Emperor *Rodolph*, is Suppositious; and that tho' it were real, no Use could be made of it, because the Superiority of the Empire is unalineable, and not subject to Prescription; that the *Florentines* sent Embassadors to *Maximilian*, to make their Submission; that the said Prince received 4000 Crowns of Gold from them, and then confirmed their Privileges, so that they only enjoy their Liberty by a precarious Title; that *Charles the Fifth's* Sentence of Arbitration makes mention of certain Immunities granted them by the Emperor, and that it was positively stipulated, that the State of *Florence* shall remain subject to the Disposal of *Roman Empire*; and that if the said Republic fail in its Engagements, and violate the new established Form of Government, it should be subject to the common Punishments, &c.

The *Florentines* agree (says the Memorialist) that *Rodolph's* Sale is Suppositious, but that before that Time *Florence* enjoyed perfect Liberty; and that then, and afterwards, it opposed the Emperors and their Vicars in *Italy*, whenever they

were for exacting any Act of Subordination from the Republic ; that tho' the said Sale had not been imaginary, *Florence* has Prescription, such a Prescription as must for ever silence the Pretensions of the Empire, and secure the Repose of those Societies which are seperate from it, that nothing is more groundless than the pretended Submission of the *Florentines* to the Emperor *Maximilian* ; for they ordered their Embassadors to represent to that Prince, that nothing was more agreeable to his laudable Design of pacifying *Italy*, than to procure the Restitution of *Pisa* to the *Florentines* ; because from that Source came all the Deliberations equally prejudicial to them and their Allies ; that it was not reasonable for him who has been unjustly plundered, to be obliged to put his Rights to a Reference, before he is restored to Possession ; that the Authority of *Paul Jure*, a partial Historian, can avail nothing upon this Occasion ; and that even though his Authority were of any Repute, yet it ought not to be so much minded in the present Case, where the Matter in Question is rather a Point of Law than of Fact ; and because it is not the Business of Historians to decide any thing about the Independency of a State, but of Lawyers, to whom this Matter belongs *ex professo*. That as to *Charles the Fifth's* Sentence of Arbitration, there's no Advantage to be made by the Clauses which it contains ; that the Privileges granted by that Emperor, are only mere Concessions, which do not prejudice Sovereignty, no more (says *Saures*) than if the Dukes of *Florence* granted the *Portugueze* an Exemption from Tolls in their Dominions ; that these Words *Fides* and *Devotio* can only refer to the Fidelity of them to whom it was granted ; and that the Title of Protection does not import Jurisdiction,

ridiction, especially when the Parties make an Agreement, as was done in Favour of *Florence*, that *its Liberty should be no means be prejudiced*. That if a Protector acquires any Right over the Person he protects, the Pope would be under the same Predicament as *Florence*, because, in the 14th Article of the Treaty of *Barcelona*, *Charles the Fifth* stipulated to protect the Person of the Pope, the Family of *Medicis*, their Estate, &c. and the Pope on his Part accepted the Emperor's Protection.

Nothing more remains (says the Author) but to confute an Argument of *Pseffinger*, a modern Writer, who thinks he has been so fortunate as to find a Proof of the Dependency of this State, in the History of the latter Times; For, says he, *no longer ago than 1692, the Republic paid great Sums of Money to the Emperor, for the various Occasions of the Empire.*

To this, the Author of the Memorial makes the following Answer, That 'tis very true, that after the Subjection and Vassalage of a State is once proved, it is natural to conclude, that upon certain Occasions, such State is obliged to pay Subsidies; and that the Argument, *Such a State is subject, therefore it must contribute*, is very well founded: But that it was never yet heard, that by a State's being forced to pay sums of Money to a Prince, it becomes therefore his Subject and Vassal: That on the other Hand, *Mayor and Block*, two other German Civilians, assert, *That Levies of this Nature are made by Force; that the bare Murmuring of those who are obliged to pay, interrupts the Prescription; and that the Reason of it is this, viz. That he who fears, does not enter a Caveat, or Protest, when he might do it without any Danger.*

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That for the rest, the *German* Author above-mentioned has omitted several Circumstances, necessary for understanding the Fact he mentions, viz. That the Emperor never demanded Subsidies for *Florence*, but only for those Fiefs of which the Great Duke desired the Investiture; that the Person sent to demand such Subsidies, always furnishes an exact Note of the Fiefs, and their Tax; that the Emperor *Leopold* did at that Time cause it to be declared by the Marshal *Craffa*, *That the overplus Money paid for the Contingent of the said Fiefs should be understood to be furnished for other Titles, and should not be drawn into a Precedent.* And finally, that the Great Duke now reigning, made his Protestations on that Head, to the Electoral College, at the Time of the present Emperor's Election, which Protestations have always been renewed.

From thence the Author proceeds to the Effects which ought to be expected from this Memorial, and says, That the Court of *Florence* hopes, that the Empire will acknowledge that it has no Right to dispose of the Succession of the Dominions of *Tuscany*; and the said Court does not doubt that the Emperor will be the first to abandon an Opinion which his Imperial Majesty would always have abhorred, if there had been an Opportunity sooner to have demonstrated, that the said Opinion only owes its Origin to Flattery which he ever abominated; that the Court of *Florence* is so far persuaded of the Sentiments of Equity, which are natural to his Imperial Majesty, that tho' the Emperor should become even more powerful than really he is, they can't believe he would ever exert his Power to the prejudice of Justice, or oppress that Liberty which a State has been in Possession of for several Centuries.

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The Author adds, That 'tis not to be doubted but the Truths which are set in a clear Light, in the said Memorial, will produce the Effect that ought to be expected from them, with the other contracting Powers ; and that if their Regard to Justice be equal to their Zeal for Peace, they will revoke the Expedient which they had in their Heads, to make all *Tuscany* a Fief of the Empire ; that the Concurrence with the Great Duke, and the Hereditary Prince his Son, with the Intention of those Powers to choose a Successor to the Dominions of *Tuscany* for the Time to come, will be the Effect of that Concern which they have shewn for the general Tranquility of *Europe* ; and that, as they have Reason to be content therewith, 'tis not necessary for the sake of perfecting so wholesome a Work, to alter, without any Reason for it, the Condition of a Free-State, by the Disposal whereof, after the Manner concerted, the Sovereign of it will be as much offended, as the Subjects aggravated.

To this Memorial is annexed the following Translation of part of a Letter from the Count *de Sinzendorf* to the Electress *Palatine*, written from *Frankfort* by the Emperor's Order.

‘ His Imperial Majesty is persuaded that the
 ‘ Great Duke will not make nor suffer any Dis-
 ‘ position to be made of his Dominions in Fa-
 ‘ vour of the Enemies of his said Majesty, and
 ‘ of the House of *Austria*, nor contrary to his
 ‘ Majesty's Mind ; but that, on the other Hand,
 ‘ he will find out Ways and Means to reconcile
 ‘ the Interests of the Family of *Tuscany* with those
 ‘ of the House of *Austria*, both now and here-
 ‘ after. Upon which Condition his Imperial Ma-
 ‘ jesty will consent to give to the Electress *Pal-*
 ‘ tine the Investiture of the Fiefs hitherto grant-
 ‘ ed,

‘ ed, under different Titles, to the Family of
‘ *Medicis.*’

The Answer of the *Germans* to this *Memorial*
shall be in our next.

Feb. 16. *In the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster-Hall before the Lord Chief Justice Eyre, came on the Trial between the Lord Abergavenny, and Richard Lyddel, Esq; who had a Verdict of 10,000 l. given against him for Criminal Conversation with the Lady Abergavenny.*

TH E Jury being sworn to try the Issue of this Cause between the Lord *Abergavenny*, Plaintiff, and *Richard Lyddel*, Esq; Defendant, upon an Action of Trespass; for that he the said *Richard Lyddel* did carry on a criminal Correspondence with the Plaintiff's Lady, by which Means he did debauch, carnally know, and commit Adultery with her, to the great Loss, Disappointment, and Uneasiness of the Plaintiff.

The Counsel for the Plaintiff, after having opened the Circumstances of the Offence, and peculiar Aggravations attending it, with Regard to the Defendant, proceeded to call in the Witnesses;

The first Evidence who was called to prove the Charge against the Defendant was *Elizabeth Hop-
ping*: She deposed, that she had lived in his Lordship's Family 6 Years, and about 3 Weeks before *Christmas* was Twelvemonth, the Family being at *Sheffield House*, their Country Seat, took notice

tice of Mr. *Lyddel*'s frequently kissing her Lady in the Dressing-Room, thinking the familiarity was too great betwixt them, and unbecoming, gave occasion to her to watch their Conversation ; that she had seen her Lady's Bed tumbled after it had been made, when none but Mr. *Lyddel* and her Lady had been in the Room : That another time knowing them to be in the Dining-Room, below Stairs, about 9 in the Morning, was willing to see what they were doing, and placing herself in the Withdrawing-Room, she looked thro' the Key-hole into the Parlour, and opposite to the Place where she stood, she saw her Lady against the Door that went into the Hall, and Mr. *Lyddel* against her, that she saw her Lady's Petticoats up as high as her Gartering place, and that he had unbuttoned his Coat, but could not see his Breeches down, because his Coat behind covered them ; that she saw him do something that a Man ought not to do : Being asked, what she thought he was doing ; she thought he had a criminal Conversation with her Lady, and being surprized, she looked a 2d time, when she saw them in the same Posture : And that then, as soon as she could get out, she went and acquainted one of her Fellow Servants, which was the Laundry-Maid, that she had seen her Lady with Mr. *Lyddel* against her, with her Petticoats up, and told her, she thought he was debauching Her. Being asked whether she thought they were in criminal Conversation together both the times ? She said, she believed they were ; that they were standing against the Door, which kept it shut, for it opened into the Room, and was not fastened. Being asked what was the Ground of her Suspicion ? She replied, she saw him often kiss her Lady in her Bed-Chamber, Dining-Room

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and Dressing-Room. Being asked, how Mr. *Lyddel* was received when he came there? She replied, his Lordship always received him very joyfully; that Mr. *Lyddel* came very often, and staid there sometimes a Week together; that he lived not above 7 Miles from his Lordship's House. She being asked, why she did not acquaint her Lord with it? She thought he would not believe it, but that she told her Fellow-Servant, *Elizabeth Lechmere* about it, but no body else. Being asked, how it came to pass when she saw so notorious a Fact, that she did not discover it presently to her Lord? Replied, that no Person dar'd open such a Thing to his Lordship, that it was discovered by her, but not 'till her Lord asked her about it. Being asked, whether there was any Key in the Key-hole of the Lock that she peeped thro', or any other Covering to it within side? Replied, there was not, neither was there any thing to hinder her from looking. Being asked, whether the Door she looked thro' was locked? Replied, that she knew nothing of that, but the Key was out, for they had been cleaning the Locks.

Then *Elizabeth Lechmere* was called, who deposed, that her Fellow-Servant came to her, and told her, that her Mistress was a Devil; that she asked her the Reason; she then told her she looked thro' the Key-hole and saw her against the Door in the Parlour with her Petticoats up, and Mr. *Lyddel* before her, that this was about 9 in the Morning. Being asked, whether she discovered it to any Body? Replied, she only told Mr. *Osbourne* of it.

Another Maid deposed, that the Observation she made, was when Mr. *Lyddel* came to her Lady, about a Twelve-Month ago; her Lady gave her

her Orders to go out of the Room when Mr. *Lyddel* came; that the Bed was unmade when he came, and when she went up to make it, she found the Door was locked, that when her Lady gave her Notice of it once or twice she kept out of the Way. Being asked, whether it was usual for her to leave the Room when Visitors came to her Lady? She replied, that she never did when she was making the Bed; and that Visitors never came into her Lady's Chamber, but into the Dressing Room.

Mary Hodson deposed, That she lived 26 Months with the Lord *Abergavenny* as a Laundry Maid; that as she stood at her Window, which faces her Lady's Dressing-Room, she hath seen Mr. *Lyddel* take her Lady by the Pinnars and kiss her; that when he had pulled her Lady away, the Window-Shutters were one quarter, or half, shut to; that she had observed this several Times. Being asked, how long after he had kissed her Lady, that she had observed the Window Shutters to be put to? Replied, about a quarter of an Hour.

William Smith deposed, That he was Porter to my Lord *Abergavenny*, and he was ordered by my Lady, whenever Mr. *Lyddel* came to admit him, that she would not be at home when Mr. *Lyddel* was there, but when Mr. *Lyddel* was gone, she would be at home to any body that came; Mr. *Lyddel* was always admitted, and that was his Direction. That when Mr. *Lyddel* hath been at his Lordship's, they have both gone out together, and he hath returned again before my Lord, and gone to the Apartment of his Lady. That Mr. *Lyddel* and another Gentleman have dined together with his Lady, went out together, and Mr. *Lyddel* has returned again, and staid with his

Lady 2 Hours; that when he came he used to ask him, whether his Lady was at home; and if the Footman hath been out of the way, he hath waited himself on Mr. *Lyddel* to her Ladyship's Apartment.

Mr. *Matthews* being called, was asked by the Plaintiff's Counsel what Station he was in, answered, that he was his Lordship's Gentleman; and being desired to give an Account to the Court of his seeing Mr. *Lyddel* and his Lady together in the Room, and what he had observed, replied, He had a great many Suspensions of a criminal Correspondence between Mr. *Lyddel* and his Lady; that he had taken notice his Lady would order none to be let in but Mr. *Lyddel*; that one Evening she said, she would be at home to no body but him; that he went up and found only Mr. *Lyddel* there with his Lady; that when he came to go into the Room the Door was fast; that he heard his Lady run from the Couch to the Fireside, which is but 6 Foot, she opened the Door, and said, you fling the Door so hard you'll make the Bolt fly; that when he came in he saw Mr. *Lyddel* upon the Couch, as if he were putting up his Breeches. That when he went into the Country he had several Pair of Leases to engross for his Lord's Tenants; that the Apartment he lay in was under Mr. *Lyddel's* Room, called the *White Room*; that one Morning, as he was engrossing of Leases, he heard a Woman coming into the *White Room*; that he heard the Voice of a Man, and presently heard the Bed crack. This was the first Morning, *October* the 13th. He says, he was resolved to see who came out; so he went half way up the great Stairs, and saw Mr. *Lyddel* coming out of his Room, who desired him to call his Servant to him. That running as hard as he could,

could, he met one of his Lord's Servants, and desired him to send Mr. *Lyddel's* Man up to his Master ; after which he went up the back Stairs thro' the Long Gallery, and saw his Lady come out very red, and in disorder, and thought she had been in Mr. *Lyddel's* Room. Being asked, whether he afterwards met with her, and in what Room? Replied, that the next Morning, *Oct. 14.* he was then writing as before, and about 9 o' Clock he heard a Woman come in after the same Manner, and heard the Step of a Man, and the Bed crack, as the Morning before ; then he went up the back Stairs, and at the end of his Lord's Gallery he took off his Wig, and laid himself down, that no body might see him ; that he heard the bolt of Mr. *Lyddel's* Door open, and saw him come out of his Chamber looking about him, and then went in again ; immediately his Lady came out, with her Hands spreading her Petticoats. Being asked, whether from that Place, where he was, he could hear the Door open? He replied, that he heard the Door unbolted, and that when he saw his Lady, he got up with a Book in his Hand, as waiting his Lord's getting up in the Morning, which was his known Practice. Being asked, whether his Lady came out while Mr. *Lyddel* was at the Door? He replied, no ; that he went in first, and then his Lady came out. Being asked, why she held her Petticoats after such a Manner? Replied, because Mr. *Newell*, who was in a Room hard by, might not hear the rustling of her Silks. On *Wednesday* this Deponent was from home, and could make no Observation. That on *Thursday* he was in his own Room, and heard the same Noise in the *White Room*, as he had done before. In the Afternoon, of the same Day, he acquainted Mr. *Of-*

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man, his Lord's Steward. He was asked, whether Mr. *Lyddel* came out of the Door and looked about him this Time, as he had done on the *Tuesday* before? He replied, that he did, and that his Lady came out as before. That on *Friday*, as he was writing again, he prevailed with Mr. *Osman* to be present with him; and when they were together, he asked Mr. *Osman* whether he did not hear some Body come in? He said, yes; and in a little time they heard the Bed crack; that this Deponent said to Mr. *Osman*, presently you'll hear the Bolt of the Door make a Noise; and so it happened, for they being at the bottom of the great Stairs, Mr. *Osman* told him he heard it very plain, and saw her Ladyship come out of Mr. *Lyddel's* Room, with her Petticoats held up by her Hand, as she used to do. That on *Saturday* Morning this Deponent and Mr. *Osman* heard and saw the same as before. Being asked, what Method he took in order to have it discovered? Replied, that he discoursed with Mr. *Osman*, and they consulted together what Method they should take. It being asked, what Conclusion they came to? He replied, it was agreed that the Discovery should be made by his Lordship's Mother; but she was under a great deal of Concern about it, and desired some body else might do it; that then they thought no Person so proper as Mr. *Day* to do it, who is a Neighbour and Relation of his Lordship's. He accepted of the Proposal, and did communicate it. Being asked, when it was communicated, what Answer did his Lordship give? He replied, that Mr. *Day* told him, that his Lordship was willing that *we should surprize them in the very Act*. The Method that we took was, that Mr. *Day*, Mr. *Osman*, and my self, were to conceal ourselves in a Closet adjoining

adjoining to the Room where Mr. Lyddel lay, and on 8th of Nov. last, about 6 in the Morning, we all placed ourselves there ; and staid till about 9, at which time her Ladyship came into Mr. Lyddel's Room, went round it, and said, with a low Voice, *I cannot stay with you now* ; upon which Mr. Day and Mr. Osman, thinking her gone, were also for going away, but this Deponent acquainting them that she was still there, prevailed with them to stay, and he list'ning very close, heard a Noise, upon which they all went into the Chamber, and coming to the Bed-side withdrew the Curtains, upon which Mr. Lyddel cried out, *O God !* That this Deponent saw her Ladyship in a very indecent Posture, and great Surprise ; she said twice, *Dear Matthews don't ruin me* ; he told her, that he was sent by his Lord, and must be true to him. That Mr. Lyddel in his Surprise seemed not to have heard what was said, and therefore cried out, *What do you say ?* This Deponent answered him, Sir, *I thought you could not have been guilty of so foul an Act.* And Mr. Osman spoke thus to him, *For you, Sir, to come so frequently, in such a Shew of Friendship, and to wrong his Lordship after such a Manner as you have done, is a Crime for which you can make him no Satisfaction* ; that Mr. Lyddel replied, *It is very true, I can make no Satisfaction.* Then he said, he would take Horse and ride away, and never return thither any more. Then Mr. Osman said to him, it was his Lordship's Direction that he should be kept there. This Deponent being asked, what Room this was in ? Replied, that it was Mr. Lyddel's Room ; that they lay cross the Bed when they opened the Curtains. Being asked, how many Days Mr. Lyddel was at his Lordships at this time ? He replied, that he came
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the 7th of *November*. Being asked, who he received his Instructions from? He replied, from Mr. *Day* and Mr. *Osman*, and that his Lordship in his Instructions, said to them when he went to Bed, *Be sure when you come into the Room, if you find my Wife there, I desire she may be used tenderly*; that this was over Night, and they were taken together at 9 a Clock the next Day. Being asked, what Directions his Lordship gave with respect to Mr. *Lyddel*? Replied, *That in case we took them together in the Manner we found them, that then I should come to Town, and give Orders to Mr. Staples, his Lordship's Attorney, to proceed against him according to Law*. Being asked, what was to be done with Mr. *Lyddel* in the mean while? Replied, *That his Lordship gave Directions to secure him in the House till further Orders*. This Deponent being asked, whether he went to *London* after this? Replied, yes, and went to Mr. *Staples*, and made Affidavit of what he saw, upon which there was a Process taken out, which this Deponent delivered to the Sheriff's Bailiff, and was executed on *Monday Morning*; that then he supposes he was carried away to the County-Jail. Being asked, what Orders were given about his Lady's going? He replied, that he had no Orders about her, but she went away on the *Saturday* after the Discovery, very big with Child.

Mr. *Osman* being produced, corroborated the several Depositions of Mr. *Matthews*, as to Mr. *Lyddel's* stepping out, as he supposed, to see whether all was clear, and when he was gone in, his Lady's coming out with her Petticoats up, to keep them from rustling; and added, that he was very much concerned and surprized at the Observation of these Passages, and to find his Lord abused after so gross a manner; for he believed, that his Lordship was as tender a Husband,

Husband, and had as great a Value for his Wife as any Person in the World, and that none could be more fond; and tho' they knew it would be a great Affliction to their Lord, were notwithstanding resolved to acquaint him with it, to which End Mr. Day accepted the Office, and acquainted his Lordship with it, 6th of Nov. last, viz. " He " desired his Lordship would be pleased to walk " in the Fields with him, for he had something " to communicate to him; but his Lordship being very pressing to know what it was, Mr. " Day opened it to him; his Lordship was extremely concerned that his Friend had done " such a Thing; and said, *He could not have done " so to him.* Then his Lordship gave Directions to make Discovery, which was after this manner: We proposed early next Morning to go into a Closet that joined to the Room where Mr. Lyddel lay, which we accordingly did; that this Deponent being placed against the Closet-Door, could see the Room, and had such a Command of it, that no body could go in or come out but he must see them; that a little after 8 a Clock Mr. Lyddel's Man went into the Room, and as he was coming out, his Master being in Bed, says to him, *Are your Razors ready, for I shall shave myself by and by?* Then the Man went out of the Room, and at 9 a Clock his Lady came along the Gallery, and went into Mr. Lyddel's Chamber; that he saw her thro' the Key-hole; when she came against it she made a stop, and then went to Mr. Lyddel's Bed-side, and said something to him; then she returned; which made this Deponent conclude she was gone quite away; likewise Mr. Day said she was gone; but Mr. Matthews was of another Mind, and opened Mr. Lyddel's Door, and stept to the Bed, and undrew the

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Curtains of the Bed-side, and said, *So then !* The Lady was lying upon her Back a-cross the Bed, and her Cloaths, by that time this Deponent came, was down to her Knees; that he saw her Legs; and that Mr. Lyddel had nothing but his Shirt on; that she used several Expressions in great Surprise, and said, *I shall be ruined*; but we told her my Lord sent us; that Mr. Lyddel raised himself up, and said, *What is the Matter? I have heard nothing you have said*: Then this Deponent said, *We come to observe the vile Treatment you have used towards my Lord; and for this you can never give his Lordship Satisfaction*. He said, *It is very true, I'll take my Horse and go away; and never return more*. Upon which this Deponent said, *You had as good stay while you are here*. Being desired to give an Account of the Friendship which was between his Lordship and Mr. Lyddel; he said, that the Friendship was very great, and that his Lordship always received him with much Pleasure and Satisfaction. Being asked, when her Ladyship went away after the Discovery? He replied, She went away at 3 a Clock the Day of Discovery, by his Lordship's Order, big with Child, to General Tatton her Father.

Mr. James deposed, That at the Desire of the Lady he went into Mr. Lyddel's Room on Saturday Morning 8th Nov. last, after the Discovery was made; that when he came into the Room, he found Mr. Lyddel in a great Confusion and Disorder, saying, *I am a vile Wretch, for God's sake do not speak to me*.

Mr. Day deposed, That he had observed the great Intimacy between his Lord and Mr. Lyddel; and believed his Lordship was the best Friend Mr. Lyddel had in the World; that there was as entire a Friendship betwixt them as ever was between

tween two Men; so that this Deponent was surprized, when Mr. *Matthews* let him into some of the Secrets of his Lady and Mr. *Lyddel's* Intrigue, that he could not conceive that he would be guilty of so foul a Crime, when he knew the Intimacy that was between my Lord and him; nor could he give Credit to those Reports till he heard the Account they gave him of the Observations they had made for 5 Mornings; that then this Deponent did believe it, and that they fixed upon him to discover it to his Lordship, which he did Nov. 6th; that he asked his Lordship, *Whether, considering the great Affection he had for his Lady, he could bear the Discovery of it?* That this Deponent proposed the Method of the Discovery, which was approved of, and what he did, was by his Lordship's Order.

The Counsel for the Defendant acknowledged, that a Verdict ought to be given against him, but used divers Arguments for mitigation of the Damages, as that they ought to be proportioned to the Circumstances of the Person offending; that it lay before the Jury to give more or less, according to Circumstances. That the Defendant's Estate was only an Estate for Life, and under great Incumbrances. Another Argument was offered, that this Action was not laid for an Assault in debauching the Plaintiff's Lady, but for destroying the Health, Satisfaction and Comfort of the Plaintiff, that from the Time the Fact was committed to the Time of her Death, was so short, that the Injury his Lordship sustained in his Health could not be very great. Another Argument was, the Lady's coming into Mr. *Lyddel's* Chamber; by which means she became a Temptation to him, and was a Temptation hard to be resisted; That this Fact between Mr. *Lyddel* and

the Lady might have been as well prevented as discovered, but that it seemed as if an Agreement was made to lay a Snare to draw him into a criminal Action. Another Argument was, that his present Affliction is a great Punishment to him, and that even the Witnesses for the Plaintiff say, that he thought himself the most miserable Wretch living; and if so then, what must his Affliction be now! That he ought to be considered as a very unfortunate Person; upon which Account there was no Reason to charge such Damages, as would be the total Ruin of him who is miserable enough already.

Several Noblemen and others appeared to Mr. *Lyddel's* Reputation, who gave him the Character of a very civil, well-bred Gentleman, and could never have thought he would have been guilty of any Thing of this Nature. There were several Mortgage-Deeds produced in Court, upon his Estate, amounting to 11000 *l*.

The Counsel for the Plaintiff in their Reply urged, That the Damage ought not to be calculated from the Time the Fact was committed to his Lady's Death, the Consideration of the Damages ought to regard Futurity; that when once the Ties of mutual Love are broken, no Reparation can be made; and had the Criminal not been detected, they might have imposed a spurious Issue upon his Lordship. By the *Levitical* and *Civil* Law of *Moses*, *Adultery* was punished with *Death*. A Case was cited of a Footman, who was, for the like Offence, fined 5000 *l*. *Death* is, in most foreign Countries, the Reward of *Adultery* at this Day; but the Levity of the Laws of *England* makes a Pecuniary-Mulct a sufficient Compensation.

Feb. 25. *In the Court of King's Bench, at Guild-Hall, before Lord Chief Justice Raymond, came on the Tryal between Mrs. Sarah Holt of Hackney, and Knox Ward Esq; (Son of the memorable John Ward Esq;) who had a Verdict of 2000l. given against him for the Breach of a Marriage Contract.*

Counsel for Mrs. Sarah Holt, Plaintiff,

Counsel for Knox Ward, Esq; Defendant.

Mr. Reeves,
Mr. Serjeant Chappel,
Mr. Strange,
Mr. Fazakerly.

Mr. Lee,
Mr. Serjeant Eyre,
And two others.

THE Jury being Sworn, were to try the Issue in this Cause, on an Action of Damages for 4000 l. for that the said Knox Ward, Esq; did allure, persuade and entice the said Mrs. Sarah Holt, to permit him to pay her Visits at sundry Times, upon his Protestation of an inviolable Friendship and Love, and his Declaration that his Designs were honourable; and that he was resolved to make her his Wife.

Mr. Fazakerley opened the Cause, setting forth, that the Defendant did, under the umbrage of Courtship, pay several Visits to the Plaintiff, and that they met several Times, in which Meetings the Defendant was heard to speak very tenderly and affectionately to her; and had, at several Meetings, promised the Plaintiff to marry her.

To which the Defendant pleaded *Non promisit*, i. e. he never made any Promise of Marriage.

Then the rest of Mr. Holt's Counsel in their Turns, set forth the Purport of the Declaration,
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highly aggravating the Defendant's Breach and palpable Violation of his Contract, the many Artifices that the Defendant used to impose on her credulous Nature; and her Incapacity at those tender Years to discern his Purposes: And then proceeded to call their Evidences.

The first of which, to prove the Charge against the Defendant, was *Madam Holt*, Mother of the Plaintiff; who depos'd, That being informed that the Defendant paid several Visits in private to her Daughter, she grew very uneasy, being afraid that he had a Design to debauch her, and therefore kept a watchful Eye over her, being resolved to surprize them the next Time he came to the House; which she accordingly did: That upon her abruptly entering the Room, the Defendant rose up, being not a little surprized at my sudden and unexpected Presence; and advancing towards me, address'd himself to the following Effect: *I hope, Madam, you are not uneasy at my frequent Visits to your Daughter; for I assure you, Madam, my Designs are honourable: I have that Veneration, that tender Concern for your Daughter's Reputation, that I would not offer any Thing to her that might blast her Character, or lay her open to the Censure of ill-natured People. Believe me, Madam,* added he, *I have fixed my Inclinations on your Daughter, and think her the only Person in this World that I could determine to marry, believing that she alone can make me happy in a Wife* She farther depos'd, That upon this frank Declaration of a Gentleman so well qualified in all Respects, and one that was possessed of a plentiful Fortune, made her perfectly easy in the Affair; and therefore gave Orders to her Servants to use *Mr. Ward* with all the Respect imaginable, whenever he came to her House.

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The Counsel for the Defendant, desired *Madam Holt* to inform the Court what the Proposals were that *Knox Ward*, Esq; made to her Daughter; when, where, and whether she was personally present? Whether there was any Contract; any Settlement proposed; and what Overtures were made on the Part of the Defendant; and what Fortune was demanded or proposed on her Part? To which she replied in general Terms, That he never insisted on any Fortune; declaring that he liked her Person; and thought her a sufficient Fortune for any Man that had Affluence enough to support and maintain her like a Gentlewoman.

Then they produced *Mrs. Becket*, who depos'd, That she was Chamber-Maid to *Mrs. Sarah Holt*, the Plaintiff; that she had lived in the Family about a Year and a half in that Station, and had frequently seen *Mr. Ward* come to visit her Mistress, and often discourse with her in very tender and affectionate Words, saying, *That if she would resolve to make him happy by marrying him, he should esteem it the greatest Blessing in this World, having intirely settled his Affections on her, and not undeservedly; that he had loved her even to Distraction; and that his inward Peace and Tranquility was center'd in her.* That she could not pretend to declare the whole Discourse that passed betwixt them Word for Word; but that, as far as she could recollect, or have any dependance on her Memory, she would speak as to the Substance of what pass'd betwixt them in general Terms; but that had she conceived at the Time of his Courtship that he would have falsified his Engagement, she would have taken better Notice of what pass'd betwixt them in their Interviews; but that she had heard him say a thousand kind and tender Expressions to her
young

young Mistress. Being asked, Whether she heard the Defendant, Mr. *Ward*, at any Time, in her presence, mention Matrimony to her Mistress, and whether he absolutely promised to marry her? To which she answered in the Affirmative, that she had heard him Promise to marry her several Times; and said, *He only wanted her Consent to make him happy.* That she had reason to remember the Words, for that the Defendant, at the same Time promised her a Gratuity. Said he to me, *When I am so happy as to get your Mistress's consent to marry me, I will be very generous to you; I will recompence you for all the Trouble I give you;* or Words to that Effect. Being ask'd, Whether Mr. *Ward*, as far as she could recollect, had at any Time made her Presents? Which she also answered in the Affirmative. Then the Counsel for the Defendant ask'd her, Whether she was certain that Mr. *Ward* sent her young Lady any Letters? Whether she received any directed to her, from whom, by whom, and whether she heard them read, or whether her young Mistress gave her the liberty of perusing them? To which she answered respectively, first, that she had seen several Letters directed to her Mistress, sign'd *K. Ward*; that her young Lady had such a Confidence in her Sincerity, and the Regard she had for her Welfare, that she suffered her to peruse them, when she observed that he generally began his Letters with *Dear Lady,* or *Dear Life*; tho' she could not remember the very Words of every Letter, yet she remember'd the Substance, which was generally of Love, and desiring her to mention the Day when she design'd to make him happy; and as to the Person that brought them, he is in Court, and can testify from whom he received those

those Letters he frequently brought to our House.

Mr. *Ward's* Porter being called, deposed that he was employ'd by Mr. *Ward*, the Defendant, in carrying Letters frequently to the Plaintiff, Mrs. *Sarah Holt*, for which he was handsomely rewarded when he returned with an Answer to the Defendant, his good Master; but that he did not know what they contained, or what the Substance of them was, for that as he was only a hired Porter, his Business was only to carry the Letters, and bring back the Gentlewoman's Answers whenever she sent any. Being asked and desired withal to recollect himself, how many he thought he had carried? replied, That he could not be certain as to the particular Number, because he carry'd a great many, but verily believed 200: Upon this, several of the Letters were produced and read in Court, which contained in general a great many passionate Expressions, and solemn Assurances of an inviolable Fidelity.

Then the Counsel for the Plaintiff called a Maid Servant who formerly lived in the Family. She deposed that Mr. *Ward*, during her Time, came frequently to visit her young Mistress, and seldom or never miss'd a Day; that when he came he used to talk familiarly, but modestly, and with a great deal of Respect to Her, that he never requested to be in private with her, but generally delighted to walk in the Garden; where they discoursed together publicly, and loud enough to be heard by Mrs. *Holt's* Attendants. Being ask'd whether whilst she waited she remembers to have heard them talk of Matrimony? To which she answer'd, I have often heard Mr. *Ward* propose Matrimony? and press very earnestly to know the Time when she would

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resolve to make him happy : To which my young Mistress would reply : The Matter you propose requires a serious Deliberation, you ought to consider it as a strict Compact, a Term for Life, and therefore as it is a Matter of such moment and concern, I am resolved to weigh maturely the Consequences that may attend before I give my Consent.

The next Evidence produced, was a Cheer-Woman, who depos'd that she had often seen Mr. *Ward* come to visit Mrs *Sarah Holt* at her Mother's House ; that she had several Times heard them talk together, and express a great deal of love for each other ; so that she hoped it would have been a match betwixt them, because 'Squire *Ward* loved her young Mistress, and her young Mistress lik'd him ; and they would sit and laugh and chat together, which looked something like Love. Being ask'd by the Counsel for the Defendant, whether she worked constantly in the House, and lay there, or whether she only attended by Day, and lay at her own Lodging? reply'd, I laid in the House constantly till the Match was going forward, and then I was obliged to lye at my own Lodging for fear I should tell the Neighbours that Squire *Ward* courted young Mrs. *Holt*, but that she was not such a Fool, but she could see the Day thro' a little Hole, and she was sure there was something to be done, for she was sure there was Love between them. Being ask'd, whether she ever heard 'Squire *Ward* talk to her young Mistress about marrying her? She reply'd, she did not hear him speak the Words, but she believes he meant it, for their Actions looked as if there was Love betwixt them, and a great deal of Love too.

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There were many other Witnesses examined on the Part of Mrs. *Sarah Holt* the Plaintiff, who severally deposed to the same Effect with those recited.

The Counsel for the Defendant examined several Witnesses on the behalf of Mr. *Ward*, who depos'd, that they knew the Defendant perfectly well; that he was a Gentleman of an undoubted Character, and an unblemished Reputation; that tho' they could not be Evidences as to the Fact with which he stands charged to have committed at Madam *Holt's*, because they were not personally present; yet thus much they could aver in his Justification; that they have been in Company with him at sundry Times during the time of the Courtship; that they could not deny but that they have heard the Defendant talk in the Praise and Favour of the Plaintiff, that he thought her a very agreeable young Lady, and one that he could like to lead his Life withal, provided her Fortune was proportioned to his Estate; but as she had not a competent Fortune, he would not undervalue himself to marry her: That he confess'd he had paid her several Visits, and declared she was a deserving young Lady, of a facetious and affable Conversation, and might deserve a better Husband than he could propose to make her; but do positively declare, that they never, directly or indirectly, heard him mention the word *Matrimony*, or that he was ever engaged to her, or ever designed to have her.

The Counsel for the Defendant acknowledged, that they expected a Verdict to be given against him, but used divers Arguments for Mitigation of the Damages; that it lies before the Jury to give more or less, according to the Circumstances that had been related before them. One particular

ticular Argument was, that Mrs. *Holt's* own Fortune and Family ought to be considered; and that it could not be reasonable to suggest, that the Plaintiff expected any great Matters of Damages, since it was not probable that her Fortune was in any wise equal to the Defendant's Mr. *Ward's*.

Mrs. *Holt's* Counsel reply'd, that the Damages ought not to be calculated to Mrs. *Sarah Holt's* Fortune, be it great or small; for that by the Defendant's having allured and enticed her to permit him to pay Visits to her at sundry Times upon his Protestation of an inviolable Friendship; and then by a Breach and palpable Violation of his Contract of Marriage, by Him often made, he certainly had injured the Lady very much in her Reputation, besides giving her a great deal of Uneasiness; and therefore it was hoped, that as they had laid their Action only for 4000 *l.* they would maturely consider of it, and give a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with sufficient Costs and Damages.

After the Witnesses were all heard, and the Counsel on both Sides had gone thro' their Briefs, the Lord Chief Justice *Raymond* summ'd up the several Depositions that had been given in Evidence, and delivered an excellent Charge to the Jury, they went out, and after about half an Hour's stay, returned, and gave a Verdict for Mrs. *Sarah Holt* of 2000 *l.* Damages.

Feb, 25. *At the Sessions-House in the Old-Bailly, Mr. Counsellor Strange moved the Court,*

THAT Colonel *Francis Charteris* might be permitted to surrender himself the Day following, to take his Trial on an Indictment preferred against him by *Anne Bond*, for committing a Rape on her Body: Which Motion being granted, he accordingly surrendred, and being brought to the Bar and arraigned, the Clerk of the Arraignments read over the Indictment, *viz. You stand Indicted by the Name of Francis Charteris, of the Parish of St. George's Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, Esq; for that you, the said Francis Charteris, not having the Fear of God before your Eyes, did, on Monday the 10th Day of November, in the Year of our Lord 1729, violently and feloniously assault Anne Bond, Spinster, and by Compulsion, and against the Will and Consent of the said Anne Bond, did force the said Anne Bond, so that you had carnal Knowledge of her Body, or, as the Law expresses it, Penetravit corpus ejecit in corpore, that you forcibly entered her Body, and satisfied your lustful Desires, contrary to the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King. To which Indictment he pleaded Not Guilty; and said, he would be tried by God and his Country.*

Abel Kettleby, Esq; Counsel for the Prosecutor, opened the Trial, and justly set forth the heinousness of his Offence, and then proceeded to call the Evidence for the King; the first was

Anne Bond, who deposed, That on, or about the middle of October last, as near as she could recollect, a Woman, who was a Stranger to her at that Time, came to her; and having scraped Acquaintance

Acquaintance with her, asked this Deponent, *Whether she wanted a good Service?* To which she replied, *Yes.* Upon which the Woman said, *If you will go along with me, I will recommend you into a good Family.* There is one Colonel *Harvey*, a very honourable Gentleman, and a good Master, that wants a Servant at this present Instant, and if you please to go along with me, I will introduce you; and I do not doubt but you may get the Place; for which seemingly friendly Office she returned her Thanks, and readily accepted the Offer; thinking herself happy that Providence had taken such Care of her. Whereupon she desired this Deponent to follow her, and conducted her to the aforesaid Colonel's House in *George-street*, near *Hanover-Square*. That when she came to the House, she knocked at the Door, and was readily admitted; and having asked whether the Colonel was at home, was answered in the affirmative: Then she desired the Servant to acquaint him that she wanted to speak with him, for she had brought him a young Woman that wanted a Place; which she would recommend as an honest industrious Girl, and good Servant. That upon this Message the Colonel came down immediately; and perceiving her, seemed well-pleased with her; and after having asked her some Questions, hired her, having agreed to allow her 5*l.* a Year, and then ordered one of his Servants to go with her to the Inn, to fetch her Box and her Cloaths, and to buy a certain Quantity of *Holland*, fit for Shifting, which was accordingly done. That upon her return, the Colonel offered her *Holland*, saying, that it was a general Rule with him to give his Servants Linnen, being apprehensive they might want such a necessary Commodity; and smiling said, *You shall have a clean Shift every Day;*

Day; which this Deponent modestly refused; alledging, *That she was sufficiently provided already with a sufficient Quantity suitable to her Station.* She further deposed, That she applied her self to her Business for some Time, and never saw any rude, uncivil, or immodest Action by him. But that she had not long continued in that State, before he began to be very free and familiar with her; and, in order to bring her to his Lure, made her a Present of a fine Snuff-Box: But upon her refusal to accept it, he said, *I give it you to keep for me, and pray take care it be not lost; for if it should, you must pay for it.* That hitherto she never harboured a Thought that her Master had any dishonourable Design, or Intent to ruin her: But that she was not a little surprized when the House-keeper told her that she must lie in the Colonel's Room, because he was indisposed, and that this Deponent must lye with her in the Truckle-Bed. This she could not relish, nor easily digest, because it seemed awkward to her to undress herself before a Man. But her Scruples were easily removed upon the other Woman's assuring her that she might safely do it without any Blemish, because the Curtains were close shut about the Bed. That about the middle of the fourth Night the Prisoner called *Hannab* to come to Bed to him; which she willingly and readily obeyed: She had not been long in Bed, when he likewise called for the Prosecutor, saying, *Come hither, Nanny, you Bitch, come to Bed to me, that I may lie in State.* That upon her refusing to comply, he seemed in a great Passion, and cursed and swore bitterly.

Here the Prisoner interrupted the Prosecutor, and asked her, *If she knew nothing of a Letter which she had sent to him;* she replied, *She knew of none;* then the Prisoner said, producing the Letter,
Well,

Well, If I do not prove that you sent this Letter, I deserve to be hanged.

Hereupon the Court desired her to proceed, she said, that being afrighted at his terrible Oaths, she slipt on her Under-Petticoat and Shoes, and went directly down Stairs into the Kitchen, where she continued all the Remainder of that cold Winter's Night in that manner, the Prisoner having ordered, that since she would not condescend to lye with him, she should have no other Bed, but that she should sit in the Cold as a Punishment for her Obstinacy.

Here she was again interrupted by the Prisoner; but upon the Court's ordering him to hold his Tongue, she proceeded and said, that the Colonel seeing this Project fail him, and that he had no Hopes that way of prevailing, or bringing her to a Compliance, he began to change his Note, and resolved to bribe her to betray her Virtue; and accordingly made her several advantageous Offers if she would consent to grant him the Favour he required; which the Prosecutor said she refused, alledging, that she had nothing but her Reputation to depend upon. He then promised her fine Clothes, and offered her a Purse of Gold, and told her, he would give her a House, and get her a Husband; but this Deponent obstinately persisting in her Denial, and persevering in her Resolution of preserving her Virtue and unblemished Reputation, he in a Rage said, *Well, you Bitch, you will not always find me in a Humour to indulge your Vanity*; and then calling all his Servants, ordered them to have a watchful Eye over her Motions, to lock the Doors, and not to suffer her to stir out of the House.

That on the 10th of November last, as this Deponent was sitting by the Kitchen Fire, between

tween 7 and 8 o' Clock in the Morning, the Colonel rung the Bell, whereupon Mr. Gordon, Clerk of the Kitchen to the Prisoner, ran up Stairs, and upon his Return told this Deponent, that she must go up to his Master, which she accordingly did; that as soon as she entred the Room, the Prisoner at the Bar bid her stir the Fire, and in the mean time he locked the Door, and suddenly catching her up in his Arms, forcibly threw her on a Couch, which stood by the Fire-side, when by the Violence which he then and there used, he had *Carnal Knowledge of her Body*.

Being asked by Mr. Strange, whether she understood the Meaning of the Words *Carnal Knowledge*, the Prosecutor seemed a little confused, and at a stand, pausing on a suitable Reply to make him; when her Counsel, Mr. Kettleby, asked her, if he had *entered her Body*; to which she replied, *Yes*. Then the Court asked *in what manner did he effect it?* She said, *When she was laid down on the Couch, the Prisoner pulled up her Clothes*; then said the Court, did he not pull down his Breeches? To which she replied, *He did*.

Being asked, what followed thereupon? She stood silent; but the Question being repeated, she replied, *A great deal of Wet*.

Then she was asked, whether she made any Resistance, and whether shed cried out for Help? She said, *She resisted as long as she was able, and that she cried out till he stopped her Mouth with his Night-Cap, but that none of the Servants came to her Assistance, for that they were so much under his Command, and so frequently addicted to his Pleasures, that they durst not interpose*.

She next proceeded to inform the Court, that the Prisoner seeing her in the utmost Consternation, and mightily lamenting her deplorable Condition,

R

dition,

dition, he began to sooth her Temper, and calm her Rage at his barbarous Treatment; but finding no Offers or Persuasion could prevail on her to put up with his barbarous Treatment, and forgive the Injury she received, this Deponent declared, that the Prisoner took up a *Horse-whip*, and lashed her with it severely; and calling up Mr. *Gordon*, charged her with robbing him; and ordering them to search her, they found in her Pocket the Snuff-Box which he had given her formerly, and in it one Guinea. Then he ordered her to be immediately turned out of Doors about Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, after having feloniously charged her with taking away his Box, and kept the Guinea which they found in it; and basely detained her Cloaths to recompense him for the Injury he pretended to have received. That being in this Distress, and in the utmost Confusion, she wandered about insensibly; till, recollecting her Thoughts, she remembered that she had an Acquaintance in Town, one *Mary Parsons*, whom she resolved to visit, and acquaint her with the barbarous Treatment she received; that probably, by her Advice and Instructions, she might be put into a proper Method of redressing her self; that, according to this Resolution, she went directly to Mrs. *Parsons*, and, having informed her of the Affair, she advised this Deponent to go to one Mr. *Biss*, who was a Gentleman that would instruct her how to punish him.

Mrs. *Mary Parsons* being sworn declared, That on the 10th Day of *November* last, *Anne Bond* came to her House, and, after some little Respit, burst out into Tears, and cry'd, *Ob! Mrs. Parsons, I am ruined and undone for ever.* Upon which this Deponent asked her, How, and in what manner? That Monster Colonel *Charteris* has ruined

ned me, *said she*; he has *forced me* against my Will, and has *lain with me*; and not content in satisfying his brutal Passion, but he has used me very severely, he has *Horse-whipt* me in a most barbarous Manner; and then unpinned her Cloaths, and shewed her the Marks of his Violence and inhuman Treatment: That thereupon she advised her to go to one Mr. *Biss*, who would take care that she should have Justice done her: That the next Day she went to the Colonel's House to demand her Cloaths; who replied, *Damn the Bitch, she shall have none*; and shut the Door against her.

Mr. *Biss* being called, deposed, That the Prosecutor and *Mary Parsons* came to him on the 10th of *November*; and having related the Particulars of her ill Treatment and barbarous Usage, shewed him her Arms, Back and Neck: Upon which Sight he went directly with her, and preferred an Indictment against the Prisoner at the Bar, which being returned, *Billa Vera*, he took out a *Certificate*, that he stood indicted for a Rape committed upon the Body of the Prosecutor; and upon that *Certificate* had a Warrant granted him by the Ld. Ch. Justice *Raymond*.

The Prisoner at the Bar being asked by the Court what he had to say in his Defence, would have insinuated as if *she* had frequently granted him Favours, and sent him Letters, and he had one of them to produce, and that this Prosecution was only carried on to extort Money from him. But being told by the Court, that Letters alone were not sufficient for his Justification, without he could produce Evidence to prove that those very Letters were of the Prosecutor's own Hand-writing; the Colonel immediately called *John Gordon*, his Clerk of the Kitchen, who de-

posed, That a Woman came to his Master's House, and gave this Deponent a Letter for him, which he accordingly delivered. Here he was interrupted, and asked by the Court, *Whether the Prosecutor was the Person that brought the Letter?* To which he said, *He was sure she was the same Person that brought it.* Then the Colonel desired him to inform the Court, whether he knew any thing of his charging the Prosecutor with robbing him, of 20 Guineas. This Deponent said, That he was ordered by his Master to call *Anne Bond* to him; that he was personally present when the Colonel charged her with the Robbery; that by his Master's Orders he searched her, but found nothing upon her; but further said, that he found in the Room his Master's Snuff-Box behind the Grate, in which there was one Guinea.

The next Evidence who was called, was a Gentleman, who deposed, That he was in the Room at the same Time when the Letter was brought up by *John Gordon*; that upon opening the Letter the Colonel asked, *Where was the Person that brought the Letter?* Upon which *Gordon* replied, *She is below.* That then he ordered her up Stairs; that when she came into the Room, she paid her Respects to the Colonel; and that he said, *Nanny, Sit down.*

Then *Thomas Davis* deposed, That he was Servant to the Colonel; that upon going into his Master's Room about five of the Clock in the Morning, he saw the Prosecutor in Bed with his Master. Being asked by the Court, Whether his Master called him? He replied, No; but that he went to see what his Master wanted; whereupon the Court told him, that they believed he was the first Servant that ever presumed to take that Liberty; at which this Deponent, confounded, replied, *That he had a Mind to lie with her himself.*

plied,

Then one Mr. Coon deposed, That he knew the Prosecutor very well, and likewise knew her Hand-writing; the Letter being produced, and shewn him, he said, *He verily believed it to be her Hand-writing*; but upon the Prosecutor's being ordered to write her Name in Court, it appeared to be a quite different Hand from the Letter.

Thomas Cooper deposed, That on the 10th of November one of the Prisoner's Servants came to him, and ordered him to bring a new Collar down to the Colonel's House, for that one of his Horses had broke his Collar, which he accordingly did; and that upon his going up into the Colonel's Room, he saw the Prosecutor in Bed with him. Being asked by the Court, *Whether he could not halter the Horse in the Stable without going up at Five of the Clock in the Morning into the Colonel's Chamber?* Replied, *He had some Business with him, and was permitted by the Servants to go up*; which being very improvable, his Evidence was not credited.

Margaret White deposed, That she lived with the Colonel about 12 Months, and that she had seen Anne Bond, the Prosecutor, frequently in Bed with her Master, but never heard her complain of any Violence used towards her, or any barbarous Treatment, till she was charged with the Robbery. Being asked by the Counsel, *Whether she knew where Anne Bond lay?* Replied, *She lay sometimes with me in the Truckle-Bed.* Being asked, *If she knew what lying in State was?* Replied, *She had heard the Vulgar use such an Expression.* The Court then requested her to explain the Vulgar's Meaning? She replied, *That it was one Man lying in Bed with three Women.*

Then the Prisoner desired that the Court would enquire into the Character of the Prosecutor;

tor; which being granted, she produced several creditable Persons to her Reputation, and particularly one Mrs. *Harwood*, who deposed, That *she brought her out of the Country from her Relations; and that she lived with her, and always found her an honest, sober and discreet Servant.*

The Evidence being summ'd up by the Judge, the Jury withdrew, and, after a short Stay, brought in their Verdict, That *He was guilty of the Indictment.*

Feb. 28 Before Sentence was pronounced, his Counsel moved the Court, That the Indictment might be read in *Latin*; which Motion, tho' unprecedented, was indulged and allowed: But there being no Flaw in the Indictment to move in Arrest of Judgment, Sentence of Death was passed on him.

P. S. These Tryals of Mr. *Lyddel*, Mr. *Ward*, and Colonel *Charteris*, are taken from Papers already printed, and we can no otherwise vouch for their Genuineness.

NOBILITY, &c.

February the 4th died in *Albemarle-Street*, St. *James's*, the Right Honourable *Catherine* Countess of *Westmoreland*. This Lady, was Daughter and Heir to *Charles Stringer*, Esq; of *Charlton* in *Yorkshire*, and Widow of *Richard Beaumont*, Esq; of *Whitby* in the said County. She had no Issue by the Earl of *Westmoreland*.

Feb. the 5th. died at *Tinley-Hall* in *Hampshire*, the Place of her Nativity, ANNE Lady *Craven*. She was the Daughter, and only Child, of *Frederick Tinley*, Esq; of *Rotherwick* in the County of *Southampton*. She is interred at *Combe-Abbey* in *Warwickshire*, the Burial-Place of the *Craven-Family*.

mily. This Lady leaving no Issue, the Honourable *John Child*, Esq; second Son of the late Viscount *Castlemain* (whose Lady was a Niece of the late *Frederick Tinley*, Esq;) is, in Pursuance of Mr. *Tinley's* last Will and Testament, to obtain an Act of Parliament for taking upon him the Surname of *Tinley*, by which means he is to inherit a considerable Part of the late Mr. *Tinley's* Estate.

Feb. the 5th died in *Blomsbury-Square*, the Lady *Barnardiston*, Widow and Relict of Sir *Samuel Barnardiston*, in the 91st Year of her Age.

Feb. the 16th died Sir *Charles Sidley*, at his Seat near *Nottingham*.

Feb. the 17th died at her House in *Hollis-Street*, near *Cavendish-Square*, the Honourable Mrs. *Seymour*, nearly related to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, a Gentlewoman of very great Fortune.

Feb. the 19th died the Lady of Sir *Richard Grosvenor*, Bart. at his House on *Mill-Bank*, *Westminster*.

Feb. 20. N. S. On the 15th died at *Ghent*, in the 73d Year of her Age, the first Lady-Dowager *Petre* Daughter of Sir *Thomas Clifton* of *Latham* in the County of *Lancaster*, Baronet, Relict of the present Lord *Petre's* Grandfather, and Mother-in-Law to the second Lady Dowager *Petre*, who was Daughter to *Bartholomew*, and Heir to her only Brother *Francis Walmesley* of *Dunkebalgh* in the County aforesaid, Esq;

Feb. the 27th, At her House in *Dover-street* in *Piccadilly* died the most noble *Henrietta*, Duchess-Dowager of *Bolton*. She was the third Wife of the late Duke, (and was youngest Daughter of the Duke of *Monmouth* by *Eleanor*, youngest Daughter of Sir *Robert Needham* of *Lambeth*) and has left Issue an only Son Lord *Nassau Paulett*, Knight of the *Bath*, Member of Parliament for *Lymington*.

Lymington in Hants, and Auditor of the Exchequer in Ireland. Her Grace's Jointure of 2000 l. per Ann. falls to the present Duke of Bolton.

Feb. 27. Died Sir Henry Hussy of Welbourn in Lincolnshire. Succeeded by his Brother, now Sir Edward Hussy.

— *Died Sir George Browne of Caversham in Oxfordshire, Bart. at his House in Bow-street, Covent-Garden. He was descended from Sir George Browne of Wickham, eldest Son of the first Lord Montagu.*

P O S T S C R I P T.

As we shall take a Pleasure in owning and amending our Faults, we must desire our Readers to correct an Error into which our News-Writers led us, relating to the Issue of the late Earl of Nottingham. P. 12. — Of that Noble Peer's eight Daughters, — *Three* have been married, *Three* now remain unmarried, and *Two* died in their Minority.

P. 19. lin. 31. read, Colonel *Graham* died at *Charlton*, &c. the Seat of his Son-in-Law the Earl of *Berkshire*.

C L E R G Y.

February the 5th died the Reverend Dr Nathaniel Marshall. He was interred in a Vault, made on Purpose, in the Middle-Isle of St. Pancras Church, near London, of which he was Minister, pursuant to his own Direction in his last Will and Testament.

Feb. the 15th, died the Reverend Dr. Thomas Bray, Rector of St. Botolph's Aldgate, in an advanced Age. The Week before he died he gave away his Library to private Friends, and public Uses, especially large Numbers of Books of his own

own writing, viz. 1. *Lectures upon the Church-Catechism*, Fol. 2. *Bibliotheca Parochialis*, &c. 3. Several small Tracts relating to the *Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*, of which Society he was a Member, and of their Design a very great Promoter. He has left Issue a Son, who, having run through many Extravagancies, is at length run mad; and a Daughter, who is left Executrix.

Dr. *Tyrwhit*, Rector of *St. James's Westminster*, is made a Prebendary of *Windsor*.

Dr. *Trapp* is, by the Vestry of *St. Laurence-Jewry*, presented with their Tuesday Lecture.

The Reverend Mr. *Coxead* is elected Warden of *New College Oxford*, in the Room of Dr. *Bigg*.

Dr. *Sykes* is made Dean of *St. Burian* in *Cornwall*, in the Room of Dr. *Harris* now Bishop of *Llandaff*.

The Reverend Mr. *Thomas* being appointed to go a Missionary to *Carolina*, went down the *River Thames*, in a Hoy, in order to preach his Farewell Sermon at his Curacy of *Sbeerness*, on Sunday Feb. 15, but going ashore, in a small Boat from the Hoy, a Surge of the Sea overfet her, and he was drowned.

The Reverend Mr. *Isaac Madox*, Clerk of the Closet to her Majesty, and Prebend of *Chichester*, is presented by the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to the Living of the United Parishes of *St. VEDAST* alias *Foster*, and *St. MICHAEL* at *Quern*, vacant by the Death of Dr. *Marshall*.

The Reverend Mr. *Biswell* is presented to the Rectory of *Coddington* in *Oxfordshire*.

The Reverend Mr. *De la Hay*, Rector of *Greenford* (alias *Ganford*) near *Southall* in *Middlesex*, is dead. The Living is worth 300*l.* per Ann. and in the Gift of *King's College, Cambridge*.

Feb. 26. was very decently interred in *Pancras Church-yard*, the Reverend Mr. *George Browne*,

M. A. aged 80 Years. He was Minister of *Hil-*
mans in *Scotland*; and was one of the first Clergy-
 men there, who, after the Revolution, officiated
 in a Public Congregation according to the Litur-
 gy of the Church of *England*, which so enraged
 the *Presbyterians*, that one Day they prevailed on
 a File of Musqueteers to fire in at his Windows.
 He was afterwards imprison'd, try'd, and banish-
 ed *Scotland*; from whence he came to *London*,
 where he exercised his Function in private, and
 taught the Mathematicks, in some Parts of which
 (especially in Calculations) he excelled to a very
 eminent Degree. He was Inventor of the famous
Rotula, and Author of the *Arithmetica Infinita*, &c.
 He was a Gentleman of great Learning and ex-
 emplary Piety, and shewed a Constancy equal to
 his Misfortunes.

Feb. 28. Died Dr. *Altam*, Rector of St. *Bo-*
tolph Bishopsgate.

— Died the Reverend Mr. *Beatham* belong-
 ing to the King's Household, and one of the Gen-
 tlemen of the Chapel-Royal, St. *Paul's*, and *West-*
minster-Abbey.

B I R T H S.

February the 6th. Mrs. *Harding*, a Waterman's
 Wife at *Battersea*, in *Surrey*, was brought to Bed
 of three Daughters (and died in Labour of the
 fourth) and on Sunday the 8th, being all very
 well, they were Christened by the Names of *Mary*,
Sarah, and *Rebecca*.

M A R R I A G E S.

February the 4th. *William Mitchell*, Esq; a Gentle-
 man of 2000 *l. per Annum*, and to whom lately
 fell 80,000 *l.* Personal Estate, by the Death of an
 Uncle, was married to Mrs. *Elizabeth Gunning*,
 Sister to *George Gunning*, Esq; of the Kingdom of
Ireland; and the same Day they set out for Mr.
Mitchell's Seat in *Huntingdonshire*.

Feb.

Feb. the 10th. — *Sayer*, Esq; was married to the eldest Daughter of *John Peachy*, Esq; a Director of the *South-Sea Company*.

Richard Roche, Esq; has married Miss *Turner*, said to be a considerable Fortune.

Feb. the 11th. *Mr. Nichola*, a German, was married to Miss *Selvin*, a Fortune of 12,000 *l*.

Feb. 27. *Mr. Chancey*, a Brewer, was married to Miss *Bagnall* of *Hatton Garden*, a good Fortune.

Mr. Kettleby, an Apothecary, is married to Miss *Waldie* of *Ratcliff-Cross*, who is handsom, rich, and has, says the *Post-Boy*, many other amiable Qualifications.

Thomas Jobber, Esq; Sollicitor of the Admiralty, is married to Miss *Ash*, a Daughter of Sir *James Ash* of *Twickenham*.

Persons of Inferior Rank.

February the 1st. died suddenly, *William Bromc*, Esq; of *Tuppence* in the County of *Kent*.

— Died *Richard Monton*, Physician to *Greenwich-Hospital*, in which Post he is succeeded by *Dr. Journeau*.

— Died *Dr. Burbank*, an eminent Physician, in *Fenchurch-street*, *London*.

— Died *William Phipps*, Esq; only Son of the late Sir *Constantine Phipps*, who in 1718 married *Catherine*, only Daughter of *James* late Earl of *Anglesea* (by Lady *Catherine Darnley*, natural Daughter to King *James II.* who afterwards married the late Duke of *Buckingham*) and Niece to the present Earl, by whom he has two Sons and one Daughter.

— Died at *Lewes* in *Suffex*, *Matthew Nayler*, Esq; a Gentleman of a very great Estate.

Feb. the 3d. died *Urban Hall*, Esq; of *Clapham* in *Surrey*, worth 200,000 *l*.

— Died — *Bull*, Esq; at *Battersea*, a Gentleman of a very good Fortune.

Feb. 3. Died Mr. *Northam*, at his Chambers in *Coney-Court*, *Gray's-Inn*, a young Gentleman of a plentiful Estate, and a Student in the said Inn.

— Died *Stephen Simpson*, of *Windsor* in the County of *Berks*, Esq; at his Lodgings near *Soho-Square*.

— Died *H. May*, Esq; Recorder of *Chichester*.

Feb. the 4th. died *Dudley North*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Orford* in the County of *Suffolk*.

— Died *Henry Felberston* at *Wandsworth* in *Surrey*, Esq; but his Interment was at *Abingdon* in *Berkshire*.

Feb. the 5th. died at *Richmond*, in *Surrey*, Mrs. *Beak*, Relict of — *Beak*, Esq; in the 97th. Year of her Age.

Feb. the 7th. died *William Cole*, Esq; of *Essex*.

Feb. the 9th. Mr. *Thurland* (Brother to Sir *Thomas Thurland* of *Rygate* in *Surrey*) Clerk to the *Navy-Office*, shot himself and died instantly at his Lodgings in *Crutched-Fryers*.

— Died at his House near *Sunbury* in *Middlesex*, *Thomas Swallow*, Esq; in the 62d. Year of his Age. He had a great Estate in *Hertfordshire*.

— Died at *Dover*, in *Kent*, *Sylvanus Boyliston*, Esq; whose Estate of 600 l. per Annum devolves to *Owen Boyliston*, Esq; a Lieutenant in half-pay on the *Irish Establishment*.

Feb. the 12th. Died Mr. *Virgoe*, an eminent Merchant, at his House in the *Old Jury*, *London*.

— The Corps of *Anthony Meek*, Esq; was interred, near his two Wives, in *Westminster-Abby*.

Feb. the 13th. Died at her House in *Villars-Street*, *York-Buildings*, Mrs. *Totbill*, a *Devonshire* Lady, Mother of *Anthony Totbill*, Esq; a Master in *Chancery*.

Mr. *Nichols*, who acquired a very plentiful Fortune in the *East-Indies*, is dead; and has bequeathed it in very generous Legacies to his Friends and the Public.

Feb.

Feb. the 14th. Died at his Lodgings near *Queen's-Square*, *Cornelius Castel*, Esq; a Gentleman of a very plentiful Estate.

Feb. 19. Died Mr. *Furness*, first Yeoman of his Majesty's Wine-Cellar, succeeded by Mr. *Beager*, Butler to the Princess.

— 22. The Corps of Mrs. *Morrice*, Wife of the High-Bayliff of *Westminster*, and Daughter of Bishop *Atterbury*, was interred in that Abbey. She died in *France* on a Visit made to her banished Father.

— 23. Died Mr. *Hammond*, an eminent *Spanish* Merchant, in *Coleman-street*.

— Died *Arthur Curson*, Esq; whose Father, not above six Months ago, died also, and left him an Estate of 2000 *l. per Annum*.

— Died Mr. *Martin* of *East-street* near *Red-Lion-Square*, an eminent Counsel.

— Mr. *Vernon* of *Sudbury* in *Derby-shire*, a Gentleman of 4000 *l. per Annum*, died just as he came of Age.

— Mr. *Cananeer*, the King's Taylor, died suddenly of a Quinzy in his Throat.

— 28, Died at his House near *Staines* in *Middlesex*, *Jacob Thurman*, Esq; a Gentleman of 500 *l. per Ann.*

From the THEATRES.

At the King's Theatre in the *Hay-Market*,

I. *PTOLEMY*, a new Opera.

At the Theatre-Royal in *Drury-Lane*,

II. *SOPHONISBA*, a new Tragedy by Mr. *Thompson*. Done from the *French* of *Corneille*.

At the Theatre in *Goodman's Fields*.

III. The *FATE* of *Villainy*, a new Tragedy.

From St. JAMES'S.

Feb. 2. At a General Council, this Day held, his Majesty signed several *Irish* Bills lately transmitted hither.

Feb.

Feb. 2. Lord *Malpas* is made Master of the Horse, and Judge *Denton* Chancellor to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

Thomas Wells, Esq; is constituted one of the Gentlemen-Pensioners to his Majesty; and his Brother *Richard Wells*, Esq; is appointed a Lieutenant in a Marching Company of Foot on the *Irish* Establishment.

— *Charles Paxton*, Esq; is made Master of the Court of Admiralty at *Boston* in *New-England*.

— Major *James Gardiner*, Son-in-Law to the Earl of *Buchan*, is appointed Lieutenant Colonel of *Stairs's* Dragoons.

Feb. 7. *Jonatham Belcher*, Esq; received his Commission as Governor of the Provinces of *Masachusetts-Bay* and *New-Hampshire* in *New-England*.

— *William Woodford*, M. D. is made *Regius*-Professor of Physic in the University of *Oxford* in the Room of Dr. *Beavoir*.

The Rumour of Dr. *Croxall's* being struck off the List of his Majesty's Chaplains is altogether groundless. He was not indeed, as is usual, ordered by the House of Commons to print his Sermon on the 30th of *January* last. But for what Reason we do not presume to enquire. It is an excellent and honest Discourse, and he has plainly demonstrated, that a Legal Appointment for *Fasts*, and the same Appointment for *Thanksgivings*, in Cases for one and the same Doctrine, (*i. e.* that of *resisting bad Princes*) are incompatible.

Neither had Dr. *Trapp* the Thanks of the Court of Aldermen for his Sermon on the 30th of *January*. He impiously draws a Parallel between the Sufferings of Our Blessed Saviour and King *Charles I.* and all that he says for himself, is, that his Sermon was *misunderstood* by Those who did hear it; and *misrepresented* by Those who did not.

But

But Bishop *Bradshaw's* Sermon before the House of Lords on the 30th of *January* is published with the usual Form of the Thanks of that most Honourable House; notwithstanding his Lordship's Ancestor was a great Enemy of that unhappy Monarch, whose Murder was commemorated.

His Majesty has been pleased to exempt from Quarentine, all Ships arriving from the *Levant*, and particularly from *Smyrna*, the Isles of the *Archipelago*, or from *Zant*, *Corfu*, *Veniza*, *Cephalonia*, *Sancta Maura*, or adjacent Islands, or any of the Ports or Places of the *Morea*; provided they bring good Patents or Bills of Health from the Places where they took in their Lading, &c. Also Mediterranean Passes, in the new Form for all Ships trading in the Way of the Cruizers of *Barbary* are to be issued from the Admiralty after *March 1*.

At the Court at St. James's the 21st Day of February, 1729.

P R E S E N T,

The KING's most Excellent Majesty, in Council.

WHereas the Lords of the Committee of Council did this Day present to his Majesty at this Board, Draughts of Instructions for all his Majesty's Governors in *America*, strictly enjoining them for the future not to seize or appropriate to their own Use, any Part or Share of the Produce of Whales that shall be caught on the Coasts of their respective Governments, either upon the Pretence of their being *Royal Fish*, or any other whatsoever, nor to give any manner of Dis-

couragement to the *Fishery* of his Majesty's Subjects, but on the contrary to encourage the same to the utmost of their Power; his Majesty in Council was pleased to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, That his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, do cause Instructions to be prepared agreeable to the said Draughts, for his Majesty's Royal Signature.

Ja. Vernon.

From WESTMINSTER.

The Parliament granted in the Year 1728 the Sum of 241,259*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* for defraying the Expence of 12000 *Hessian* Troops for the Year 1729. And the said Troops are to be continued another Year in *British* Pay, as before.

Feb. 20. Between one and Two of the Clock, his Majesty went from St. *James's* in his Coach of State, attended by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Scarborough*, Master of the Horse to his Majesty, and the Right Honourable the Earl of *Deloraine*, Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting, to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land-Tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1730.

An Act for the Naturalization of Paul Tones, Cesar le Maistre, John Anthony de Normandie, Edward Oldenburgh, James Cleopas Simon, and Faulcrand Morgue.

An Act to confirm an Agreement for inclosing the Common Fields, Downs, waste and uninclosed Lands, Part of the Manor of Mixbury in the County of Oxon, and for divers other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for the Naturalization of Herman Broyel,

T H E

New Political State

O F

GREAT BRITAIN &c.

For the Month of MARCH, 1730.

An Abstract of the Answer to the Memorial drawn up at Florence, to prove the absolute Freedom, and intire Independency of Tuscany, &c. Inserted in our Last.



THE Author of the Memorial lays it down as a Point not to be disputed, That the Republic of Florence has been intirely Independent of the Empire, ever since it had a Being, and that it has always been govern'd by its own Laws, and by its own Magistrates, who were at first call'd Consuls, then Elders, and lastly Priors, who derived all their Authority from the People that chose them, without being confirm'd by any other Power. On the Contrary, 'tis notorious, that the City and Territory of Florence, made a Part of the Kingdom of Italy; and that when the

T

German

German Emperors became Masters of that Kingdom, *Tuscany*, and the City of *Florence* in particular, was as much subject to them as the rest of *Italy*: That it continu'd under the Dominion of Dukes or Marquisses of *Tuscany*, who were the Emperors Feudatories; and that from the Time of *Rodolphus I.* tho' it was govern'd by its own Magistrates, as the Cities of the Empire are at this Day, yet it was always acknowledg'd the Sovereignty of the Emperors, 'till the Time of *Maximilian I.* who for a round Sum of Money confirmed its Privileges. All this is prov'd by the Testimonies of Authors who liv'd in that Age, mostly *Florentines* themselves; and by authentic Titles, some of which are preserv'd in the Archives of the Empire, which are not so unprovided with Proofs as the Author of the Memorial would fain have it believ'd. We shall have Occasion to mention some of these Titles hereafter. There we shall see the Statutes of the People of *Florence* confirm'd by the Emperors, and its Priors stil'd Vicars of the Empire. We shall see the Deputies from the City of *Florence* paying Homage to the Emperors, and receiving from them the Investiture of the Domain and Royal Rights of of this Republic. What then becomes of that lawful Possession of an intire and absolute Independency for many Ages, on which the Author founds the Sovereignty of the State of *Florence*? He endeavours to prove it by the Testimonies of a great Number of Civilians, who, he thinks, have ascrib'd an absolute Freedom to the *Florentines* in their Writings. One need only look into the Tables of Law-Books, for such sort of Proofs; and if it were thought agreeable to the Subject, twice as many might be

be produc'd. But what signify *Paul de Castro*, the Abbot of *Palermo*, *Baldo*, and the whole School of Interpreters, in the Question of History and public Right, against authentic Acts, executed between the Emperors and the Republic of *Florence*? the Author of the Memorial had been recommending to his Readers the Discourse of *M. Borghini*; but he was not aware that in the same Passage the Author shews how little such Scraps of the Lawyers ought to be depended on. Indeed it would be easy, were it worth the while, to take all those Proofs to Pieces, and expose the Weakness of each of them. Some of them wrote at a Time when the Faction of the *Guelphs* was uppermost, and others copied after them without any Judgment, as will presently appear to any one who reads what they write. Some found their Reasoning upon Traditions notoriously false; and yet for all this, few of them say what the Author of the Memorial puts into their Mouths. They talk of a Sort of Freedom which the *Germans* don't dispute with the *Florentines*. They had undoubtedly Jurisdiction as well as other Imperial Cities; but it must not therefore be inferr'd that they had Sovereignty. How many States are there in *Germany*, from whose Tribunals no Appeals can lie to those of the Empire, which nevertheless do not pretend that the Enjoyment of this Priviledge makes them altogether independent on the Empire?

The Author of the Memorial proceeds to prove, that the said Sovereignty was secured to the States of *Florence* in the famous Revolution in 1530; for this End he asserts, That the Emperor Charles V. was not concerned in the Settlement of the Principality, any otherwise than, first as an Ally of the Pope, then

as Mediator between the Family of Medicis and the Republic; and lastly, as an Arbitrator chosen by the same Parties.

For a Proof of the first, the Memorialist says, The Emperor did not declare himself to be an Enemy of the *Florentines*, any otherwise than as the Pope's Second, as it were, by Virtue of the Article of the Treaty made with the Pope at *Barcelona*, on the 29th of June, 1529. He raves bitterly against the *Germans*, for making no Mention of this Article; but we shall see, by and by, that it would have signify'd nothing to the Point in Question. The Emperor had his own Reasons for making War on the *Florentines*, independently on the Interests of the Family of *Medicis*. He had the same Claims upon the City as his Predecessors, or even *Maximilian* his Grand-father had by the very Concession of the *Florentines*. They made a League with the *French* against the Emperor, and since they were not included in the Peace of *Cambray*, the Emperor had the more Right to punish them, because the Emperor *Maximilian* only pardon'd them, at the Intercession of *Lewis XII.* King of *France*, upon Condition that they should never depart from their Allegiance due to the Empire, as appears by an Article of the Treaty at *Blois*, made the 22d of September in 1504.

The Emperor himself declares his Reasons for it in his Sentence, and adds, That he had commanded his Troops to besiege the City, in order to reduce them to their Duty towards the Holy Empire.

If one does but read *Varchi*, whom the Memorialist himself cries up for one of the best Pens which has wrote of *Florence*, one would wonder how the Author could venture to say, That the Emperor

Emperor appear'd in this Instance, as the Pope's Second, and Ally.

'Tis easily suppos'd, That the Author of the Memorial will be as hard put to it to prove, that the Emperor only appear'd as Mediator, by saying, That after a long Siege, the Preliminary Articles of the Treaty of Peace were regulated by the Intervention of *Don Bernand de Gonzaga*, General of the Imperial Armies, between the Commissaries of the Republic of *Florence*, and *Bartholomeo Valori*, the Pope's Commissary General, &c.

It must be first of all observ'd, That the Author, even by forming the Proposition, craftily endeavours to confound his Readers. *Don Fernand de Gonzaga* was not Mediator, but one of the principal Parties concern'd in the Treaty, and the Pope's Commissary only appear'd in it as a Second. One needs only read the Beginning of the Capitulation, to be convinc'd of it. 'Tis therefore upon a Principle of this Foundation that the Author proceeds to argue, when he says, That 'tis an invincible Proof of the uninterrupted Liberty of *Florence*; because, when the Republic treated with *Charles V.* they engag'd him to act as Mediator, an Office which would not have been suitable for him, if he had any Jurisdiction.

He lays his chief Stress upon that Clause in the first Article, by which the *Florentines* stipulated, for the Preservation of their Liberty. He concludes from thence, that the Emperor could have no Power in this Affair, but what the People were pleased to confer upon him. As to this Clause therefore, 'tis very probable that the *Florentines*, who had then a popular Government, had no other View, than to keep themselves from Subjection to that of a Prince; so that the Meaning
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of it is, that they should like any Form of Government which the Emperor would give to the State, provided it was a Sort of Republic. In short, the Government which the Emperor establish'd by his Sentence, favour'd very much of an *Aristocracy*, and the Standard-Bearer *Buondelmonti*, thanked him for having preserved the State in its Liberty. If on the contrary, the *Florentines* intended by those Words a Sort of Sovereignty, 'tis proper to observe, that the Emperor's General only sign'd the Capitulation, on Condition that the Emperor would ratify it. But it appears plainly, by the Emperor's Sentence, and by *Varchi's* Recital, that he had not a Mind to declare the Republic a Sovereign State.

But now let us see what is said about the Agreement in the Emperor's Deed, which was publicly read at *Florence*, and received by the Magistrates with great Thanks, the Emperor therein says, 'That the City having been obliged to surrender, he had a Right, after depriving it of all those Privileges, which it had receiv'd from his Predecessors, to dispose both of the City and Territory according to his good Pleasure, as much as if it had been an Estate of Inheritance devolved to the Empire; but that upon the Intercession of the Pope, and by Advice of the States of the Empire, he had been pleased to pardon it, and to confirm it in all its Privileges, Rights, Exemptions, Liberties, &c. obtained of the *Roman* Kings or Emperors.' One might know in Part what those Privileges were, by only reading the Agreement made with the Emperor *Charles IV.* and the Investiture of *Rupert* King of the *Romans*.

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Now surely that was not the Language of a Mediator, but of a Prince who spoke as Lord and Master. The Emperor talk'd in the same Style, when he proceeded to regulate the Government of *Florence*. Yet our Author will needs have it, that he only undertook the Office of a Mediator, as chosen by the Family of *Medicis*, and by the Republic of *Florence*; and that the said Decree was only a Sentence of Arbitration. Indeed, he lays hold on a Passage in that Constitution, where it treats of a Convention, to make the Emperor say, *That he acted by Virtue of a Power which was given him by a Convention of the Parties concern'd*. But how could the Author lay any Stress upon a Passage, which, had it been quoted intire, would have sufficiently confuted all his Sophistry? The Emperor only spoke of the Convention between his General and the *Florentines*, in Subserviency to his Imperial Authority; but takes no Notice at all of any Arbitration consented to between the Family of *Medicis* and the Republic of *Florence*, which our Author has merely invented to support his Hypothesis.

As another Proof that the Emperor only acted as an Arbitrator, that Author says, *That the then reigning Family was enter'd into the Possession of the Principality, by the Regulation of the XIII Reformers of the State, immediately after the Agreement, and some Months before the Sentence of Charles the Fifth*. Because he quotes *Varchi*, we shall from the same Author prove the contrary. The Decree of *Charles V.* was sign'd at *Augsburg*, October 21, 1530. In Consequence thereof, *Alexander* was put into Possession of the Principality of *Florence* by the Emperor's Ministry, July 5, 1531, which was the very Day after he enter'd into that City. And the XIII Reformers of the State, who, according

According to the Memorialist, put the Duke into Possession of the Principality, were not created 'till 1532.

Every one is at Liberty to judge from what has been just now observ'd, whether it became the Author of the Memorial, to tax the *German* Lawyers with invincible Ignorance, for asserting the Share which the Emperor had in this Establishment.

He also pleases himself with this other Remark; viz. *That if the Emperor had been disposed to acquire, or had thought himself oblig'd to recover any Rights, to the Domain of Florence, then was his Time to have done it, either by exacting an Oath of Fidelity from the new Prince and the Florentines, or by requiring Homage, or by taking an Investiture; or lastly, by declaring, that the Regulation which he granted, was purely the Effect of the Imperial Jurisdiction over the said Domain.* The Emperor declared the latter plain enough; and if (contented with having given that Mark of the Superiority of the Empire over the said State) he did not require any harsher Condition, as he protested he might have done, the Author ought rather to commend the Candour and Moderation which he observ'd in this Instance, both towards the Pope, and the City of Florence.

But the Author, as if he had sufficiently demonstrated the Truth of what he had been advancing, and fully confuted the *German* Authors of false Reasoning, proceeds thus, *If the Titles of Ally, Mediator and Arbitrator, gave any Superiority over Florence, the Holy See had as much Reason to challenge it as the Empire, because Clement IV. and Benedict XI. restor'd Peace to the Republic by their Mediation.* But it has been sufficiently prov'd, that Charles V. acted as a Sovereign, and not as a
Mediator

Mediator; not to insist upon the wide Difference there is, between what the Legate of *Benedict XI.* undertook without any Success, and what was done by the Emperor. But certainly when the Author alledg'd the Example of *Clement IV.* he was not aware, that he should put his Reader in mind of some Circumstances very contrary to his System. *Clement IV.* and *Boniface VIII.* by taking Care of the Affairs of *Tuscany*, gave a more remarkable Testimony of the Sovereignty of the Empire over that Province, than all the Quotations which the Author has made to prove the contrary. *Clement IV.* in the the Bull of 1267, whereby he declares *Charles of Anjou* King of *Sicily*, Conservator of the Peace in *Tuscany* for three Years, does it in Quality of Vicar of the Empire, which he pretended was at that Time vacant, and the Pope only conferr'd that Trust on him provisionally, till the Disputes betwixt *Alfonso* and *Richard* were ended, or till the Empire should be provided with another Head, approved of by the Apostolic See. So when King *Charles* was oblig'd in 1278, to restore *Tuscany* to *Rodolph I.* *Boniface VIII.* did not recognize *Albert II.* King of the *Romans*, and acting as if the Empire had been vacant, he created in 1301, *Charles* Count of *Anjou*, King *Philip's* Son, Conservator of the Peace in *Tuscany*; but he did it likewise as Vicar of the Empire, a Title which, at that Time of Day, the Popes pretended to belong to them.

The Author of the Memorial pretends, That *Alexander's* refusing to hold the Dutchy of *Florence* in Fee of the Empire, is another Part of its intire Independency. But one need only compare *Varchi* with this Passage of our Author, to see how ready he is to give an advantageous Turn to Things which do not make for his Party. The Exiles of *Florence*, and other Malecontent Lords of the New Government, had accus'd the Duke to the

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Emperor

Emperor as his Superior: They desir'd he would punish him for certain Crimes which they laid to his Charge, and insisted that the Emperor would please to abolish their then Form of Government, and grant their Country another. The Duke too, in his last Reply, does not deny, that this was in the Emperor's Power, and only endeavours to prove, that his Enemies made this Demand, with no other View than to give fresh Disturbance to the Peace of *Tuscany*. But when the Author adds, *That Alexander fearing his Refusal would engage the Emperor to grant the Exiles what they demanded, made his Escape to Florence, in order to put himself in a better Posture of Defense*, it was not expected to see *Varchi* quoted again for an Authority, because that Historian says the very Reverse. The Duke not only stay'd at *Naples* after his Refusal, but the Emperor confirm'd the Sentence which he had given before in his Favour, and promis'd him his Daughter in Marriage on the 29th of *February*. The Emperor's not insisting longer upon his Demand, is no Argument that he was convinc'd he had no Right over *Florence*; because he had no other Reasons to be kind to his Son-in-Law, for whom he had moreover a very great Value: And *Varchi* tells us of another Circumstance, which shews that the Duke set aside the Demand not by Law, but by quite another Method.

Tho' *Alexander* did not write himself the Emperor's Feudatary, yet he acknowledg'd him for his Superior. There have been always under the Sovereignty of the Empire, Cities, Counties, and Principalities, which were not Fiefs, and yet did not plead Independency. And it was by Virtue of this Subordination, that when the Emperor came to *Florence*, on the 26th of *April*, in that very Year, the Duke presented him the Keys of the City,

City, and the Emperor accepted them; a Ceremony which is never practised betwixt one Sovereign and another. When the Emperor *Charles IV.* went to *Florence* in 1378, the King, tho' he had very great Obligations to that Prince, was so jealous of the Marks of his Sovereignty, that he would not suffer so much as a white Horse to be presented to the Emperor. It is well known also what Precautions the Kings of *France* and *England* took, when *Sigismund*, King of the *Romans*, entered their Kingdoms, lest any Things should pass in the Ceremonial, which might look like Subordination of their Crowns to the *Roman* Empire.

The Author pretends, That after *Alexander's* Death, *Cosmo* was freely elected by the Senate. But in the Decree it self, the Senate protested, That upon this Occasion, they acted only in Conformity to the Emperor's Will and Pleasure. The new Prince undertook nothing without the Advice of the Imperial Ministers, and caused himself to be confirmed in his Dignity by the Count *de Cifuentes*, the Emperor's Embassador. The latter says expressly, *That the new Duke held his Dominions by the Grace of his Imperial Majesty*, and the Emperor repeated this Confirmation by an Act dated at *Monzone* the 30th of September, 1537. The Memorialist, instead of bringing Proofs of equal Validity, contents himself with producing this Inscription on the Pedestal of *Cosmo's* Statue, *PLENIS LIBERISQUE SENATORUM VOTIS REPUBLICÆ FLORENTINÆ DUX RENUNCIATUR*, i. e. *He is proclaimed Duke of the Republic of Florence by the full and free Votes of the Senators.* But Eulogies of this Sort are not to be admitted as Proofs in a Controversy of Law. *Henry IV.* King of *France*, is called Emperor in the Inscription on the Pedestal of h.

Equestrian Statue upon the *Pont Neuf* of *Paris*; but surely no *Frenchman* will offer to argue from thence, that the Title of Emperor is due to the Kings of *France*. The Author was not willing to quit this Point, without confirming it by Quotations from some Lawyers. He also adds the Authority of *Pius V.* by quoting some Words out of the Bull, whereby the said Pope pretended to create *Cosmo* Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and makes loud Proclamation of the Answer which the said Pope gave to the Emperor's Minister's, viz. That the City of *Florence* had always maintain'd its Liberty: That what had been done with it, was done by its own Citizens, who had the Power as Freemen to dispose both of themselves and their City; and that in the War of 1530, *Charles V.* did nothing but assist one of the Parties, viz. the Exiles, and that thereby he had not acquir'd any Superiority over *Florence*. Then, to give this Answer the more Weight, he appeals to the Sanctity of that Pope, adding these Romantic Expressions. *That it was Love of Truth alone which engag'd him not only to do this Justice to the Great Duke, but also to put himself in a Condition of maintaining by it the Power which he held from God, against the strongest Opposition of the Emperor Maximilian.* Here the Emperor *Maximilian*, a pious, wise, and moderate Prince, if ever there was one in the World, is brought upon the Stage, as fighting against God himself; and while he is only maintaining the Rights of the Crown, a Saint must be rais'd up to resist him. But surely the Author forgets, that even those who allow the Popes to be infallible in Matters of Religion, do not always allow them the same Infallibility in Politics and History: And again 'tis very well known, that *St. Pio* was not

not able, in the Sequel, to maintain what he had advanc'd in the Beginning.

The Author was quite out in his Politics, to refer himself to the Authority of that Holy Pontiff; for if he offers to appeal to the Testimony of a Pope, to prove that the Empire had never any Right over the City of *Florence*, we will oppose him with the Authority of *Clement VI. Boniface VIII.* and other Popes, who have acknowledged the Sovereignty of the Empire over *Tuscany*.

Thus the Author fancies to have sufficiently prov'd, that before the *Medicis* were in Possession of the Sovereignty, the City of *Florence* was intirely Mistress of her Territories, without any Subordination to the Emperor, and that since the Establishment of the Princes aforesaid, they have enjoy'd the same Independency. He is so positive in this Article, that he will not be undeceiv'd, unless we can produce against him Acts of Investiture, Oaths of Fidelity, Homages paid, and other public Acts of the like Nature, which may undeniably prove a Subjection to the Emperor.

Notwithstanding those who assert the Rights of the Imperial Crown, are not oblig'd to alledge those Proofs, and ought only to stand on the Defensive against the Author of the Memorial, we shall, however, produce two Acts, or Titles, which, 'tis hoped, will either satisfy or silence this Author: Let us examine, in the first Place, what was transacted with *Charles IV.* at *Pisa*, in the Year 1355, a Time in which that Prince was very far from being in a Condition to offer any Violence to the *Florentines*. The Embassadors of *Florence, Volterra, Miniati, Arezze, and Pistoja*, paid their Homage to that Prince at *Pisa*; and in the
Agree-

Agreement that was made at the same Time, it was stipulated for the Republic, That that Prince should abolish and make void the Sentences issu'd by his Predecessor *Henry VII.* against the City of *Florence*, and, at the same Time, confirm her Laws and Privileges; that the Priors of Arts, and the Ensign of Justice (the chief of the Magistrates) should be his Vicars or Lieutenants; that he should not use any Force, if any one accus'd the *Florentines*, but that he would administer Justice according to Right and Equity. The *Florentines* promis'd, on their Part, to pay to that Prince, in Lieu of the Rights and Pretensions of his Predecessors to the Territories of *Florence*, 100,000 Florins of Gold, and for the future, 4000 Florins of Gold *per Annum*. The *Florentines* accompanied him in his Journey to *Rome* with 200 Horse, and upon his Return to *Pisa*, *Antonio Adimari*, and *Gio di Medicis*, swore Fidelity, in the Name of that Republic, to that Prince as Emperor, and he confirmed upon them their Privileges by an Act corroborated with a Bull or Golden Seal.

In the Alliance concluded by the *Florentines* with *Rupert*, King of the *Romans*, they desire him to grant them the Privileges they had requested of him only during his Life, and they engage to pay him, by Way of Acknowledgment of his Sovereignty, a certain Sum of Money, to be agreed upon between him and his Deputies. They obtained accordingly that Privilege: The King of the *Romans* confirmed unto them, not only the Possession of the Lands they enjoyed, but likewise the Regal Rights which they exercised therein, and gave the Investiture to *Bona-curtio di Pitti*, Deputy of the *Florentines*, but not without reserving a Subordination to the Emperor

Emperor; for he declares the said Priors, and the *Gonfalonnier*, or Standard-bearer, Vicars of the Emperor.

It appears thereby, that 'till that Power was recall'd by his Successors, to whom the Faculty of revoking the same was expressly reserv'd, since the *Florentines* had demanded them only during his Life, and that, on the other Hand, the same Privileges were confirmed by *Maximilian* and *Charles V.* It appears, I say, that the Republic of *Florence* has enjoy'd her Dominion and Regal Rights only by Virtue of these Concessions; and indeed it could not be otherwise since the Towns conquer'd by the *Florentines*, were subject to the Emperor as well as that of *Florence*, and tho' the *Florentines* had depriv'd them of their Liberty, yet they could not prejudice the Rights of the Sovereignty of the Emperor, with whom they were not engag'd in a War.

Here is an Investiture, there are Homages paid, Rights of Sovereignty acknowledg'd, with several other Acts which undeniably prove a Subjection. It is therefore upon very good Foundations, that the Emperor insists on his Rights on the State of *Florence*, seeing the *Florentine* Authors, and in particular the Author of the Memorial agree, that the Relation the State of *Florence* had with the Emperor, during the Time of their Republic, has not been alter'd by the Alteration of that Constitution into a Principality.

The only Way for this Gentleman to prove the Sovereignty of that State is to shew, that the State of *Florence* has freed it self of that Subordination, by Means as legal and lawful as those whereby the said Subordination was establish'd; but to prove this, the Author must produce

produce other Authorities than some Passages out of Civilians, Inscriptions on Statues, Subtilties, or loose, general and equivocal Expressions. The Dukes of *Lorrain* did formerly hold that Dutchy from the Empire; but the Emperor *Charles V.* declar'd those Princes absolute Sovereigns thereof, by a Convention made in the Year 1542. The *Helvetic* Body obtain'd in the Treaty of *Westphalia*, that their Exemption from the Imperial Chamber should be inserted in the Articles of Peace; and the States-General, after having made their Peace with the King of *Spain*, obtain'd likewise the Confirmation, Security, and Acknowledgment of their Liberty from the Emperor *Ferdinand*. The Author of the Memorial produces nothing like these Titles in Favour of *Florence*, but contents himself with alledging a Prescription; but at the same Time that he made so great a shew of a Possession of several Centuries, 'tis highly probable he little thought of the Titles we have mention'd, nor of the Series of the bright and eminent Instances whereby the Emperors have asserted their Superiority over that State, which therefore is not in the same Case as those Nations, who, taking Advantage of the Weakness of the *Roman* Empire, have founded new Sovereignities over its Ruins, whose Sovereigns have been acknowledg'd for lawful Possessors thereof by Treaties of Peace and Alliances, or other Acts of the like Nature. It may be prov'd, on the other Hand, that Part of those Provinces had been deserted or abandon'd by the *Romans*, and therefore the Quotation out of *Grotius* signifies nothing in this Case. If the Author design'd to make Use of it, he ought, in the first Place, to have shew'd, that either the Empire has lost its Right upon *Florence* in a War,

or

or has renounc'd the same by a Treaty, or else that the Emperor has voluntarily abandon'd and given up his Pretensions on the said State. That Prescription may become a lawful Title, 'tis requisite that one of the Parties be not only in Possession of the Rights claim'd by the said Prescription, but also that the other Party shew no Design or Disposition to recover those Rights. If the Emperors have suffer'd the Dukes of *Tuscany* to enjoy a free Jurisdiction, the Rights of Peace and War, and other Prerogatives enjoy'd by the States of the Empire, this cannot be alledg'd against them, because those Dukes enjoy'd that by Virtue of the Imperial Concessions: But when the Court of *Tuscany* has gone about to regulate their Succession, and has exceeded the Bounds of the Power given them by the Act of *Charles V.* to whom the House of *Medicis* owe their Elevation, his Imperial Majesty has express'd a due Resentment thereof; and 'tis in vain, that the Author of the Memorial pretends to prove the contrary by a Note or Letter from Count *Zinzendorf*.

The Author, who, in the Beginning of his Memorial, protested to have no other View, than to undeceive the Confederated Powers, who had been surpriz'd by an erroneous Supposition in that Case, fancies to have so well succeeded therein, that he does not scruple to say, that nothing can be more unjust and abominable, than to go about to declare the State of *Florence* a Fief of the Empire; but the Emperor is so much the more obliged to take Care of his Rights; because they alledge; the Goodness and Indulgence of *Charles V.* for the House of *Medicis* to dispute and call in Question those very Rights. And as that Quality of a Fief of the Empire is accepted in the

Quadruple Alliance by the Prince who is to have the Succession of *Tuscany*, the Author has no Reason to complain, seeing he shall neither lose his Rank, Title, or Authority in the Government. The People of *Florence* are no Losers thereby, and it appears, that the Author is little acquainted with the Condition of the Imperial Fiefs, when he complains, that there is a Design to oppress the Liberty of that Country. Are the Princes of *Italy*, and the Electors of the Empire, more constrain'd in the Government of their States, or less consider'd in the Affairs of *Europe*, whenever they are pleas'd to concern themselves therein, because they are Feudatories of the Empire?

As the *Mediterranean* Passes are called in, and new Ones delivering out to all trading Vessels belonging to his Majesty's Subjects, it may not be improper, for the Satisfaction of such as are not acquainted with these Matters, to insert the Terms on which we stand with the *Barbary* Corsairs; as may appear by the still subsisting Articles with the *Algerines*; viz:

ARTICLES of PEACE and COMMERCE, *between the most Serene and Mighty Prince Charles II. by the Grace &c. and the most Illustrious Lords, the Basha, Dey, and Aga, Governors of the Famous City and Kingdom of Algiers in Barbary: Concluded by Arthur Herbert Esq; Admiral of his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean, April. 10. O. S. 1682.—*
With

With the few Alterations made and included at the Renewal thereof in 1686: All which are, for Distinction, in a different Character.

I.

IN the first Place it is Agreed and Concluded, that from this Day and for ever forwards, there be a true, firm and inviolable Peace between the most Serene King of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the *Christian Faith*, &c. and the most Illustrious Lords, the *Basha, Dey, and Aga*, Governors of the City and Kingdom of *Algiers*, and between all the Dominions and Subjects of either Side; and that the Ships, or other Vessels, and the Subjects and People of both Sides shall not henceforth do to each other any Harm, Offence, or Injury, either in Word or Deed, but shall treat one another with all possible Respect and Friendship. *And that all Demands and Pretensions whatsoever, to this Day, (between both Parties, shall cease and be void.*

II.

That any of the Ships, or other Vessels, belonging to the said King of *Great Britain*, &c. or to any of his Majesty's Subjects, may safely come to the Port of *Algiers*, or to any other Port or Place of that Kingdom, there freely to Buy and Sell, paying the usual Customs of Ten per Cent. as in former Times, for such Goods as they Sell; and the Goods they Sell not, they shall freely carry on Board without paying any Duties for the same: And that they shall freely depart from thence, whensoever they please, without any Stop or Hindrance whatsoever. As to Contraband Merchandises, as

Powder, Brimstone, Iron, Planks, and all Sorts of Timber fit for building of Ships, Ropes, Pitch, Tar, Fusils, and other Habiliments of War, his said Majesty's Subjects shall pay no Duty for the same to those of *Algiers*.

III.

That all Ships, and other Vessels, as well those belonging to the said King of *Great Britain*, or to any of his Majesty's Subjects, as those belonging to the Kingdom or People of *Algiers*, shall freely pass the Seas, and traffic, without any Search, Hindrance, or Molestation from each other; and that all Persons, or Passengers of what Country soever, and all Monies, Goods, Merchandises and Moveables, to whatsoever People or Nation belonging, being on Board any of the said Ships, or Vessels, shall be wholly free, and shall not be stopped, taken or plundered, nor receive any Harm or Damage whatsoever from either Party.

IV.

That the *Algiers* Ships of War, or other Vessels, meeting with any Merchant Ships, or other Vessels, of his said Majesty's Subjects, not being in any of the Seas appertaining to his Majesty's Dominions, may send on Board one single Boat with two Sitters only, besides the ordinary Crew of Rowers; and that no more shall enter any such Merchant Ship, or Vessel, without express Leave from the Commander thereof, but the two Sitters alone; and, upon producing a Pass under the Hand and Seal of the Lord High Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, or of the Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, for the said Kingdoms respectively, or under the Hands and Seals of the Commissioners

Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of any of the said Kingdoms, that the said Boat shall proceed freely on her Voyage; and that altho' for the Space of fifteen Months next ensuing after the Conclusion of this Peace, the said Commander of the Merchant Ship, or Vessel, produces no such Pass, yet if the major Part of the Seamen of the said Ship, or Vessel, be Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, the said Boat shall immediately depart, and the said Merchant Ship, or Vessel, shall freely proceed on her Voyage; but that after the said fifteen Months, all Merchant Ships, or Vessels, of his said Majesty's Subjects shall be obliged to produce such a Pass as aforesaid: And any of the Ships of War of his said Majesty, meeting with any Ships or other Vessels of *Algiers*, if the Commander of any such Ship, or Vessel, shall produce a Pass firm'd by the chief Governors of *Algiers*, and a Certificate from the *English* Consul there residing, or if they have no such Pass, or Certificate, yet if for the space of fifteen Months next ensuing the Conclusion of this Peace, the major Part of the Ships Company be *Turks, Moors* or *Slaves* belonging to *Algiers*, then the said *Algiers* Ship, or Vessel, shall proceed freely; but that after the said fifteen Months, all *Algiers* Ships, or Vessels, shall be obliged to produce such a Pass and Certificate as aforesaid.—*The only Alteration in this regards the fifteen Months Term allowed for Passes, &c.*

V.

That no Commander, or other Person, of any Ship, or Vessel, of *Algiers*, shall take out of any Ship or Vessel of his said Majesty's Subjects, any Person, or Persons, whatsoever, to carry them any
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Powder, Brimstone, Iron, Planks, and all Sorts of Timber fit for building of Ships, Ropes, Pitch, Tar, Fusils, and other Habiliments of War, his said Majesty's Subjects shall pay no Duty for the same to those of *Algiers*.

III.

That all Ships, and other Vessels, as well those belonging to the said King of *Great Britain*, or to any of his Majesty's Subjects, as those belonging to the Kingdom or People of *Algiers*, shall freely pass the Seas, and traffic, without any Search, Hindrance, or Molestation from each other; and that all Persons, or Passengers of what Country soever, and all Monies, Goods, Merchandises and Moveables, to whatsoever People or Nation belonging, being on Board any of the said Ships, or Vessels, shall be wholly free, and shall not be stopped, taken or plundered, nor receive any Harm or Damage whatsoever from either Party.

IV.

That the *Algiers* Ships of War, or other Vessels, meeting with any Merchant Ships, or other Vessels, of his said Majesty's Subjects, not being in any of the Seas appertaining to his Majesty's Dominions, may send on Board one single Boat with two Sitters only, besides the ordinary Crew of Rowers; and that no more shall enter any such Merchant Ship, or Vessel, without express Leave from the Commander thereof, but the two Sitters alone; and, upon producing a Pass under the Hand and Seal of the Lord High Admiral of *England* and *Ireland*, or of the Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, for the said Kingdoms respectively, or under the Hands and Seals of the Commissioners

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where

where to be examined, or upon any other Pretence; nor shall they use any Torture, or Violence, to any Person of what Nation, or Quality soever, being on Board any Ship, or Vessel, of his said Majesty's Subjects, upon any Pretence whatsoever.

VI.

That no Shipwreck, belonging to the said King of *Great Britain*, or to any of his Subjects, upon any Part of the Coast belonging to *Algiers*, shall be made, or become, Prize; and that neither the Goods thereof shall be seized, nor the Men made Slaves; but that all the Subjects of *Algiers* shall use their best Endeavours to save the said Men and their Goods.

VII.

That no Ship, or any other Vessel, of *Algiers*, shall have Permission to be delivered up, or go, to *Sallee*, or any Place in Enmity with the said King of *Great Britain*, to be made Use of as Corsairs, or Sea-Rovers, against his said Majesty's Subjects.

VIII.

That none of the Ships, or other smaller Vessels, of *Algiers*, shall remain cruising near, or in Sight of, his Majesty's City and Garrison of *Tangier*, or of any other his Majesty's Roads, Havens, Ports, Towns and Places, nor any Way disturb the Peace and Commerce of the Same, — *Tangier now omitted.*

IX.

That if any Ship, or Vessel, of *Tunis*, *Tripoly*, or *Sallee*, or of any other Place, bring any Ships, Vessels,

Vessels, Men, or Goods belonging to any of his said Majesty's Subjects to *Algiers*, or to any Port, or Place, in that Kingdom, the Governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the Territories of *Algiers*.

X.

That if any of the Ships of War of the said King of *Great Britain* do come to *Algiers*, or to any other Port, or Place, of that Kingdom, with any Prize, they may freely sell it, or otherwise dispose of it, at Pleasure, without being molested by any : And that his Majesty's said Ships of War shall not be obliged to pay Customs in any Sort ; and that if they shall want Provisions, Victuals, or any other Things, they may freely buy them at the Rates in the Market.

XI.

That when any of his said Majesty's Ships of War shall appear before *Algiers*, upon Notice thereof given by the *English* Consul, or by the Commander of the said Ships to the chief Governors of *Algiers*, public Proclamation shall be immediately made to secure the *Christian* Captives : And if, after that, any *Christians* whatsoever make their Escape on Board any of the said Ships of War, they shall not be required, nor shall the said Consul, or Commander, or any other of his Majesty's Subjects, be obliged to pay any Thing for the said *Christians*.——*All this of late little regarded.*

XII.

That from, and after the Time that the Ratification of this Treaty, by the King of *Great Britain*

Britain, shall be delivered to the chief Governors of *Algiers*, no Subjects of his said Majesty shall be bought or sold, or made Slaves in any Part of the Kingdom of *Algiers*, upon any Pretence whatsoever. And the said King of *Great Britain* shall not be obliged, by Virtue of this Treaty of Peace, to redeem any of his Subjects now in Slavery, or who may be made Slaves before the said Ratification; but it shall depend absolutely upon his Majesty, or the Friends and Relations of the said Persons in Slavery, without any Limitation, or Restriction of Time, to redeem such, or so many of them from Time to Time, as shall be thought fit, agreeing for as reasonable a Price as may be, with their Patrons, or Masters, for their Redemption, without obliging the said Patrons or Masters, against their Wills, to set any at Liberty, whether they be Slaves belonging to the *Beylic* (or Public) the Gallies, or such as belong particularly to the *Basha*, *Dey*, *Aga*, or any other Persons whatsoever. And all Slaves, being his Majesty's Subjects, shall, when they are redeemed, enjoy the Abatements of the Duty due to the Royal House, and of the other Charges, by paying such reasonable Sums as any Slaves of other Nations usually pay when they are redeemed.

XIII.

That if any Subject of the said King of *Great Britain* happens to die in *Algiers*, or in any Part of its Territories, his Goods, or Monies, shall not be seized by the Governors, Judges, or other Officers of *Algiers*; who, likewise, shall not make any Inquiry after them: But the said Goods, or Monies, shall be received and possessed by such Person, or Persons, whom the Deceased shall, by his last Will, have made his Heir, or Heirs, in
case

case they be upon the Place where the Testator deceased. But if the Heirs be not there, then the Executors of the said Will, lawfully constituted by the Deceased, shall, after having made an Inventory of all the Goods and Monies left, take them into their Custody without any Hinderance, and shall take Care the same be remitted, by some safe Way, to the true and lawful Heirs; and in case any of his said Majesty's Subjects happen to die, not having made any Will, the *English* Consul shall possess himself of his Goods and Monies, upon Inventory, for the Use of the Kindred and Heirs of the Deceased.

XIV.

That no Merchants, being his Majesty's Subjects, and residing in or trading to the City and Kingdom of *Algiers*, shall be obliged to buy any Merchandises against their Wills; but it shall be free to buy such Commodities as they shall think fit: And no Captain, or Commander, of any Ship, or Vessel, belonging to his said Majesty or his Subjects, shall be obliged against his Will, to lade any Goods, to carry them, or make a Voyage to any Place whither he shall not have a Mind to go. And neither the *English* Consul, nor any other Subject of the said King, shall be bound to pay the Debts of any other of his Majesty's Subjects, except that he, or they, become Sureties for the same, by a public Act.

XV.

That the Subjects of his said Majesty, in *Algiers*, or its Territories, in Matter of Controversy, shall be liable to no other Jurisdiction

tion but that of the *Dey*, or the *Divan*, except they happen to be at Difference between themselves, in which case they shall be liable to no other Determination but that of the Consul only.

XVI.

That in case any Subject of his said Majesty, being in any Part of the Kingdom of *Algiers*, happens to strike, wound, or kill a *Turk*, or a *Moor*, if he be taken, he is to be punished in the same Manner, and with no greater Severity than a *Turk* ought to be, being guilty of the same Offence; but if he escape, neither the said *English* Consul, nor any other of his said Majesty's Subjects, shall be in any Sort questioned and troubled therefore.

XVII.

That the *English* Consul now, or at any Time hereafter, residing at *Algiers*, shall be there, at all Times, with intire Freedom and Safety of his Person and Estate, and shall be permitted to chuse his own *Terjiman* (Interpreter) and Broker, and freely to go on Board any Ships in the Road, as often and when he pleases, and to have the Liberty of the Country; and that he shall be allowed a Place to pray in, and that no Man shall do him any Injury, in Word or Deed.

XVIII.

That not only during the Continuance of this Peace and Friendship, but, likewise, if any Breach or War happens, hereafter, to be between the said King of *Great Britain* and the Kingdom of *Algiers*, the said *English* Consul, and all others his
said

faid Majesty's Subjects, inhabiting in the Kingdom of *Algiers*, shall, always and at all Times, both of Peace and War, have full and absolute Liberty to depart and go to their own, or any other Country, upon any Ship, or Vessel, of what Nation soever, they shall think fit, and to carry with them all their Estates, Goods, Families and Servants, without any Interruption, or Hindrance.

XIX.

That no Subject of his said Majesty, being a Passenger, and coming or going with his Baggage from or to any Port, shall be any Way molested, or meddled with, altho' he be on Board any Ship, or Vessel in Enmity with *Algiers*: And in like Manner, no *Algerine* Passenger, being on Board any Ship or Vessel in Enmity with the said King of *Great Britain*, shall be any way molested, whether in his Person, or in his Goods, which he may have laden on Board the said Ship or Vessel.

XX.

That at all Times, when any Ship of War, of the King of *Great Britain*'s, carrying his said Majesty's Flag at the Main-Top-Mast-Head, shall appear before *Algiers*, and come to an Anchor in the Road, immediately upon Notice thereof given, by his said Majesty's Consul, or some Officer from the Ship, to the *Dey* and Regency of *Algiers*, they shall, in Honour to his Majesty, cause a Salute of twenty one Canon to be shot off, from the Castles and Forts of the City, and that the said Ship shall return an Answer, by shooting off the same Number of Cannon.

XXI.

That presently after the Signing and Sealing of these Articles, by the *Basha, Dey, Aga*, and Chiefs of *Algiers*, all Injuries and Damages, sustained, on either Part, shall be quite taken away and forgotten, and this Peace shall be in full Force and Vertue, and continue for ever: And for all Depredations and Damages, that shall be afterwards committed, or done, by either Side before Notice can be given of this Peace, full Satisfaction shall immediately be made; and whatsoever remains in Kind shall be instantly restored.

XXII.

That in case it shall happen, hereafter, that any Thing is done, or committed contrary to this Treaty, whether by the Subjects of the one or the other Party, the Treaty, notwithstanding, shall subsist in full Force, and such Contraventions shall not occasion the Breach of this Peace, Friendship and good Correspondence; but the Party injured shall, amicably demand immediate Satisfaction for the said Contraventions, before it be lawful to break the Peace: And if the Fault was committed by any private Subjects of either Party, they alone shall be punished, as Breakers of the Peace, and Disturbers of the public Quiet. And our Faith shall be our Faith, and our Word our Word.

Confirmed and Sealed, in the Presence of Almighty God, April 10. in the Year of JESUS 1682. of the HEJIRA 1093. Abrir 11.

This

This is the Treaty which remains still in Force, and has been ever since referred to when any Renewals, with additional Articles have been made by our succeeding Sovereigns. It was (*mutatis mutandis*) renewed and confirmed, April 5, 1686. by Sir William Soame, Bart. in his Way to Constantinople, whither he was going Ambassador Extraordinary, from King James II. to the Grand Signor, with scarce any Alterations, except Literals, and what has been observed. In 1691. Thomas Baker Esq; sent for by Shaaban Hojia, then Dey of Algiers, renewed and confirmed the same without Alteration or Addition; so that I find not that Renewal any where in Print.

In 1700. Captain Munden, jointly with Robert Cole, Esq; then Consul for our Nation at Algiers, renewed and confirmed the Same, with the following additional Articles, viz.

I.

WE the most Excellent and most Illustrious Lords, *Mustafa Dey, Ali Basha, and Mustafa Aga*, Governors of the most Famous and Warlike City and Kingdom of *Algiers*, do, by these Presents, renew and confirm the Peace We so happily enjoy with *William King of Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Christian Faith, and his Subjects, made in the Year of *Jesus* 1682. (of the *Hejira* 1093. and renewed four Years after) in every Part and Article, more particularly

ticularly that of the Eighth, wherein it is expressed, That no Ship, or Vessel, belonging to our Government of *Algiers*, shall cruise near, or in Sight of any of the Roads, Havens, or Ports, Towns, or Places belonging to the said King of *Great Britain*, or any Way disturb the Peace and Commerce of the same: And in Compliance with the said Eighth Article of that Treaty, We do sincerely promise and declare, that such Orders shall for the Future be given to all our Commanders, that, under a severe Penalty, and our utmost Displeasure, they shall not enter into the Channel of *England*, nor come, or cruise in Sight of any Part of his Majesty of *Great Britain's* Dominions any more for the Time to come,

II.

That whereas it had been declared, That all Ships and Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the said King of *Great Britain*, shall have Passes, &c. by the last Day of *September*, in this present Year of Jesus 1700. We do by these declare, at the Desire of Captain *John Munden*, Commander in Chief of his said Majesty's Ships in the *Mediterranean*, and *Robert Cole* Esq; his Majesty's Consul, now residing at our City of *Algiers*, on Behalf of their Great Master, that no Passes shall be required or expected from any of the *English* Ships, or Vessels, in any Part of the World, but that they shall proceed on their Voyage without producing, or shewing a Pass to any of our Cruisers till the last of *September* 1701. And after that Time is expired, and any Ship of *England* be seized, not having a Pass, we do hereby declare, that the Goods in that Ship shall be Prize, but the Master, Men and Ship shall be restored, and the Freight immediately paid to the said Master, to the utmost Value as he should

should have had if he had gone safe to the Port whither he was bound.

III.

That whereas Captain *John Munden* has given us good Assurance, that he had a great Affront, some Years past, from some of our rude Sailors at our *Mole*, we do hereby promise, that, at all Times, whenever any of the King of *Great Britain's* Ships of War shall come to this Place, Order shall be immediately given to an Officer of the Government, who shall attend at the *Mole* all the Day Time, during their Stay here, to prevent any such Disorder for the Future, that no Misunderstanding may happen between us: And in any such Case, the Officer at the *Mole* shall secure the Person, or Persons so offending, who shall be punished with the utmost Severity.—By the Help of God, and if he please, these Articles now made between us, shall be maintained. To the Truth whereof, we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals. Algiers, in the Year of the Hejira 1112. which is in the Christian Account August 20, 1700.

In 1703. Admiral Byng, (now L. V. Torrington) renewing the Peace for Queen Ann with the same Mustafa Dey, inserted the two new Articles, which are as follow; the Preliminary One being only a Confirmation of the foregoing: For which Reason it is omitted.

I. That

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THAT whereas, by the said Articles of Peace, made and concluded by Admiral *Herbert*, in 1682. it was agreed, that the Subjects of *England*, should pay Ten per Cent. Custom, for the Goods they should sell at *Algiers*, or in the Dominions thereof, now, for the better settling and maintaining a good Commerce between the Subjects of *England* and those of *Algiers*, it is agreed and declared, that, from henceforwards, the *English* shall pay but Five per Cent. Custom; and that Contraband Goods, as is declared before, shall not pay any Custom.

II.

And it is further agreed and declared, that all Prizes taken by any one of the Subjects of the said Queen of *Great Britain*, and all Ships and Vessels, built and fitted out in any of Her Majesty's Plantations in *America*, that have not been in *England*, shall not be molested in case of their not having Passes: But that a Certificate in Writing, under the Hands of the commanding Officers who shall take any Prizes, and a Certificate under the Hands of the Governors, or Chiefs of such *American Colonies*, or Places where such Ships were built, or fitted out shall be sufficient Passes for either of them. And our Faith shall be our Faith, and our Word our Word.

Algiers. Confirmed and Sealed, in the Presence of Almighty God, October 28. in the Year of Jesus, 1703. of the Hejira 1115.

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The last Renewal was in the Reign of His Majesty King George I. when in 1716, Admiral Baker had Orders to visit Tripoly, Tunis and Algiers. With the two first, as will appear in our next N^o. he confirmed our former Treaties in Person, but to Algiers he deputed the Argyll and Chester, two of his Majesty's Ships, to whose Commanders, Captain Coningsby Norbury, and Captain Nicholas Eaton, in Conjunction with Mr. Thomas Thomson (then acting as Consul, in Absence of his Brother Samuel Thomson Esq;) he gave a full Power to ratify and confirm all the above Treaties, with these following new Articles.—After the Preamble, needless to be repeated, the first Article concludes thus.

I.

IF any Demands or Pretensions shall be now left depending, between the Subjects, or others, of either Party, they shall be amicably redressed, and full Satisfaction be made to each other, according to the Truth and Justice of their Claim: Nor shall any of the same be cancelled, or made void, by this Treaty.

II.

That as the Island of *Minorca*, in the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the City of *Gibraltar*, in *Spain*, have been yielded and annexed to the Crown of *Great Britain*, as well by the King of *Spain*, as by the several Powers of *Europe* engaged in the late

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War; it is now hereby agreed, and fully concluded, that, for this Time forwards for ever, the said Island of *Minorca* and City of *Gibraltar* shall be esteemed, in every Respect, by the Government and People of *Algiers*, to be Part of his *Britannic* Majesty's Dominions, and the Inhabitants thereof to be looked upon as His Majesty's Natural Subjects, in the same Manner as if they had been born in any other Part of the *British* Territories: And they with their Ships and Vessels, wearing *British* Colours, and being furnished with proper Passes, shall be permitted to trade and traffic in any Part of the Dominions of *Algiers*, and shall pass without any Molestation whatsoever, and shall have the same Liberties and Privileges that are stipulated in this, and have been made in any other Treaties in Behalf of the *British* Nation and Subjects; and therefore none of the Cruisers of *Algiers* shall, at any Time, cruise within Sight of the said Island of *Minorca* and City of *Gibraltar*.

III.

That if an *English* Ship shall receive on Board any Passengers and Goods belonging to the Kingdom of *Algiers*, the *English* shall defend the said *Algerines* and their Goods, so far as lies in their Power, and not deliver them to their Enemies. And the better to prevent any unjust Demands being made upon the Crown of *Great Britain*, and to avoid Disputes and Differences that may arise, all Goods and Merchandises that shall, from henceforwards, be shipped, by the Subjects of *Algiers*, on Board the Ships, or Vessels, of *British* Subjects, upon Freight, shall be first registred in the Office of

of *Cancellaria*, before the *British* Consul residing in the Port where they are so shipped, and the Quantity, Quality and Value thereof shall be expressed, and the Consul is to manifest the same, in the Clearance given to the Ship, or Vessel, before it shall depart, to the End, that if any Cause of Complaint should happen hereafter, there may be no greater Claim made on the *British* Nation, than what, by this Method, may be proved just and equitable.

IV.

That if any of the *Algerine* Cruisers shall meet with *British* Ships provided with *Scallop* Passes, of either Ships or Satias, that shall fit with these delivered to them by the *British* Consul, they shall pass free and unmolested.——ALGIERS, October 29, 1716.

On some other Occasion, we will insert those now on Foot, with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoly.

B A R B A R Y.

WE hear but of few Exploits worth much Notice performed by the Cruisers of those Parts of *Africa*.——*Mulei Abdallah*, the new Emperor of the *Tingitanian Mauritania*, seems now peaceably enough settled on the Throne; nor does he appear averse to continue in Amity with his Neighbours; and even with the *Christians*. He has published a Decree, granting free Liberty for the Fathers for Redemption of Captives, of what Nation soever, to repair to his Dominions, in order

der to ransom *Christian* Slaves: He likewise promises his Protection to the Sixteen Fryers, Surgeon, &c. belonging to the *Spanish* Hospital at *Miquinez*; menacing with immediate Death all who shall presume to offer them, or any other *Christians*, the least Molestation.

I T A L Y.

THE Death of Pope *Benedict* XIII. (who expired at *Rome*, February 21. N S. at Four in the Afternoon) occasions strange Confusion in the Ecclesiastical State: But the Demise of this Pontiff certainly seems to portend Good to all who are in the Interest of the Infante *Don Carlos*, who in him have lost a most obstinate Opponent: A little Time will manifest of what Kidney will be his Successor in *St. Peter's* Chair. As for Cardinal *Coscia*, Favourite Creature to his late Holiness, he had the good Luck to escape being torn Piecemeal by the enraged Populace of *Rome*; who grew so furious at the Disappointment, that they would have fired the Palace of Marquis *Abbate*, from whence he got away in Disguise, and indeed the Houses of all or most of the other *Beneventines* to all whom they bear an implacable Hatred, had they not been dispersed by the timely coming in of the Guards. As yet we cannot learn what is become of his said Eminence; but divers of his Favourites and chief Domestics are shut up in the Castle, by Order of Cardinal *Albani* and the Sacred College; and the *Shirri* had much ado to get those Prisoners thither, so eager were the Mob to be themselves their Executioners. The absent Cardinals are hastening to *Rome*, to shut themselves up in the Conclave, in order to elect a new Pastor,

Pastor; the Event of which is impatiently expected.

The following is the Purport of a brief Account of the Defunct Pontiff's Descent and Character, drawn by the learned and ingenious Count *D' Elci* (Nephew to a late Cardinal of that Name) who was *Cameriere d' honore di Spada e Cappia* (Lay Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber) to divers Popes successively, from *Innocent X.* to *Clement XI.* and may merit a Place here; viz.

He was born at *Gravina*, the 2d of February, 1650. [Our News-Writers say 1649.] His original Name was *Pietro-Francisco Orsini*; being the eldest Son of His Highness *Ferdinando Orsini*, tenth Duke of *Gravina*, Prince of *Solafra* and *Villata*, Count of *Muro*, &c. and of *Giovanna di Frangipani della Tolsa*, Daughter of the Duke of *Grumo*. Having succeeded his Father in Honours and Estates, he undertook a Tour thro' *Italy*; and being at *Venice* in 1667, to the Astonishment of the whole Country, he unexpectedly assumed the Name of *Vincente Maria*, & put on the Habit of a *Dominican Monk*; having first renounced his whole Patrimony, Titles, &c. in Favour of *Don Dominico*, his younger Brother. This Duke of *Gravina*, &c. his Successor, and Father of the present Duke, afterwards espoused *Donna Lodovica*, Niece of Cardinal *Altieri*, and consequently adopted Niece to Pope *Clement X.* which Princess, February 22. 1672, got him promoted to the Purple; he then residing at *Bologna*: But he constantly declined the Honour, absolutely refusing to accept it, till enjoined so to do, under the Precept of Holy Obedience, by *F. Roccaberti*, then General of the *Dominican Order* in the *Spanish Domains*, who went purposely from *Rome* to *Bologna*, with a Brief from His Holiness. — A rare Example!

Next he was made Prefect of the Congregation of the Council, who were appointed to interpret the Canons of the Council of *Trent*.

He

He would needs have a Dispensation, to enable him to say Mass before the usual Time; as also, afterwards, to be consecrated Bishop before he was of a sufficient Age; and, out of pure Zeal, he then abandoned the Delights of the Papal Court, renouncing, in 1675, that Prefectship, to confine himself to the See of *Manfredonia*, or rather of *Siponto*, an Arch-Bishoprick in the Kingdom of *Naples*. There he built, from the very Foundations, the Metropolitan Church, as also the Palace and Archiepiscopal Court, with a Steeple standing by itself, like that before *St. Marco*, at *Venice*: This Church he adorned with many fine Paintings, Fret-Works, and other rich Ornaments; and to compleat all, he sold his Plate to make a sumptuous Service for the Great Altar of the said Metropolitan.

But in 1680, merely to comply with the Sollicitations of Cardinal *Altieri* (who liked not his being a Prelate in the Kingdom of *Naples*, fearing lest he should either become a Partisan of *Spain*, or ruin his own Family on account of the Engagements he was entering on for the Defense of the Ecclesiastical Immunities) he renounced the See of *Siponto*, and took the Bishoprick of *Cesena*, in *Romagna*, where he undertook great Buildings and Embellishments of Churches. But the Air of that Place not agreeing with his Constitution, any better than did the querulous, petulant Humours of the People, he soon returned to *Naples*; pretending, as an Excuse, that he was obliged to assist at the Profession of the Dutchess his Mother, who retired from the World into a Convent she had founded at *Gravina*. In 1686, he was transferred

transferred to the Arch-Bishoprick of *Benevento*, which See he would never relinquish. On *May 29*, 1724, he was advanced to the Pontificat. What he has done since is well known.

With Regard to his Character, the Count goes on to this Effect.—He is learned in Speculative Matters, and particularly in the School Divinity: Very well versed in the Sacred Canons, in the Councils and in Church-History. He has printed some Books, and in particular the famous *Synod of Siponto*, for the Reform of his Clergy, on which he has been always very intent, as also on the great Care of his Flock, not only at *Siponto* and *Cesena*, but likewise at *Benevento*, where, in 1685, the celebrated Miracle of *St. Philip Neri* happened to his said Eminence, he coming unhurt out of the Ruins of that dreadful Earthquake. He always continued leading a Monkish Life, eating with his Court in the Refectory, and imitating the same rigid Way which *St. Carlo Barromeo* practised, living most innocently and preaching very frequently in his Cathedral.

However, he is reckoned to be very unquiet, and excessively headstrong; independent on others, and wholly addicted to his own Opinion; apt to engage himself in Broils, and most obstinate in maintaining them. He is of a Genius much inferior to his great Birth; but he is chaste, sober, humble, and cordial; gentle, serviceable, charitable and generous; but too humourfome and austere. He is totally averse to all Manner of Pride and Haughtiness, giving himself wholly to the Service of God,; for the promoting of which, he will bestir himself vigorously in every Conclave at which

which he is present, and on all other Occasions that offer. If he should ever, with the Benefit of Time, come to be Pope, which I look upon to be impossible, he following the Example of the Fryers who are Superiors of their Order, who are indiscreet in their Government, he would have rather the Zeal of *Elias*, than the Meekness of *Elishah*; and would occasion, by his Rigour, many of the Monks to go in Pilgrimage to *Geneva*, notwithstanding the great Liking he has to dirty Toes and to Cowls; verifying perhaps the Saying of *Plato* the Philosopher, *Qui nihil propemodum scimus arbitramur omnia scire.*

“ So thought Count *D’ Elci*: But many unforeseen Events have come to pass since he wrote. As to the rest, Cardinal *Coscia* officiated as Coadjutor to his Holiness, for *Benevento*. It is surmised, that had this Pontiff’s Life been spared a few Days longer, he would certainly have bestowed a Cardinal’s Hat on his Nephew *Don Mondiglio Orsini*, Arch-Bishop of *Capua*; but to the utter Disappointment and unspeakable Mortification of his said Eminence, the Holy Father was not able to assist at the Consistory, which he had summoned to be held on the 21st of *February* (the Day of his Death) for that very Purpose, as many believe. His Holiness was aged 80 Years and 19 Days.

We have received from a Person of Distinction, the following curious Manuscript, relating to the British Plantations in America. It was presented to His MAJESTY at Windsor, 1728.

May

May it please Your MAJESTY.

SINCE the Observations contained in the following Discourse, were occasionally made in Your MAJESTY's and Your Royal FATHER's Service abroad, during the Space of Twelve Years; I most humbly beg Leave to lay them at Your Royal Feet, as a natural Effect of the purest Loyalty to Your sacred Person, and the only Means which is left in my Power to serve the Public, and demonstrate that I am,

May it please Your MAJESTY,

Your MAJESTY's

Most humble, most faithful

and most obedient Subject,

A a

W. K.

*A SHORT DISCOURSE on
the Present State of the COLONIES in America, with Respect
to the Interest of Great-Britain.*

INTRODUCTION.

Happy are the People, whose Lot is to be governed by a Prince who does not wholly depend upon the Representations of others, but makes it a chief Part of his Delight, to inspect into the Condition of his Subjects, according to their several Ranks and Degrees; who, from the Rectitude of his own Mind, distinguishes the true Merit of his Servants, leaving the Liberties and Properties of his People to be equally guarded, and justly defended, by a punctual Execution of the Laws.

The unbounded Extent of Knowledge to be daily acquired by the judicious Inquiries and Applications of such a Prince, will soon abolish the Use of Flattery, and the pernicious Effects of all designed Misrepresentations: The Paths of Virtue and Honour, with a strict Adherence to Truth, will be the only Avenues of Access to the Sovereign's Esteem.

And the Royal Favours in such a Reign will ever be agreeably dispensed, in Proportion to the useful Conduct, and true Merit of the Party.

So great an Example from the Throne will doubtless inspire every honest Breast with a better Share of public Spirit: Men's Thoughts will not then be so intent on what they can get for themselves, as on what they can do for their Country; and for such Parts of the Prince's Prerogative

gative and executive Power, as necessarily must be intrusted with Ministers, they will ever be thought an Advantage and Security to a Nation, while the Conduct of the Ministry principally shines in the Support of Liberty, which cannot fail to gain the Hearts and Affections of a free People.

On a Provincial Dependent Government.

When either by Conquest or Increase of People, Foreign Provinces are possessed, and Colonies planted abroad, it is convenient and often necessary, to substitute little Dependent Provincial Governments, whose People being enfranchized, and made Partakers of the Liberties and Privileges belonging to the Original Mother State, are justly bound by its Laws, and become subservient its to Interests, as the true End of their Incorporation.

Every Act of a Dependent Provincial Government, therefore, ought to terminate in the Advantage of the Mother-State, unto whom it owes its Being, and by whom it is protected in all its valuable Privileges: Hence it follows, that all Advantageous Projects or Commercial Gains in any Colony, which are truly prejudicial to, and inconsistent with the Interest of the Mother-State, must be understood to be illegal, and the Practice of them unwarrantable; because they contradict the End for which the Colony had a Being, and are incompatible with the Terms on which the People claim both Privilege and Protection.

On a *British* Colony in *America*.

Were these Things rightly understood among the Inhabitants of the *British* Colonies in *America*, there would be less Occasion for such Instructions, and strict Prohibitions, as are daily sent from *England*, to regulate their Conduct in many Points: The very Nature of the Thing would be sufficient to direct their Choice in cultivating such Parts of Industry and Commerce only, as would bring some Advantage to the Interest and Trade of *Great-Britain*. They would soon find by Experience, that this was the solid and true Foundation whereon to build our real Interest in their Mother-Country, and the certain Means to acquire Riches without Envy.

On the other Hand, where the Government of a Provincial Colony is well regulated, and all its Business and Commerce truly adapted to the proper End and Design of the first Settlement; such a Province, like a choice Branch springing from the main Root, ought to be carefully nourished, and its just Interests well guarded: No little partial Project, or Party Gain, should be suffered to affect it, but rather it ought to be considered and weighed in the general Balance of the whole State, as a useful and profitable Member, for such is the End of all Colonies; and if this Use cannot be made of them, it would be much better for the State to be without them.

*On the Advantages arising to Britain from
the Trade of the Colonies,*

It has ever been the Maxim of all polite Nations, to regulate their Government, to the best Advantage

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tage of their Trading Interest; wherefore it may be helpful to take a short View of the principal Benefits arising to *Great-Britain* by the Trade of the Colonies.

1. The Colonies take off and consume above one 6th Part of the Woolen Manufactures exported from *Britain*, which is the chief Staple of *England*, and main Support of the Landed Interest.

2. They take off and consume more than double that Value in Linnen, and Callicoes, which is either the Product of *Britain* and *Ireland*, or partly the profitable Returns made for that Product, carried to Foreign Countries.

3. The Luxury of the Colonies, which increases daily, consumes great Quantities of *English* manufactured Silk, Haberdashery, Household-Furniture and Trinkets of all Sorts, also a very considerable Value in *East-India* Goods.

4. A great Revenue is raised to the Crown of *Britain*, by Returns made in the Produce of the Plantations, especially Tobacco, which at the same Time helps *England* to bring nearer to a Balance their unprofitable Trade with *France*.

5. These Colonies promote the Interest and Trade of *Britain*, by a vast Increase of Shipping and Seamen; which enables them to carry great Quantities of Fish to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Leghorn*, &c. Furrs, Logwood and Rice to *Holland*; whereby they help *Great-Britain* considerably in the Balance of Trade with those Countries.

6. If reasonably encouraged, the Colonies are now in a Condition to furnish *Britain* with as much of the following Commodities as it can demand, viz. Masting for the Navy, and all Sorts of Timber, Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, Oyl, Rosin, Copper-

Copper-Oar, with Pig and Bar Iron; by Means whereof the Balance of Trade to *Russia* and the *Baltick* may be very much reduced in Favour of *Great-Britain*.

7. The Profits arising to all those Colonies by Trade, is returned in Bullion, or other useful Effects, to *Great-Britain*, where the superfluous Cash, and other Riches, acquired in *America*, must center; which is not one of the least Securities that *Britain* has, to keep the Colonies always in due Subjection.

8. The Colonies upon the Main are the Graneries of *America*, and a necessary Support to the Sugar Plantations in the *West-Indies*, which could not subsist without them.



By this short View of the Trade, in general, we may plainly understand, that those Colonies can be very beneficially employed, both for *Great-Britain* and themselves, without interfering with any of the *Staple* Manufactures in *England*; and considering the Bulk and End of their whole Traffick, it were Pity that any material Branch of it should be depressed, on account of private and particular Interests, which in Comparison with these, cannot justly be esteemed a National Concern; for if the Trade of the Colonies be regulated to the Advantage of *Britain*, there is nothing more certain, than that the Discouragement of any substantial Branch, for the Sake of any Company or private Interest, would be a Loss to the Nation: But in order to set this Point yet in a clearer Light, we will proceed to consider some of the most obvious Regulations on the *American* Trade, for rendering the Colonies truly serviceable to *Great-Britain*.

1. That

Regulations in the Plantation Trade.

1. That all the Product in the Colonies for which the Manufacture and Trade of *Britain* has a constant Demand, be enumerated among the Goods, which by Law must be first transported to *Britain*, before they can be carried to any other Market.

2. That every valuable Merchandize to be found in the *English* Colonies, and but rarely any where else ; and for which there is a constant Demand in *Europe*, shall also be enumerated, in order to assist *Great-Britain* in the Balance of Trade, with other Countries.

3. That all Kinds of Woolen Manufactures, for which the Colonies have a Demand, shall continue to be brought from *Britain* only, and Linnens from *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

4. All other Kinds of *European* Commodities to be carried to the Colonies (Salt excepted) Entry thereof first to be made in *Britain*, before they can be transported to any of the *English* Colonies.

5. The Colonies to be absolutely restrained in their several Governments, from laying any Manner of Duties on Shipping or Trade from *Europe*, or upon *European* Goods transported from one Colony to another.

6. That the Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Government of the Colonies be revised, and collected, into one distinct Body of Laws, for the Use of the Plantations, and such as trade with them.

Supposing these Things to be done, it will evidently follow, that the more extensive the Trade of the Colonies is, the greater will be the Advantage
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ges accruing to *Great-Britain* therefrom ; and consequently, that the Enlargement of the Colonies, and the Increase of their People, would still be an Addition to the National Strength ; all smaller improvements therefore pretended unto, and set up by lesser Societies, for private Gain, in *Great-Britain* or elsewhere, altho' they might have a just Pretence to bring some Sort of a public Benefit along with them ; yet if they shall appear to be hurtful unto the much greater and more national Concern, of those useful trading Colonies, they ought in Justice to the Public, to be neglected in Favour of them.

It being an unalterable Maxim, that a lesser public Good must give Place to a greater ; and that it is of more Moment to maintain a greater than a lesser Number of Subjects, well employed to the Advantage of any State.

On the *Legislative Power*.

From what has been said of the Nature of Colonies, and the Restriction that ought to be laid on their Trade, it is plain, that none of the *English* Plantations in *America*, can, with any Reason or good Sense, pretend to claim an absolute Legislative Power within themselves ; so that let their several Constitutions be founded on Ancient Charters, Royal Patents, Custom by Prescription, or what other Legal Authority you please, yet still they cannot be possessed of any rightful Capacity, to contradict or evade the true Intent and Force of any Act of Parliament, wherewith the Wisdom of *Great-Britain*, may think fit to affect them from Time to Time ; and discoursing on their *Legislative Powers*, improperly so called in a Dependent Government, we
are

are to consider them only as so many Corporations at a Distance, invested with an Ability to make temporary By-Laws for themselves, agreeable to their respective Situations and Climates, but no ways interfering with the Legal Prerogative of the Crown, or the true *Legislative Power* of the Mother-State.

If the Governors and General Assemblies of the several Colonies, would be pleased to consider themselves in this Light, one would think it was impossible they could be so weak to fancy, that they represented the King, Lords and Commons of *Great-Britain*, within their little Districts; And indeed, the useless, or rather hurtful and inconsistent Constitution of a Negative Council, in all the King's Provincial Governments, has, it is believed, contributed to lead them into this Mistake; for so long as the King has reserved to himself, in his Privy Council, the Consideration of, and a Negative upon all their Laws, the Method of appointing a few of the richest and proudest Men in a small Colony, as an upper House with a Negative on the Proceedings of the King's Lieutenant-Governor, and the Peoples Representatives, seems not only to cramp the natural Liberty of the Subject there, but also the King's just Power and Prerogative; for it often happens, that very reasonable and good Bills sometimes proposed for the Benefit of the Crown, by the Wisdom of a good Governor, and at other Times offered, by the Peoples Representatives, in Behalf of their Constituents, have been lost, and the enacting of such made impracticable, by the Obstinacy of a Majority in the Council, only because such Things did not square with their private particular Interest and Gain, or with the Views which they form to themselves, by assuming an imaginary

B b Dignity

Dignity and Rank, above all the rest of the King's Subjects ; and as to the Security, which it is pretended that either the Crown or a Proprietary may have by such a Negative Council, it is in Fact quite otherwise ; for that Caution would be much better secured, if this Council was only a Council of State, to advise with the Governor, and be constant Witnesses of all public Transactions ; and it cannot be thought, that an Officer who is not only under Oaths and Bonds, but answerable by Law for his Misdeeds, and removable at Pleasure, would, in the Face of Witnesses so appointed, contradict a Rational Advice, thereby subjecting himself to grievous Penalties and Losses ; neither is it to be supposed, that these Men, if they had only the Privilege of advising, would oppose such good Bills, or other reasonable Propositions, as they well knew, they had no legal Power to reject ; but while they find themselves possessed of a peremptory Negative, without being in any Sort accountable for their Opinions, it is easy to imagine how such a Power may be used on many Occasions, to serve their private Interest and Views in Trade, as well as to indulge the too natural Propensity which Mankind have, especially abroad, to rule over and oppress their poor Neighbours ; besides an artful corrupt Governor will find Means, by Preferences, &c. so to influence a Negative Council, that knowing themselves to be under no Bonds or any other valuable Penalty to answer the Party, aggrieved by their Opinions, they may without Risque proceed in such a Manner as to screen the Governor in many Things, which otherwise he would be personally and singly bound to account for in a legal and just Way.

If

If then a Council of State only to advise with the Governor, shall appear in all Emergencies and Cases, that can be proposed to be equally useful, and not attended with the Inconsistencies, Obstructions, and Disadvantages of a Negative Council, the one seems to be much preferable to the other, and more agreeable to that Liberty and just Equality, which is established by the common Law among *Englishmen*, and consequently less productive of those Grievances and Complaints which have been so frequent hitherto from the Plantations.

At first View, it will appear natural enough for an *Englishman*, who has tasted the Sweetness of that Freedom, which is enjoyed under the happy Constitution of King, Lords, and Commons in *Great-Britain*, to imagine, that a third Part should be formed in the little Governments of the Plantations, in Imitation of the *House of Lords*. But if we rightly consider it, that Part of the Constitution is already most properly and fully supplied by *The Lords of His MAJESTY'S Privy Council*; besides, let us suppose, That instead of a *House of Lords* in *Britain*, the like Number of select Commoners were invested with a Power to sit apart, and to put a Negative upon the Proceedings of *The House of Commons*, consisting of three Times the Number of Persons of equal Rank, and representing all the *Commons* of *Great-Britain* in Parliament, the Inconsistency and Unreasonableness of the Thing does presently obtrude it self upon our Minds; and yet such is the very Case of that Negative, which is now practised by the Councils in *America*.

On the *Civil Jurisdiction*.

Next to the *Legislative Power*, we shall proceed to consider the *Civil Jurisdiction* in the *Plantations*, which by their own Acts is branched out into so many different Forms, almost in each Colony, that it is scarce practicable to reduce them under such Heads, in any one Discourse, as to make it intelligible to those who are altogether unacquainted with *American Affairs*.

It is generally acknowledged in the *Plantations*, that the Subject is intitled by Birth-right unto the Benefit of the *Common Law* of *England*; but then, as the *Common Law* has been altered from Time to Time, and restricted by Statutes, it is still a Question in many of the *American Courts* of Judicature, whether any of the *English Statutes*, which do not particularly mention the *Plantations*, can be of Force there, until they be brought over by some Act of Assembly in that Colony where they are pleaded; and this creates such Confusion, that according to the Art or Influence of the Lawyers and Attornies before Judges, who by their Education are but indifferently qualified for that Service, they sometimes allow the Force of particular Statutes, and at other Times reject the whole, especially if the Bench is inclinable to be partial, which too frequently happens in those new and unsettled Countries: And as Mens Liberties and Properties in any Country chiefly depend on an impartial and equal Administration of Justice, this is one of the most material Grievances which the Subjects in *America* have just Cause to complain of; but while for the Want of Schools and other proper Instruction in the Principles of Moral Virtue, their People are not

not so well qualified, even to serve upon Juries, and much less to act upon a Bench of Judicature, it seems impracticable to provide a Remedy, until a sufficient Revenue be found out amongst them, to support the Charge of sending Judges from *England*, to take their Circuits by Turns in the several Colonies on the Main, which if it be thought worthy of Consideration will appear neither to be improper nor impracticable; and until that can be done, all other Attempts to rectify their Courts of Law will be fruitless, and may be suspended.

Courts of Chancery, which are known to be necessary in many Cases, to correct the Severity of the *Common Law*, seem to subsist there on a most precarious Foot; for it does not appear that there is a proper and legal Authority to hold such a Court in any of the Colonies; nevertheless by Custom every where some kind of Chancery is to be found in one Form or other; so that when a rich Man designs to contest any Thing in Dispute with his poor Neighbour, if he can contrive to bring him into Chancery, he is sure the Matter will rarely or never be brought to Issue, which on many Occasions proves an intollerable Oppression; wherefore it is hoped, that so high a Jurisdiction issuing immediately from the Crown, will in due Time be put on a more regular and certain Establishment abroad.

On the *Military Strength*.

A *Militia*, in an Arbitrary and Tyrannical Government, may possibly be of some Service to the governing Power, but we learn from Experience, that in a free Country it is of little Use; The People in the Plantations are so few in Proportion

portion to the Lands they possess, that Servants being scarce, and Slaves so excessively dear, the Men are generally under a Necessity there to work hard themselves, in order to provide the common Necessaries of Life for their Families, so that they cannot spare a Day's Time, without great Loss to their Interest ; wherefore a *Militia* there, would become more burthensome to the poor People, than it can be in any Part of *Europe* ; but besides, it may be questioned how far it would consist with good Policy, to accustom all the able Men in the Colonies to be well exercised in Arms : It seems at present to be more advisable to keep up a small regular Standing Force in each Province, which might be readily augmented for a Time, if Occasion did require, and thus in case of War or Rebellion, the whole of the regular Troops, upon the Continent, might be without Loss of Time, united or distributed at Pleasure ; and if, as has been said before, a suitable Revenue abroad can be raised for the Defense and Support of the Plantations, it would be no difficult Matter both to form and execute a proper Scheme of this Nature.

On Taxes.

Land is so plenty, and to be had so very cheap in *America*, that there is no such Thing as Tenants to be found in that Country, for every Man is a Landlord in Fee of what he possesses, and only pays a small Quit or Ground Rent, to the Lord of the Soil ; and this makes it impracticable to find an Assembly of such Freeholders in any of the Colonies, who will consent to lay any Tax upon Lands ; nor indeed is it to be expected, they should voluntarily agree, to raise any Revenue
among

among themselves, except what is absolutely necessary for erecting and supporting Court-Houses, Bridges, High-Ways, and other needful Expences of their Civil Government, which is commonly levied upon Stock, an Excise on Foreign Liquors retailed, or a small Poll-Tax; and the Public there is generally in Debt, because they are extremely jealous of Attempts upon their Liberties, and apprehensive, that it at any Time their public Treasury was rich, it might prove too great a Temptation for an artful Governor in Conjunction with their own Representatives, to divide the Spoil and betray them.

On their *Independency*.

It must be allowed that a Share of personal Interest or Self-Love, influences in some Degree every Man's Affections, and gives a natural Impulse to all our Actions; and tho' this is most perceptible in Trade, or Commercial Affairs, yet there is not any other Transaction in Life that passes without it; and as it is with Men in this Case, so we find it has ever been with all States or Bodies Politic, so long as they are independent one upon another; the Wisdom of the Crown of *Britain* therefore, by keeping its Colonies in that Situation, is very much to be applauded; for while they continue so, it is morally impossible, that any dangerous Union can be formed among them, because their Interests in Trade and all manner of Buifness being intirely separated by their Independency, every Advantage that is lost or neglected by one Colony, is immediately picked up by another; and the Emulation that continually subsists between them, in all manner of Intercourse and Traffic, is ever productive of En-
vies,

vies, Jealousies, and Cares, how to gain upon each other's Conduct in Government or Trade, every one thereby endeavouring to magnify their Pretensions to the Favour of the Crown, by becoming more useful than their Neighbours to the Interest of *Great-Britain*.

On the Management of *Plantation Affairs*
in *England*.

But to render the Colonies still more considerable to *Britain*, and the Management of their Affairs much more easy to the King and his Ministers at Home, it would be convenient to appoint particular Officers in *England*, only for the Dispatch of Business belonging to the Plantations; for often Persons who come from *America*, on purpose either to complain or to support their own just Rights, are at a Loss how or where to apply; this Uncertainty does not only fatigue the Ministers, but frequently terminates in the Destruction of the Party, by his being referred from Office to Office, until both his Money and Patience be quite wore out: Such Things in Time may cool Peoples Affections, and give them too mean an Opinion of the Justice of their Mother-Country, which ought carefully to be prevented; for where there is Liberty the Inhabitants will certainly expect Right, and still have an Eye towards obtaining it one Way or other.

It may be considered, therefore, how far it would be serviceable to put all the Crown's Civil Officers in the Plantations, of what Kind soever, under the Direction of the Board of Trade, from whom they might receive their several Deputations or Appointments, and unto whom they ought to be accountable both for their Receipts and Manage-
ment,

ment; and if a particular Secretary was appointed for the Plantation Affairs only, or if the first Lord Commissioner of that Board was permitted to have daily Access to the King, in order to receive his Majesty's Commands, in all Business relating to the Plantations, the Subjects Application would be reduced into so narrow a Compass, and the Board of Trade would always be so perfectly acquainted with the King's Pleasure, that great Dispatch might be given even to those distant Matters, without taking up too much of the Minister's Time, and interfering with other (perhaps more important) Business: The People of the Colonies would be pleased to find themselves thus equally regarded, without giving one any undue Preference to another, and all the Rents, Customs, Revenues, and other Profits in any Manner arising from the Plantations would then center in one Place, where another proper Member of the same Board might be appointed Treasurer of that particular Revenue, to answer all such Orders as should be issued from Time to Time for the Plantation Service: And as the Revenues from *America*, would in all Probability be increasing daily, it may reasonably be expected, that the Expence of paying the Board of Trade and other Officers, wholly employed in Plantation Affairs, which is now born by the Civil List, would then more properly arise and be discharged out of the *American* Fund, and the Overplus remaining would in Time become a most useful Stock, for purchasing of Proprietary Lands, erecting Forts, and extending the present Settlements as far as the great Lakes, or may be applied to such other Uses as his Majesty shall think proper for that Service.

Of a Revenue in *America*.

All that has been said with Respect to the Improvement of the Plantations, will, it is supposed, signify very little, unless a sufficient Revenue can be raised to support the needful Expence; and in order to that, it is humbly submitted, whether the Duties of Stamps upon Parchment and Paper in *England*, may not with good Reason be extended, by Act of Parliament, to all the *American* Plantations.

C O N C L U S I O N.

When we do but cast an Eye upon the vast Tracts of Land, and immense Riches, which the *Spanish* Nation have, in little more than one Century, very oddly acquired in *America*, in so much that the simple Privilege of trading with them on very high Terms, is become a Prize worth contending for among the greatest Powers in *Europe*, surely we must, on due Reflection, acknowledge, that the Preservation and Enlargement of the *English* Settlements in those Parts, is of the last Consequence to the Trade, Interest and Strength of *Great-Britain*; and moreover considering how that the last Resort of Justice in the Plantations is solely lodged in the King's Sacred Person, with the Advisement of his Majesty's Privy Council, exclusive of *Westminster-Hall*, or any other Judicature. The brightning of the Jewel in the Crown may not perhaps be thought unworthy of the present happy Reign, to which the Improvement and future Security of so large a Part of the *British* Dominions, the Advancement of Trade, and universally

versally Supporting the glorious Cause of Liberty, seems to be reserved by the peculiar Hand of Providence.

In our Next, shall be the Estimate of Imports and Exports, which, with other Matters, for want of Room, we are now forced to omit.

Advices from Dunkirk.

MR. Crew, one of His Majesty's Messengers, arrived from *Paris* with Letters from Mr. Poyntz, His Majesty's Embassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, giving an Account, that his Excellency having made Complaint to the *French* Court, of the Works said to be carrying on by the Inhabitants of *Dunkirk*, in order to repair their Harbour, M. Chauvelin, Keeper of the Seals, and Secretary of State, sent his Excellency the following Letter, in which was inclosed a Copy of His most *Christian* Majesty's Order, to forbid the carrying on of any such Works, and to demolish any that have been erected contrary to the Treaty of *Utrecht* in 1713, and of the *Hague* in 1717.

Verfailles, 27th February 1730. N. S.

I send, Sir, to your Excellency a Copy of the Order, which the King causes to be dispatched, for the making upon the Place the strictest Examination. Altho' there be no Need of our giving new Proofs, that we carry our Fidelity even to a Nicety, I am persuaded, that this new Mark of our Exactness will be very agreeable to the King of *Great-Britain*, and to the Nation: We certainly shall never give Occasion for any Doubt in this Respect; and I beg of your Excellency

lency to be persuaded, that no Man can honour you more perfectly than I do.

Chauvelin.

By the King.

THE Sieur ——— Captain of His Majesty's Ships, is ordered to repair immediately to the Port of *Dunkirk*, there to draw up an exact State of the present Condition of the *Cannal* and Port of the said Town, and to make his Report thereof. His Majesty enjoyns the said Sieur ——— to cause to be demolished all the Works that may have been erected in Contravention to the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and of the *Hague*, Copy whereof he will find hereunto annexed. His Majesty commands and orders the Governor, Commandant of the Place, the Intendants, Enginiers, and all his Officers and Subjects, to give all the necessary Assistance in the Execution of the present Order, in case of Need. Done at *Versailles*, the 27th of February, 1730.

Signed LEWIS.

And underneath, *Philypeaux.*

March 3d. The Hon. *House of Commons* went in a Body to *St. James's*, with their most dutiful and affectionate Address to His Majesty, thanking him for his early Care and Attention for the Nation's Interest in the Affair of *Dunkirk*, and congratulating His Majesty on the good Effects thereof, and upon the firm Union and mutual Fidelity, which so happily subsist, and are so strictly preserved between the two Crowns. To which most loyal Address

Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

“ I Thank you for this Address, which is very
 “ pleasing and acceptable to me ; and I make
 “ no Doubt, but the most *Christian* King, will,
 “ pursuant to the mutual Fidelity which subsists
 “ between the two Crowns, cause the Orders to
 “ be effectually executed, which he has given at
 “ my Instances, for demolishing the Works that
 “ have been made by the Inhabitants of *Dunkirk*,
 “ contrary to the Treaties of *Utrecht* and the
 “ *Hague*.

*The Durham-Yard Plot : Or, Collcott and
 Jones's Narrative, given in upon Oath,
 concerning Dunkirk, &c.*

NEITHER the *Meal-Tub*, nor the *Band-Box-Plot*, can bear any Proportion to the most consummate Contrivance of Mr. *Brinsden* of *Durham-Yard*, in the *Strand*.

This honest Gentleman, it seems, having a mind to send over Coals and Lead to *Dunkirk*; for this Purpose, thought fit to consult *George Collcott*, an experienced Mariner. Mr. *Brinsden*, likewise, had a Ship, *Scarborough-built*, which drew 14 Foot and Half Water, as he told *Collcott* at the *Swan-Tavern* by *Billingsgate*, on the 4th Day of *February* last.

But the Reader now ought to know, that Mr. *Brinsden's* Coal-Trade to *Dunkirk*, and his *Scarborough* built Vessel were only *Feints* of his, to inquire into the Depth of the Water in *Dunkirk Harbour*; being told there was enough to bear
 a Ship

a Ship which drew 14 Foot and Half Water, and that the Harbour was good. Says *Collcott* to Mr. *Brinsden*, guessing right, " I find you want " an Information relating to *Dunkirk* Harbour ; " and added ; " that he could give him as good an " Information as any Man in *England*. "

Brinsden being thus put upon his Mettle, reply'd to *Collcott*, with great Vivacity ; " Don't " take this Meeting for an Invitation ; but if you " will meet me at the *Sun-Tavern* behind the " *Exchange*, next *Saturday*, I will give you a farther Account of this Matter, and you shall see, " in a little Time — *Worthy Gentlemen, &c.* " —

Being eager to come at *Collcott*'s Knowledge, Mr. *Brinsden* instantly pull'd out a Plan of *Dunkirk*, as it stood before it was demolished, and asked *Collcott* several Questions about the Reparations that had been made ; which *Collcott* prick'd off upon the Plan, and said, that was nothing to what it was now ; but when he saw the *Gentlemen* he would give them a Plan of it himself : Mr. *Brinsden* then talked much of the great Decay of Trade, and how the People of *Dunkirk* increased in Trade, and that instead of our supplying them with Sugars, as we used to do, the *French* now did it themselves : After which Mr. *Brinsden* and *Collcott* parted.

Now can any one deny, that this was not a fine *Sugar-Plumb* of Mr. *Brinsden*'s — *in ordine ad* &c. To proceed then : Mr. *Brinsden* went to the *Sun-Tavern*, Feb. 7. " And *Collcott* carried thither " with him *Robert Jones*, another Mariner, at " which Time were present, *John Taylor*, *William Manowry*, *Thomas Stepping*, *Thomas Jenkins*, and " one Mr. *Eales*, Nephew to Mr. *Brinsden*. The Plan of *Dunkirk* was laid upon the Table by " Mr.

“ Mr. *Brinsden*. Silence was desired by his Ne-
 “ phew *Eales*, while he read, with an audible
 “ Voice, a Description of the *Harbour of Dunkirk*,
 “ which he pulled out of his Pocket, in which
 “ Paper *Collcott* made some Alterations. Then
 “ *Eales* withdrew for half an Hour, and returned
 “ with another Paper, and offered it to the Per-
 “ sons then present, to be signed ; but this was
 “ not effected.

February 9th, *Eales* mustered up the same Com-
 pany, that were at the *Swan Tavern*, together with
 one Captain *Williams*, at the *Swan* in *Thames-Street*,
 from whence, at 10 in the Morning, they all went
 in Coaches to Mr. *Brinsden*'s House in *Durham-*
Yard ; they were first carried into a Parlour, and
 served with a Glass of Wine, after which they
 were ordered “ One by one, into a Room up two
 “ Pair of Stairs, to be examined separately, where
 “ were the two Mr. *Pulteneys*, Sir *William*
 “ *Windham*, a tall thin young Gentleman, another
 “ tall Gentleman, who stoops a little, about 50
 “ Years of Age, who *Eales* said was a Lord, and,

*Lord Bolingbroke it prov'd to be,
 With Brinsden ——— Pater Patriæ.*

Sir *William Windham* put the same Questions to
Collcott there as he did in the House of Commons ;
 to which *Collcott* gave the same Answers. *Jones*
 was likewise examined concerning *Dunkirk*, and the
 Answers he gave were minuted down by Mr. *Pul-*
teney and Sir *William Windham*.

Collcott and *Jones*, in their honest Narrative, give
 an Account of several other Meetings between
 them, Mr. *Brinsden* and his Nephew *Eales*. “ And
 “ *Collcott* says, that what *Manowry* related to the
 House

" House of Commons, about Stores being pro-
 " vided at *Dunkirk*, was false ; and verily be-
 " lieves that what *Taylor* and *Manowry* said and
 " did, was to get themselves discharged from
 " Prosecution ; upon which Account they in-
 " larged in the Relation they gave of the *Dunkirk*
 " Affair. And both *Collcott* and *Jones* say, that
 " they understood, from the Conversation in ge-
 " neral, which they had at all their Meetings,
 " That—*The Complaint and Noise about Dunkirk,*
 " *was made with an Intent to break the Peace, and*
 " *overturn Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, and to cast*
 " *a Slur upon the present Measures, which they,*
 " *the Assembly up two Pair of Stairs at Mr. Brins-*
 " *den's, constantly ridiculed.*

Jurat undecimo die Martij
Anno Dom. 1729-30.
Coram

JOHN GONSON.

GEORGE COLLCOTT.
 ROBERT JONES.

P. S. The Strenuousness both of *Collcott* and
Jones in behalf of their Friend *Busshell*, is highly
 commendable ; and tho' the Promises of the *Dur-*
ham-Yard-Assembly have proved wholly ineffectual,
 it may so happen, that the same Measure they have
 meated to Mr. *Busshell*, may be measured to them
 again. For it is demonstrable, from the above
 Narrative, that as *BRINSDEN'S Scarborough-Built*
Vessel drew *too deep* Water for *DUNKIRK-Harbour*;
 his Brains were *too shallow* to accomplish the won-
 derful Machinations he had in View, either by
 trading in *Coals, Lead, or Plots.*

DEATHS

DEATHS of Persons of Distinction, &c.

THE Marquis of *Annandale* died at *Naples*,
February 10. O. S.

March 1st. At the Palace of *Somerset-House*, in the *Strand*, of which she was Housekeeper, Died the Lady *Stanley*; Wife of Sir *John Stanley* Bart. Commissioner of the Customs, and Sister of the Lord *Landdown*. Her Ladyship is succeeded as Housekeeper, by Mrs. *Elizabeth Southwell*, Sister to *Edward Southwell* Esq; first Clerk of the Privy-Council.

— 20. Died at *Edinburgh*, the Rt. Hon. Sir *Andrew Hume*, Lord *Kimerghame*, one of the Lords of Session, and Brother to the Earl of *Marchmont*.

— 22d, Died the Lord Viscount *Galway's* Lady, at his House in *Brook-street*, near *Hanover-Square*. This Lady was Sister to his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*. She was interred at *Beverley*.

— 23d, Died, at his Lodging in this City, Sir *Cleave Moore*, of *Moore-Hall* in *Lancashire*, Bart. descended from the ancient Family of *Moore*, or *De La More*, and have been possessed of *Bank*, in *Lancashire* upwards of twenty Generations: Of this Family was Sir *William De La More*, who was made Knt. Banneret, by *Edward* the Black Prince, at the Battle of *Poitiers* in *France*; from whom, after many Descents, was Sir *Edward Moore*, Bart. who married a Daughter of Sir *William Fenwick*, of *Meldon* in *Northumberland*, Bart. (Aunt to Sir *John Fenwick*, Bart. who was attainted in the Reign of K. *Will. III.*) by whom he had Issue the last Sir *Cleave Moore*, Bart. who married the Daughter and Heir of — *Edmunds* of *Berkhamstead* in *Hertfordshire*, Esq; and is succeeded in Dignity

D d

and

and Estate by his Son and Heir (now) Sir *Joseph Edmunds Moore*, Bart. who resides at *Berkhamstead*.

Died lately, at *Thorney* near *Ivor*, the Lady *Anne*, Wife of the Hon. *Christopher Montague*, Esq; Daughter of the Right Hon. *Edward Montague* Earl of *Sandwich*, Lord High-Admiral of *England*. She was first married to Sir *Richard Edgcumb*, Knt. of the *Bath*, and was Mother to the Hon. *Richard Edgcumb*, Esq; one of the Treasurers of the *Irish Revenue*.

March 12th at *Hampstead*, died suddenly in his Chair at Breakfast, being just of Age, *James Woodburn*, Esq; of about 800 *l. per Annum*.

Colonel *Earlie* died at *Bristol*, a Representative for that City in several Parliaments.

—— 19th, Died at his House in *Bedford-Row*, *Richard Mead* Esq; who has left an Estate of above 100,000 *l.* to *Henry Bromley* Esq; Knt. of the Shire for the County of *Cambridge*, who married his Niece Miss *Wyndham*, Daughter of *Francis Wyndham*, Esq; and Grand-daughter of the late Sir *Francis Wyndham*, of *Trent* in *Somersetshire*.

—— 18th, Died the only Son of the late *William Western*, of *Ravenhall*, in *Essex*. By the Death of this young Gentleman an Estate of 3000 *l. per Annum* descends to *Thomas Western*, Esq; of *Dover-street*.

—— 20th, Died at *Southall*, in *Middlesex*, Lieutenant *Brookes*, in the 79 Year of his Age. He commanded, in 1672, at the taking and destroying the *Dutch*, *Smyrna*, and *Streights* Fleets.

—— The Wife of Dr. *Tenison*, Daughter of Dr. *Potter*, Bishop of *Oxford*, was very decently interred at *St. Margaret's Westminster*.

—— Captain *Manson*, an *East-India* Captain, was interred at *Chiswich*. He has left his Estate to his two Brothers, Dr. *Manson* Master of *Corpus-Christi*.

Christi-Coll. in Cambridge, and Mr. Manson Brewer at Chiswick.

—— *Nathaniel Herne, Esq;* was interred at *St. Dronis Back Church* in the City of London.

—— *Lady Montague, Relict of Baron Montague,* was interred at ——— near *Uxbridge.*

March 21st, Died at his House in Charter-House Square, John Batson, Esq; a Justice of the Peace.

March 3d, Died at his House near Dowgate, John Kenrick, Esq; who has left Issue 13 Sons and Daughters all of Age.

—— *Died at Salisbury the Relict of Serjeant Keene, late of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;* aged upwards of 80. She has left 20,000 *l.* to her Nephew *Mr. Morgan Keene, an Attorney, and sole Executor.*

—— *8th, Died Solomon Symms, Esq;* (a young Gentleman of about 19) Heir to a great Estate in Scotland.

—— *Died at his Seat at Chillick, near St. Alban's, Caleb Lomax, Esq;* Member of Parliament for that Place.

—— *27. Died at his House in Southampton-street, Covent-Garden, William Thursby Esq;* of Abington, in Northamptonshire, who married *Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley;* (a Lady of Pleasure) but leaving no Issue, his Estate of 3000 *l. per Annum,* devolves to *Richard Thursby, Esq;* of Hanslop, in Buckinghamshire.

—— *Francis Henry Lee, Esq;* Master of the Revels, died at his Lodgings in *Somerset-House.* He married the *Lady Elizabeth Lee,* Sister to the Earl of *Litchfield.*

Lately died, at Plymouth, Dr. Christopher Forneaux, Fellow of *Exeter Coll. Oxon.*

March 29th, Died Mrs. Ithell, Wife of Benedict Ithell, Esq; of *Temple-Dinsley, in Hertfordshire.*

The same Day died, the famous *Mr. Duncan Campbell,* the deaf and dumb Scots Fortune-Teller,

at his Lodgings in *Buchingham-Court* near *Charing-Cross*. His Life is wrote under the Title of the *Supernatural Philosopher*, and recommended by Sir *Richard Steele*.

March 31st, Died *Mr. Briscoe*, Steward of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

MARRIAGES.

March 17th, *William Graham*, Esq; of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was married to the *Second Daughter* of the Right Honourable *George Lord Lansdowne*, at his House in *Hanover-Square*.

— *21. Ambrose Eyre*, Esq; was married to *Miss Holt*, Daughter of the late *Rowland Holt*, Esq; of *Redgrave* in *Suffolk*, and Niece of the Lord Chief Justice *Holt*, a Lady of a considerable Fortune.

Mr. Camfield, Surgeon in *New-Bond Street*, is married to *Miss Doyle*, Niece to the late *Duchess Dowager of Bolton*.

— *22d*, *Dr. Williams* of *Plymouth*, was married to *Mrs. Honora Williams*, youngest Daughter of the late *John Williams* of *Herrington* in *Dorsetshire*, Esq; a Lady of a considerable Fortune.

— *26th*, *Sir John Chaplin* of *Tetley* in *Lincolnshire*, Bart. was married to *Miss Morris*, a young Gentlewoman from *Hampstead Boarding-School*.

The Earl of *Aberdeen* is married to one of the *Duke of Gordon's Daughters*.

BIRTHS.

— *20th*, The Marquis of *Caernarvon's* Lady was brought to Bed of a Daughter, her first Child.

March 27th, The Countess of *Huntington* was brought to Bed of a Son and Heir, to the great Joy of that noble Family.

The

The same Day, the Wife of Dr. Tyrwhit, Rector of St. James's, was likewise delivered of a Son.

Ecclesiastical Deaths, Preferments, &c.

March 1st. Died at his House in the Cloisters of *Westminster-Abbey*, the Rev. Dr. Gee, Senior-Prebendary of that Church, Rector of St. Margaret's, &c.

March 9. Died, at *Windsor*, the Reverend Dr. Richard Sleech, one of their Canons, Fellow of *Eaton College*, and Rector of *Farnham*, and *Mitcham* in *Buckinghamshire*, in which last he is succeeded by the Reverend Mr. Archer, one of the Assistants of *Eaton School*.

The Reverend Mr. Rayner, A. M. Head-Master of a Free-School at *Tiverton* in *Devonshire* for more than thirty Years, died this Month. He was the Scholar and Favourite of Dr. Busby, and remarkable for an exact Knowledge of the Classics, and a peculiar Felicity of explaining them: This, together with an inimitable Sweetness of Temper, made him universally beloved in his Life-time, and at his Death, makes him as universally lamented, particularly by all who had the Happiness of being bred under him.

Upon the Death of Dr. Gee, Dean of *Lincoln*, and Rector of *Chevening* in *Kent*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath given that Rectory to Dr. Geekie, and hath also given the Rectory of *Woodchurch* near *Tenterden* in *Kent*, void by Mr. Geekie's Removal, to Mr. Herbern Randolph, Rector of *Deal*.

The Bishop of *London* hath presented Dr. Crow to the Living of St. Botolph, *Bishopsgate*.

Mr. Stevenson, Chaplain to Mr. Dundas of *Arnisston* in *Scotland*, is appointed Greek-Professor of the University of *Edinburgh*.

The

The Commission of the General-Assembly of *Edinburgh* have affirmed the Sentence of the Synod of *Angus* and *Mearns*, deposing the Reverend Mr *John Glass* from the Office of the Holy-Ministry

The Reverend Mr. *Baker* is presented to the Vicarage of *Staverton* in the County of *Devon* and Diocese of *Exeter*.

The Reverend Mr. *Jenkins* is presented to the Rectory of *Lynn St. Edmunds*, in *Norfolk*, and Diocese of *Normich*.

The Reverend Mr. *Millchamp* is presented to the Rectory of *Caudle* in the County of *Dorset*, and Diocese of *Bristol*.

The Reverend Mr. *Farwell* is presented to the Living of *Kilpsbam* in the County of *Rutland*.

The Reverend Mr. *Hawtry* is presented to the Rectory of *Courtney* in the County of *Somerset*, and Diocese of *Bath and Wells*.

The Reverend Mr. *Altham* is presented, by his Mother, to the Vicarage of *Letton* in *Hertfordshire*.

The Reverend Dr. *Willes*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, and Decypherer of Letters to His Majesty, succeeds the late Dr. *Gee*, in the Deanery of *Lincoln*.

March 26. In the Afternoon, came on (at his House at *Chelsea*) before the Right Reverend the Bishop of *Winchester* (as Visitor) assisted by Dr. *Sayer* and Dr. *Wood* (his Chancellors) the Hearing of the Appeal of the Reverend Mr. *Ayscough*, against *Corpus Christi College, Oxford*, for expelling him from his Fellowship in the said College some Months ago, without assigning (either then or since) any Cause whatever: The Counsel for Mr. *Ayscough*, were Dr. *Andrews* and Dr. *Paul*; and for the College, Dr. *Hencham* and Dr. *Strahan*:
The

The College pretended that they were not accountable to any for their Conduct, for that the Right was in them, and the Bishop had no *Visitatorial Power* over them; but that was soon overruled, many Precedents being produced to the contrary; and, after a Hearing of about three Hours, the Bishop decreed, that the College should restore Mr. *Ayscough* to his Fellowship, with all Profits, &c. from the Time of his Expulsion; and that such of the Fellows (not the College) as were concern'd in expelling him, should pay all the Costs.

The Reverend Mr. *Davis* is presented to the Rectory of *Piran*, in the County of *Cornwall* and Diocese of *Exeter*.

The Reverend Mr. *Woodroffe* is presented to the Rectory of *Over-Wallop*, in the County of *Southampton* and Diocese of *Winchester*.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* hath given the Living of *Kenington*, near *Ashford* in *Kent*, to Mr. *England*.

The Bishop of *St. David's* has presented Mr. *Samuel Jones* to the Living of *Langavenach*, near *Swansey*, worth 100 l. per Annum.

The Reverend Mr. *Potter* is presented to the Vicarage of *Godmonchester*, in the County of *Huntington*, and Diocese of *Lincoln*.

The Reverend Mr. *Painter* is presented to the Vicarage of *Cobham* in *Kent*, and Diocese of *Rocheſter*, vacant by the Death of Mr. *Pemble*.

The Reverend Mr. *Mollins* is presented to the Living of *Eastford*, in *Cornwall*.

The Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* have elected Dr. *Baker* Rector of *St. Margaret's*, *Westminster*, in the Room of Dr. *Gee*.

The

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* has presented his Son-in-law, Dr. *Lynch*, to the Rectory of St. *All-hallows the Great*, in *Thames-street*.

March 27th. Died at *Spilsbury* in *Oxfordshire*, the Reverend Mr. *Ryman* Vicar of that Place, and also Senior-Reader of St. *James's, Westminster*, for upwards of 32 Years.

——— *30th*, Died the Reverend Mr. *Samuel Spence*, Rector of *Whorwood*, and Vicar of *Hayes* in *Middlesex*.

The Reverend Mr. *Parry*, second Reader of St. *James's, Westminster*, will succeed Mr. *Ryman*, as Senior Reader of that Church.

WESTMINSTER, *March 24th*. His Majesty went to the Parliament-House, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts, *viz.*

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

• An Act to forbid any of His Majesty's Subjects, or Persons residing in his Dominions, to advance or lend any Sum or Sums of Money to any Foreign Prince, State or Potentate, without Licence obtained from his Majesty, &c.

An Act for providing a Maintenance for the Minister of St. *Mary Stratford-Bow*.

To Two Acts for repairing certain Roads.
And to Seven Private Bills.

T H E
New Political State
O F
GREAT BRITAIN &c.

For the Month of APRIL, 1730.

As in our last Number, we gave the Articles of Peace, which are now subsisting between the *British* Crowns and the Regency of *Algiers*, we here, according to Promise, present the curious with those now on Foot, between those Nations and the States of *Tunis* and *Tripoly*, the two remaining *Turkish* Governments of *Barbary*; viz.

ARTICLES of PEACE and COMMERCE, between His most Sacred Majesty GEORGE, by the Grace, &c. and the most Excellent Lords, Mahamet Bey, Yousouf Dey, Shaaban Reis, the Diwan, and the rest of the Officers and People of the City and Kingdom of Tripoly: Renewed, concluded and ratified this 19th of July 1716, by John Baker, Esq; Vice-Admiral, &c.

I.

IN the first Place, it is agreed and concluded, that from this Time forward for ever, there shall be a true and inviolable Peace, between the

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most

most Serene King of *Great-Britain*, and the most Illustrious Lords and Governors of the City and Kingdom of *Tripoly*, in *Barbary*; and between all the Dominions and Subjects of either Side: And if the Ships, and Subjects of either Party shall happen to meet upon the Seas, or elsewhere, they shall not molest each other, but shall shew all possible Respect and Friendship.

II.

That all Merchant Ships belonging to the Dominions of *Great-Britain*, and trading to the City, or any other Part of the Kingdom of *Tripoly*, shall pay no more than *Three per Cent.* Custom for all Kinds of Goods they shall sell: And as for such as they shall not sell, they shall be permitted freely to imbark them again on Board their Ships, without paying any Sort of Duty whatsoever, and shall depart without any Hindrance or Molestation.

III.

That all Ships and other Vessels, as well those belonging to the said King of *Great-Britain*, or to any of his Majesty's Subjects, as those belonging to the Kingdom, or People of *Tripoly*, shall freely pass the Seas, and traffic where they please, without any Search, Hindrance, or Molestation, from each other; and that all Persons or Passengers, of what Country soever, and all Monies, Goods, Merchandises and Moveables, to whatsoever People or Nation belonging, being on Board any the said Ships, or Vessels, shall be wholly free, and shall not be stopped, taken, or plundered, nor receive any Harm or Damage whatsoever from either Party.

IV. That

IV.

That the *Tripoly* Ships of War; or any other Vessels thereunto belonging, meeting with any Merchant's Ships, or other Vessels of the King of *Great-Britain's* Subjects, (not being in any of the Seas appertaining to any of his Majesty's Dominions) may send on Board one single Boat; with two Sitters, besides the ordinary Crew of Rowers; and no more but the two Sitters to enter any of the said Merchant Ships, or any other Vessels, without the express Leave of the Commander of every such Ship or Vessel: And then, upon producing to them a Pass under the Hand and Seal of the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or the Commissioners for executing the said Office, the said Boat shall presently depart, and the Merchant Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, shall proceed freely on her or their Voyage. And tho' the Commander of the said Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, produce no Pass from the Lord High Admiral of *England*, or &c. yet if the major Part of the Ships or Vessels Company be Subjects to the said King of *Great-Britain*, the said Boat shall presently depart, and the Merchant Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, shall proceed freely on her or their Voyage; And any of the said Ships of War, or other Vessels of His said Majesty, meeting with any Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, belonging to *Tripoly*, if the Commander or Commanders of any such Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, shall produce a Pass signed by the chief Governors of *Tripoly*, and a Certificate from the *English* Consul residing there; or if they have no such Pass or Certificate, yet if the major Part of their Ship's Company or Companies be *Turks*,

Moors, or Slaves belonging to *Tripoly*, then the said *Tripoly* Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, shall proceed freely.

V.

That no Commander, or other Person, of any Ship or Vessel of *Tripoly*, shall take out of any Ship or Vessel of his said Majesty's Subjects, any Person or Persons whatsoever, to carry them any where to be examined, or upon any other Pretence, nor shall use any Torture or Violence unto any Person, of what Nation or Quality soever, being on Board any Ship or Vessel of his Majesty's Subjects, upon any Pretence whatsoever.

VI.

That no Shipwreck, belonging to the said King of *Great-Britain*, or to any of his Majesty's Subjects, upon any Part of the Coasts belonging to *Tripoly*, shall be made or become Prize, and that neither the Goods thereof shall be seized, nor the Men made Slaves; but that all the Subjects of *Tripoly* shall use their best Endeavours to save the said Men and their Effects:

VII.

That no Ship or any other Vessel of *Tripoly*, shall have Permission to be delivered up, or to go to any other Place in Enmity with the said King of *Great-Britain*, to be made Use of as Corsairs at Sea against his said Majesty's Subjects.

VIII.

That if any Ship or Vessel of *Tunis*, *Algiers*, *Tetuan* or *Sally*, or of any other Place being in
neither

War with the said King of *Great-Britain*, bring any Ships or Vessels, Men or Goods, belonging to his said Majesty's Subjects, to *Tripoly*, or to any Port or Place of that Kingdom, the Governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the Territories of *Tripoly*.

IX.

That if any Subject of the King of *Great-Britain* happens to die in *Tripoly*, or its Territories, his Goods or Monies, shall not be seized by the Governors, or any Ministers of *Tripoly*, but shall all remain with the *English* Consul.

X.

That neither the *English* Consul, nor any other Subject of the said King of *Great-Britain*, shall be bound to pay the Debts of any other of his Majesty's Subjects, unless they become Surety for the same by a public Act.

XI.

That the Subjects of his said Majesty in *Tripoly*, or its Territories, in Matter of Controversy, shall be liable to no other Jurisdiction but that of the *Dey*, or *Diwan*, except they happen to be at Difference between themselves; in which Case they shall be liable to no other Determination but that of the Consul only.

XII.

That in case any Subject of his Majesty, being in any Part of the Kingdom of *Tripoly*, happens to strike, kill or wound a Turk or Moor, if he be taken,
he

he is to be punished in the same Manner, and with no greater Severity than a *Turk* ought to be, being guilty of the same Offence; but if he escape, neither the said *English* Consul, nor any other of his said Majesty's Subjects, shall be in any Sort questioned or troubled on that Account.

XIII.

That the *English* Consul now, or at any Time hereafter, residing at *Tripoly*, shall be there at all Times with intire Freedom and Safety of his Person and Estate, and shall be permitted to chuse his own Interpreter and Broker, and freely to go on Board any Ship in the Road, as often and when he pleases, and to have the Liberty of the Country; and that he shall be allowed a Place to pray in, and that no Man shall do him any Injury in Word or Deed.

XIV.

That not only during the Continuance of this Peace and Friendship, but likewise if any Breach, or War happen to be, hereafter, between the said King of *Great-Britain* and the City and Kingdom of *Tripoly*, the said Consul and all other his Majesty's Subjects inhabiting in the Kingdom of *Tripoly*, shall always, and at all Times, both of Peace and War, have full and absolute Liberty to depart and go to their own Country, or any other, upon any Ship or Vessel of what Nation soever they shall think fit, and to carry with them all their Estates, Goods, Families, and Servants, tho' born in the Country, without any Interruption or Hindrance.

XV. That

XV.

That no Subject of his said Majesty, being a Passenger from or to any Port, shall be any way molested or meddled with, tho' he be on Board any Ship or Vessel in Enmity with *Tripoly*.

XV.

That if any of the Ships of War of the said King of *Great-Britain* come to *Tripoly*, or to any other Port, or Place of that Kingdom, with any Prize, they may freely sell it, or otherwise dispose of it at their own Pleasure, without being molested by any: And that his Majesty's said Ships of War shall not be obliged to pay Customs in any Sort; and that if they shall want Provisions, Victuals, or any other Things, they may freely buy them at the Rates in the Market.

XVII.

That when any of his said Majesty's Ships of War shall appear before *Tripoly*, upon Notice thereof given to the *English* Consul, or by the Commander of the said Ships, to the chief Governors of *Tripoly*, public Proclamation shall be immediately made to secure the Christian Captives; and if after that any Christians whatsoever make their Escape on Board any of the said Ships of War, they shall not be required back again; nor shall the said Consul, or Commander, or any other his Majesty's Subjects, be obliged to pay any Thing for the said Christians.

XVIII.

That all Merchants Ships coming to the City or Kingdom of *Tripoly*, (tho' not belonging to *Great-*

Great-Britain) shall have free Liberty to put themselves under the Protection of the *British* Consul, in selling and disposing of their Goods and Merchandise, if they shall think proper, without any Hindrance or Molestation.

XIX.

That at all Times, when any Ship of War, of the King of *Great-Britain*, &c. carrying his said Majesty's Flag, appears before the said City of *Tripoly*, and comes to Anchor in the Road, immediately after Notice thereof given by his said Majesty's Consul, or any Officer from the Ship, unto the *Dey* and Government of *Tripoly*, they shall in Honour to his Majesty, cause a Salute of 27 Cannon, to be fired from the Castle and Forts of the City; and that the said Ship shall return an Answer, by firing the same Number of Cannon.

XX.

That no Merchant Ship belonging to *Great-Britain*, or any other Nation, under the Protection of the *British* Consul, being in the Port of *Tripoly*, shall be detained from proceeding to Sea on her Voyage longer than three Days, under the Pretence of Arming out the Ships of War of this Government, or any other whatsoever.

XXI.

That no Subject of the King of *Great-Britain*, &c. shall be permitted to turn *Mussulman* in the Kingdom of *Tripoly*, (being induced thereunto by any Surprise whatsoever) unless he voluntarily appears before the *Dey* or Governor, with the *English* Consul's Interpreter, three Times in 24
Hours

Hours Space, and every Time declares his Resolution to become a *Mussulman*.

XXII.

That the most serene King of *Great-Britain's* Consul, residing in *Tripoly* aforesaid, shall have Liberty at all Times, when he pleases, to put up his said serene Majesty's Flag on the Top of the House, and there to continue it spread as long Time as he pleases; likewise the said Consul to have the same Liberty of putting up and spreading the said Flag in his Boat when he passes on the Water, and no Man whatsoever to oppose, molest, disturb or injure him therein, either by Word or Deed.

XXIII.

That whereas the Island of *Minorca*, in the Mediterranean Sea, and the City of *Gibraltar* in *Spain*, have been yielded up and annexed to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, as well by the King of *Spain*, as by all the several Powers of *Europe* engaged in the late War: Now it is hereby agreed and fully concluded, that from this Time forward, for ever, the said Island of *Minorca* and City of *Gibraltar*, shall be esteemed in every Respect, by the Government of *Tripoly* to be Part of his *Britannic* Majesty's own Dominions, and the Inhabitants thereof to be looked upon as his Majesty's Natural Subjects, in the same Manner as if they had been born in any Part of *Great-Britain*; and they with their Ships and Vessels, wearing *British* Colours, shall be permitted freely to trade and traffic in any Part of the Kingdom of *Tripoly*, and shall pass without any Molestation whatsoever, either on the Seas or elsewhere, in the same

Manner, and with the same Freedom and Privileges as have been stipulated in this and all former Treaties, in Behalf of the *British* Nation and Subjects.

XXIV.

And whereas in the * *TREATY of PEACE*, concluded in the Reign of King *Charles II.* in the Year 1676, by Sir *John Narborough* Knt. an Article was inserted, by which the Ships and Vessels of *Tripoly* were not permitted to cruize before, or in Sight of the Port of *Tangier*, then belonging to *Great-Britain*; Now it is hereby concluded and ratified, that in the same Manner none of the Ships or Vessels belonging to *Tripoly*, shall cruise or look for Prizes, before or in Sight of the Ports of the Island of *Minorca*, and the City of *Gibraltar*, to disturb or molest the Trade thereof, in any Manner whatsoever.

XXV.

That all and every the Articles in this *Treaty* shall be inviolably kept and observ'd between his most Sacred Majesty of *Great Britain*, and the most Illustrious Lords and Governors of this City and Kingdom of *Tripoly* and all other Matters not particularly expressed in this *Treaty*, and provided for in any former, shall still remain in full Force, and shall be esteemed the same as if inserted here. Dated in Presence of Almighty God, in the City of *Tripoly*, this 19th Day of July 1716.

* This Treaty is printed in the Collection, Published by Authority, in 1685.

according to the *Christian* Computation ; and of the *Hejira* the 10th of the Moon *Shaabān* 1128.

A Copy of this, Signed by the Admiral, is lodged with the Con^{ul} at *Tripoly*.

ARTICLES of PEACE and COMMERCE, between his most Sacred Majesty *GEORGE*, by the Grace, &c. and the most Excellent Lords, *Ali Basba*, *Hassain Ben Ali Bey*, *Kara Mustafa Dey*, the *Aga* and the *Diwan* of the most Noble City of *Tunis*, and the whole Body of the Militia of the said Kingdom : Renewed and Concluded by *John Baker*, Esq; Vice Admiral, &c.

I.

THAT all former Grievances and Losses, and other Pretensions between both Parties shall be void and of no Effect; and, from hence forward, a firm Peace for ever, free Trade and Commerce shall be and continue, between the Subjects of his most Sacred Majesty, *GEORGE*, King of *Great Britain*, &c. and the People of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging; but that this Article shall not cancel or make void any just Debt, either in Commerce or otherwise, that may be due from any Person or Persons, to others of either Party; but that the same shall be liable to be demanded, and recoverable as before.

II.

That the Ships of either Party shall have free Liberty to enter into any Port or River belonging to the Dominions of either Party, paying the Duties only for what they shall sell, transporting the rest without any Trouble or Molestation, and freely enjoy any other Privileges accustomed; and the late Exaction that hath been upon the lading and unlading of Goods at *Goletta* and the *Marine*, shall be reduced to the ancient Customs in those Cases.

III.

That there shall not be any Seizure of any Ships of either Party, at Sea or in Port, but that they shall quietly pass without any Molestation or Interruption, they displaying their Colours; and for Prevention of all Inconveniencies that may happen, the Ships of *Tunis* are to have a Certificate under Hand and Seal of the *British* Consul, that they belong to *Tunis*; which being produced, the *English* Ship shall admit two Men to come on Board them peaceably, to satisfy themselves they are *English*: And altho' they have Passengers of other Nations on Board, they shall be free, both they and their Effects.

IV.

That if an *English* Ship shall receive on Board any Goods, or Passengers, belonging to the Kingdom of *Tunis*, they shall be bound to defend them and their Goods, so far as lieth in their Power, and not deliver them unto the Enemies: And the better to prevent any unjust Demands being made upon the Crown of *Great Britain*, and to avoid Dis-

Disputes and Differences which may arise, all Goods and Merchandises that shall, from hence forward, be shipped by the Subjects of this Government, either in this Port or any other whatsoever, on Board the Ships or Vessels belonging to *Great Britain*, shall be first entered in the Office of *Cancellaria*, before the *British* Consul residing at the respective Port, expressing the Quantity, Quality and Value of the Goods so shipped, which the said Consul is to certify in the Clearance given to the said Ship or Vessel before she departs; to the End, that if any Cause of Complaint should happen hereafter, there may be no greater Claim made on the *British* Nation, than by this Method shall be proved to be just and equitable.

V.

That if any of the Ships of either Party shall, by Accident of foul Weather, or otherwise, be cast away upon any Coast belonging to either Party, the Persons shall be free, and the Goods saved and delivered to their lawful Proprietors.

VI.

That the *English* which do at present, or shall at any time hereafter, inhabit in the City or Kingdom of *Tunis*, shall have free Liberty, when they please, to Transport themselves, with their Families and Children, tho' born in the Country.

VII.

That the People belonging to the Dominions of either Party, shall not be abused with ill Language, or otherwise ill treated; but that the Parties

ties so offending, shall be punished severely, according to their Deserts.

VIII.

That the Consul, or any other of the *English* Nation, residing in *Tunis*, shall not be forced to make their Addresses, in any Difference, unto any Court of Justice, but to the *Bey* himself, from whom only they shall receive Judgment, in case the Difference should happen between a Subject of *Great Britain*, and another of this Government, or any other Foreign Nation : But if it should be between any Two of his *Britannic* Majesty's Subjects, then it is to be decided by the *British* Consul only.

IX.

That the Consul, or any other of the *English* Nation, shall not be liable to pay the Debts of any particular Person of the Nation, unless obliged thereunto under his Hand.

X.

That as the Island of *Minorca* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the City of *Gibraltar* in *Spain*, have been yielded and annexed to the Crown of *Great Britain*, as well by the King of *Spain*, as by all the several Powers of *Europe* engaged in the late War : Now it is hereby agreed and fully concluded, that from this Time forward for ever, the said Island of *Minorca* and City of *Gibraltar* shall be esteemed in every respect by the Government of *Tunis*, to be Part of his *Britannic* Majesty's own Dominions, and the Inhabitants thereof to be looked upon as his Majesty's Natural Subjects, in the same Manner

ner as if they had been born in any Part of *Great Britain*; and they with their Ships and Vessels, wearing the *British* Colours, shall be permitted freely to trade and traffic in any Part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, and shall pass without any Molestation whatsoever, either on the Seas or elsewhere, in the same Manner, and with the same Freedom and Privileges, as have been stipulated in this and all former Treaties, in Behalf of the *British* Nation and Subjects.

XI.

And the better and more firmly to maintain the good Correspondence and Friendship that hath been so long and happily established between the Crown of *Great Britain* and the Government of *Tunis*, it is hereby agreed and concluded, by the Parties before mentioned, that none of the Ships, or Vessels, belonging to *Tunis*, or the Dominions thereof, shall be permitted to Cruise, or look for Prizes of any Nation whatsoever, before or in Sight of the aforesaid City of *Gibraltar*, or any of the Ports of the Island of *Minorca*, to hinder or molest any Vessels bringing Provisions and Refreshments for his *Britannic* Majesty's Troops and Garrisons in those Places, or give any Disturbance to the Trade or Commerce thereof: And if any Prize shall be taken by the Ships or Vessels of *Tunis*, within the Space of ten Miles of the aforesaid Places, she shall be restored without any Dispute.

XII.

That all the Ships of War belonging to either Party's Dominions, shall have free Liberty to use each other's Ports, for washing, cleaning or repairing any their Defects; and to buy and to ship off
any

any Sort of Victuals, alive or dead, or any other Necessaries, at the Price the Natives buy at in the Market, without paying Custom to any Officer : And whereas his *Britannic* Majesty's Ships of War do frequently assemble and harbour in the Port of *Mahon*, in the Island of *Minorca*, if at any Time they or his Majesty's Troops in Garrison there, should be in Want of Provisions, and should send from thence to purchase Supplies in any Part of the Dominions belonging to *Tunis*, they shall be permitted to buy Cattle, alive or dead, and all other Kind of Provision, at the Prices it is sold in the Market ; and shall be suffered to carry it off, without paying Duty to any Officer, in the same Manner as if his Majesty's Ships were themselves in the Port.

XIII.

That in case any Ships of War, belonging to the Kingdom of *Tunis*, shall take in any of their Enemies Ships, any *Englishmen*, serving for Wages, they are to be made Slaves ; but if Merchants or Passengers, they are to enjoy their Liberty and Effects unmolested.

XIV.

That in case any Slave in the Kingdom of *Tunis*, of what Nation soever, shall make his Escape, and get on Board of any Ship belonging to the Dominions of his Sacred Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, &c. the Consul shall not be liable to pay the Ransom, unless timely Notice be given him, to order that none such be entertained : And then if it appears that any Slave has so got away, the said Consul is to pay to his Patron the Price for which he was sold in the

the Market ; and if no Price be set, then to pay Three hundred Dollars, and no more.

XV.

And the better to prevent any Dispute that may hereafter arise between the two Parties, about Salutes and public Ceremonies, it is hereby agreed and concluded, that whenever any Flag-Officer of *Great Britain* shall arrive in the Bay of *Tunis*, in any of his Majesty's Ships of War, immediately upon Notice given thereof, there shall be Five and Twenty Cannon fired from the Castles of *Goletta*, or other the nearest Fortification belonging to *Tunis*, according to Custom, as a Royal Salute to his *Britannic* Majesty's Colours, and the same Number shall be returned in Answer thereto by his Majesty's Person, equal to any other Nation whatsoever, and no other Consul in the Kingdom to be admitted before him in Precedency.

XVI.

That the Subjects of his Sacred Majesty of *Great Britain*, &c. either residing in or trading to the Dominions of *Tunis*, shall not, for the Time to come, pay any more than Three *per Cent.* Custom on the Value of Goods, or Merchandise which they shall either bring into, or carry out of this said Kingdom of *Tunis*.

XVII.

It is moreover agreed, concluded and established, that at whatsoever Time it shall please the Government of *Tunis* to reduce the Customs of the *French* Nation to less than they pay at present, it shall always be observed, that the *British* Customs shall be Two *per Cent.* less than any Agreement

that shall for the future be made with the said *French*, or that shall be paid by the Subjects of *France*.

XVIII.

It is moreover agreed, concluded and established, that in case any *British* Ship or Ships, or any of the Subjects of his Majesty of *Great Britain*, shall import at the Port of *Tunis*, or any other Port of this Kingdom, any Warlike Stores, as Cannons, Muskets, Pistols, Cannon-Powder or fine Powder, Bullets, Masts, Anchors, Cables, Pitch, Tar, or the like; as also Provisions, *viz.* Wheat, Barley, Beans, Oats, Oyl, or the like; for the said Kinds of Merchandise, they shall not pay any Sort of Duty or Custom whatever.

We the Parties before mentioned having seen and perused the preceding Articles, do hereby approve, ratify, and confirm the several Particulars therein mentioned, and they are to remain firm for ever without any Alteration. In Testimony of which we do hereunto set our Hands and Seals in the Presence of Almighty God, in the noble City of *Tunis*, the Thirtieth Day of *August*, Old Style, and the Year of our Lord *Jesus Christ*, One thousand seven hundred and sixteen, being the Twenty sixth Day of the Moon *Ramadam*, and the Year of the *Hejira*, One thousand one hundred and twenty eight.

(L. S.) J. BAKER. (L. S.) ALI BASHA. (L.S.)
HASSAIN BEY. (L. S.) KARA MUSTAFA.

The



THE
IMPORTS
AND
EXPORTS,

Compared with the

Excess of each Country,

Mentioned in our last.

For the YEAR, 1723.



Imported from-Estimate. — Excess.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
<i>Africa</i> ————	29,877	12	3			
<i>Canaries</i> ————	24,867	8	7			
<i>Denmark and</i> } <i>Norway</i> ————	84,970	10	9	6,981	5	3
<i>East-Country</i> ——	109,356	8	5	14,186	18	8
<i>East-India</i> ——	968,570	14	6	853,329	4	1
<i>Flanders</i> ——	70,203	19	6			
<i>France</i> ——	54,755	2	6			
<i>Germany</i> ——	517,300	4	1			
<i>Holland</i> ——	569,994	10	1			
<i>Ireland</i> ——	560,526	16	11			
<i>Italy</i> ——	435,003	9	4	319,310	3	10
<i>Maderas</i> ——	3,403	9				
<i>Newfoundland</i> —	11,830	11	4	8,216		8
<i>Portugal</i> ——	348,408	16	9			
<i>Russia</i> ——	157,768	19	10	95,072	3	1
<i>Spain</i> ——	404,620	13	7			
<i>Streights</i> ——	99,130	7	1			
<i>Sweden</i> ——	166,437	19	1	135,287	2	7
<i>Turkey</i> ——	419,238	13	3	257,763	2	11
<i>Venice</i> ——	50,938	4		27,427	4	10
Totals ——	4889,938	11		1716,663	5	11

Isles.

<i>Alderney</i> ——	322	8	1			
<i>Guernsey</i> ——	11,590					
<i>Jersey</i> ——	16,249	1	4	1,984	12	7
Totals ——	28,261	9	5	1,984	12	7

Impor-

Exported to — Estimate. — Excess.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
<i>Africa</i> ————	138,507	13	3	108,630		10
<i>Canaries</i> ————	29,064	3	1	4,196	14	6
<i>Denmark and</i> } <i>Norway</i> ————	78,889	5	6			
<i>East-Country</i> ——	95,164	9	9			
<i>East-India</i> ——	115,241	10	5			
<i>Flanders</i> ————	204,301	15	5	134,097	15	11
<i>France</i> ————	120,468	16	4	65,713	13	10
<i>Germany</i> ——	966,006	9		448,706	4	11
<i>Holland</i> ——	1825,453	15	11	1245,459	5	10
<i>Ireland</i> ——	553,945	16	6	193,418	19	7
<i>Italy</i> ————	115,693	5	6			
<i>Maderas</i> ——	66,266	15	6	62,863	6	6
<i>Newfoundland</i> —	10,614	10	8			
<i>Portugal</i> ——	864,528			514,619	3	3
<i>Russia</i> ——	56,696	16	9			
<i>Spain</i> ——	458,598	5	1	53,977	11	6
<i>Streights</i> ——	404,667	5	9	305,534	18	8
<i>Sweden</i> ——	31,150	16	6			
<i>Turkey</i> ——	161,475	10	4			
<i>Venice</i> ——	23,520	19	2			

Totals—	6310,261		5	3137,217	15	4
Exports ex- ceed the Im- ports—				1420,554	9	5

Isles:

<i>Alderney</i> ——	493	10	3	71	2	2
<i>Guernsey</i> ——	21,386	15		9,796	15	
<i>Jersey</i> ——	14,264	8	9			
Totals—	36,144	14		9,867	17	2
Exports ex- ceed the Im- ports—				7,883	4	7

Expor-

Imported from-Estimate. — Excess.

British Plantations.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
<i>Antegoa</i> —	234,693	14	6	208,418	8	7
<i>Barbadoes</i> —	262,803	4	2	179,998	19	8
<i>Bermudas</i> —	4,964	9	11			
<i>Carolina</i> —	78,103	19		35,857	2	7
<i>Hudson's-Bay</i> —	10,853	5	7	8,548	3	
<i>Jamaica</i> —	282,789	13	11	134,925	18	10
<i>Mountserat</i> —	45,552	14	7	39,681	7	8
<i>Nevis</i> —	81,173	12		71,261	7	7
<i>New-England</i> —	59,337	14	4			
<i>New-York</i> —	27,392	5	6			
<i>Pensilvania</i> —	8,332	3	9			
<i>St. Cristophers</i>	180,239	19	8	160,203	18	7
<i>Virginia and</i> }						
<i>Maryland</i> — }	287,997	6	8	164,144	4	7
<i>West-Indies in</i> }						
<i>general</i> — }	16,860	18	6			
Totals—	1581,695	1	1	1003,039	11	1
Imports ex- } ceed the Ex- ports— }				713,512	17	5
<i>Spanish West-</i> }						
<i>Indies</i> — }	6,013	5				
<i>Foreign Coin</i> }						
<i>and Bullion</i> — }						
Grand Totals—	6505,676	6	8	2721,687	9	7

Expor:

Exported to — Estimate. — Excess.

British Plantations.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Antegoa———	26,275	5	11			
Barbadoes——	82,804	4	6			
Bermudas——	6,845	14	8	1,881	4	4
Carolina———	42,246	16	5			
Hudson's-Bay—	2,305	2	7			
Jamaica———	147,863	15	1			
Mounserat——	5,871	6	11			
Nevis———	9,912	4	5			
New-England——	176,486		1	117,148	6	9
New-York———	53,013	19	5	25,021	13	18
Pensilvania——	15,992	19	4	7,660	15	7
St. Cristophers—	20,036	1	1			
Virginia and } Maryland———	123,853	2	1			
West-Indies in } general———	154,675	11	2	137,814	12	8
Totals——	868,182	3	8	289,526	13	8

Spanish West-Indies———	181,320	6	5	175,307		11
Foreign Coin and Bullions—	2093,903	12	5	2093,903	12	5
Grand Totals——	2489,811	16	7	5705,822	19	6
Exports exceed the Imports———				2984,135	9	11

A D.

ADVICES from FOREIGN PARTS.

*We have the following Account of the late
Czar's Funeral Proceſſion at Mosco,
Feb. 22. N.S. viz.*

1. **T**WENTY Five Officers of the Guards.
2. A Groom on Horſeback, in a long Mourning Cloak.
3. Three Meſſengers on Horſeback, at the Head of the four Choirs of Trumpets and Kettle Drums.
4. Four Choirs of Trumpets and Kettle Drums, making in all forty eight, divided into four Parts; and after every twelve Trumpets, a Pair of Kettle Drums in long Cloaks.
5. Nine Marſhals, who made the opening three and three in a Rank, with the Trophies of Major Generals, in long Mourning Cloaks, with Marſhals Staves, having on them the Arms of the *Ruſſian* Empire, adorned with Feſtoons in black and white.
6. Thirty fix Pages in Mourning Cloaks, and behind them the Pages Steward.
7. Thirty fix Under-Officers of the Court, of Majors Rank, in Mourning Cloaks.
8. Three City-Marſhals in Mourning Cloaks, with Staves like the former.
9. Twenry four Foreign Merchants of different Nations, ſettled in *Ruſſia*, in Mourning.
10. Three noble Marſhals, of Brigadiers Rank, with Cloaks and Staves, like the nine firſt.
11. The Eſcutcheon. borne by a Colonel, and the War-Horſe, led by two Lieutenant-Colonels. By the Side of each Draught-Horſe that followed theſe

these, walked a Groom in a long Cloak, with a Switch in his Hand.

12. A black Ensign of the *Circassian* Arms, borne by a Major on Horseback ; the Horse being covered with black Cloth hanging down to the Ground, and bearing on his Head the Arms of *Circassia*, led by two Captains.

13. The Arms of *Karbatani*, and other Ensigns, as *Gruzini*, *Carnalini*, *Coslowi*, *Resan*, *Czeringrow*, *Novogrod*, *Wiatski*, *Ingermerland*, *Carelia*, *Livonia*, *Estonia*, *Smolensko*, and *Plesko*; borne in their Order by sixteen Lieutenant-Colonels ; and the Horse belonging to every Ensign, led by two Captains.

14. The Standards of *Siberia* and *Astracan*.

15. Those of *Casan* and *Novogrod*, all borne by Colonels, and each Horse led by two Majors.

16. The Arms of *Wolodomir*, *Kiow*, and *Mosco*, borne by Brigadiers, and each Horse led by two Lieutenant-Colonels.

17. The Admiralty Flag, carried by a Sea-Captain.

18. The Black Chief Standard, borne by a Brigadier, and the Horse led by two Lieutenant-Colonels.

19. The Festival Standard carried by a Brigadier, and the Horse led by a Lieutenant-Colonel.

20. The Grand Cuirassier in golden Armour on Horse-back, having on each Side a Gentleman of the Guards on Foot.

21. The other Chief Cuirassier in Mourning Armour on Foot.

22. The Mourning Standard, carried by a Brigadier, and the Mourning Horse led by a Lieutenant-Colonel.

23. Three Marshals of the Rank of Major-Generals.

H h

24. The

24. The Escutcheons of *Siberia*, *Astracan*, *Casan*, *Novogrod*, *Volodomir*, *Know*, and *Mosco*, all borne by Brigadiers.

25. The great Escutcheon of the Empire, borne by four Major-Generals, assisted by four Proctors of the College.

26. The Clergy according to their Ranks.

27. Four Marshals as Major-Generals.

28. Two Heralds in their Formalities.

29. The four Imperial Swords, borne by Colonels, one after the other.

30. The *Polish* Order, borne by Prince *Dolgorouki*, Knight of the White-Eagle, upon a Cushion laced with Gold, assisted by two Colonels.

31. The Order of St. *Alexander*, borne by the Steward of Princess *Elisabeth's* Household, Prince *Nariskin*, Knight of that Order, assisted by two Colonels.

32. The Order of St. *Andrew*, borne by the Grand Chamberlain.

33. The Crown of *Siberia*, carried by a Lieutenant-General, with two Assistants.

34. The Crowns of *Astracan* and *Casan*, carried in like Manner.

35. The Globe and Scepter of the Empire upon a Gold laced Cushion, carried like the other.

36. The Imperial Crown, carried by a Privy-Counsellor of the Rank of General in Chief, assisted by two Brigadiers.

37. The Master of the Ceremonies, and his two Assistants, with long Black Staves of Ceremony.

38. The Great Marshal of the Funeral Pomp, the Field-Marshal Prince *Trubetskoy*, with his Assistant Marshals, the Lieutenant-Generals *Urbanowitz*, and *Lefort*, all with Marshals Truncheons, covered with Sattin, embroidered with the Arms of the Empire, Festoon-wise-

30. The

39. The Major of the Gentlemen-Guards, and under him four Corporals of the same; who commanded the forty Men who surrounded the Corpse and the Princesses of the Blood.

40. The Hearse covered all over with black Sattin, drawn by eight Horses covered with the same, hanging down to the Ground, led by eight Lieutenant-Colonels, by whose Sides walked eight Coachman, for ready Help, all in long Cloaks. The Coffin sprinkled with Gold and Silver, had a *Russian* Eagle issuing out of it, and over it the Imperial Crown, surmounted with a Sword and Scepter Cross-wise, which were taken off at Church by the twelve Colonels who supported it in the Hearse. The Gold Tassels of the Pall, which was of Crimson Sattin, were held by four Privy-Counsellors: The Canopy over it was likewise made of Crimson Sattin, and supported by eight Brigadiers who took hold of the Pillars; and the Strings were held by eight Major-Generals. On the Sides of the Hearse marched thirty six Footmen with great White Wax Candles in their Hands, tied with Tiffany.

41. Three Marshals, of Lieutenant-Generals Rank, with Staves.

42. The Princess *Elisabeth*, supported by two Lords of the second Rank, her Train borne by a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, with two Valets to assist, and four Footmen with lighted Wax Tapers.

43. The Dutches of *Mecklemburg*.

44. The Prince of *Georgia*, commonly called *Czar Gregorowitz*.

45. The Chancellor of the Empire, the Field-M Marshals, Privy-Counsellors, Generals, and other principal Officers, Civil and Military.

46. The Court-Marshal and chief Domesticks.

H h 2

47. Three

47 Three Marshals, one a Major-General, and two Brigadiers.

48. The Ladies to the ninth Rank.

49. Three Marshals of the Degree of Colonels.

50. The *Russian* Nobility without Rank.

51. The Nobility of *Little-Russia*.

52. Three Marshals of Colonels Degree.

53. Officers to the fourteenth Class.

54. Three City Marshals.

55. The Magistrates and principal Merchants of *Mosco*, to the Number of forty eight, in Mourning Cloaks.

56. A Groom on Horseback, in a long Cloak.

57. Lastly, Twenty five Subalterns of the Guards closed the Procession.

The Czarina's Order, for Her Coronation.

EVERY Body knows in what Manner our Hereditary Throne of the *Russian* Empire is, through the unspeakable Goodness of Almighty God, devolved upon us; and that all our Subjects have thereupon, as by Duty bound, taken an Oath of inviolable Fidelity to us, as their Rightful and Natural Sovereign: Wherefore, as we are taught by God's holy Word, that the Hearts of Kings are in his Rule and Governance, and that he does dispose and turn them as it seemeth best to His Divine Wisdom; and it is moreover in Compliance with the Custom of *Christian* Monarchs, who as a Testimony of their Gratitude have always been anointed and crowned in the House of God; We do hereby after the *Christian* and laudable Example of our Ancestors now with God, publickly acknowledge before all the World, that the supreme Government of this great and renowned

owned Empire, which we have now taken upon upon us, was derived to us wholly and solely from God ; and that, with the Favour of his Blessing and Protection, we design to take upon us the Crown and other *Regalia* of the Empire in *Mosco*, at a General Assembly, to implore the Mercy and Blessing of God, in the Month of *April* 1730.

His Imperial Majesty's Decree, at large, with Relation to the Treaty of Seville.

F*Ro*ben Ferdinand, Prince of *Furstenberg*, First Commissioner of the Emperor, has Orders to represent to the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, that after all the Pains His Imperial Majesty took, immediately after the Peace concluded at *Baden* with the Crown of *France*, to endeavour to terminate, in a friendly Way, the Troubles which still subsisted with *Spain*, he did at last, with the View of procuring the general Tranquillity, and even to the Prejudice of the Rights of His Archducal House, accede to the Alliance of *London*, projected by *Great-Britain* in 1718, and afterwards accepted by *France* and *Spain*. The Emperor communicated this to the Dyet, by his Decree of the 28th of *August*, 1730. that they might take that Treaty into Consideration, and particularly the V. Article, containing what had been agreed upon with Relation to the Dutchies of *Tuscany* and *Parma*: And the Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire ought to call to Mind the unanimous Resolution taken in that Respect by the General Assembly, the 19 of *November*, 1722, and approved by the Emperor. The whole Empire and indeed all the World knows, that his Imperial Ma-
jesty

jesty has, for his Part, contributed to the utmost of his Power toward the salutary End proposed, to wit, the Establishment of the general Tranquillity of *Europe*, since he not only consented to the Congress of *Cambray*, proposed by the Powers in Alliance, by sending his Plenipotentiaries to it, but was also the first who transacted Business therein, by delivering, pursuant to what had been agreed on by the V. Article of the Alliance of *London*, with respect to the Succession of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, the Expectative Letters, containing the Eventual Investiture, in Favour of the Infante *Don Carlos*, which were exchanged against Instruments hereunto annexed, with the strongest Guaranty on the Part of the Crowns of *Spain*, *France*, and *Great-Britain*; whereby his Imperial Majesty has evidently proved to all the World, that as he was the readiest to fulfil his Engagements, so it always was, and still is, his most sincere Intention to contribute on his Part, and in the Name of the Empire, to every Thing that can tend to the strengthening of the public Peace and Tranquillity. In the mean while, nothing could be done in this Affair at *Cambray*, till *Spain* having made the Overture in 1725, his Imperial Majesty the same Year concluded, pursuant to the Resolution of the Empire, and conformably to the full Powers therein contained, a Peace, grounded intirely on the V. Article of the Quadruple Alliance, between his Imperial Majesty, as Emperor, and the Holy Empire, on the one Part; and the Crown of *Spain* on the other Part: And immediately after dispatched to his Plenipotentiary in *Italy* the necessary Orders for the Security of the Infante *Don Carlos*, in case of the Death of the Duke of *Tuscany* or the Duke of *Parma*.

His

His Imperial Majesty having thus performed his Engagements, with all the Sincerity that could be required, and in the most authentic Manner, he could not expect any Innovation to be made in Prejudice thereof: But contrary to all Expectation, a particular Treaty has been concluded at *Seville*, between the Crowns of *Spain*, *France*, and *Great-Britain*, the IX. and subsequent Articles of which, cannot but raise the highest Indignation, because the most essential Bands of Human Society are therein broken, and if *Christian* Powers pretend thus to dispose of the Estates of Third Persons, all Confidence and good Faith ought to be banished out of the World. Besides, they have no Regard to former Treaties, nor to the last Preliminary Articles, which were acknowledged by both Parties as the Groundwork of the Negotiations for the General Peace, and as the only Counterpoise to an Exorbitant Power that was disposed to be erected in *Europe*: They have no Attention to the Acts of Guaranty which have been delivered: They dispose of the Rights and Territories of the Empire, as they please, even in the Life-Time of the lawful Possessors: They set so little Value on the Emperor and Empire, that they would not so much as ask their Consent in an Affair that was properly their own, though such Consent was made necessary by the Alliance of *London*: They moreover intrude themselves into other Domestic Affairs of the Empire, and endeavour to innovate in that respect: Lastly, they contented themselves, without producing any Reason for this new Alliance, as is usual among Crowned Heads, or demanding the Consent, or Concurrence at least, of the Emperor and the Empire, with acquainting his Imperial Majesty's Ministers, here and at *Paris*, with the Treaty of *Seville*, and with barely giving them

a Copy of it, tho' his Imperial Majesty had always offered to come into any Expedients, provided they were not prejudicial to the Rights of a Third Person, to those of the Empire, and to former Treaties. If therefore such Conduct takes place, and the new Allies persist therein, we shall hereafter see Might overcome Right, and Engagements trampled on at Pleasure; and whatever the new Allies shall judge to be most convenient, will always be most just, without any Regard to Things or Persons: To be thorowly convinced hereof, you need only compare the V. Article of the Quadruple Alliance with the IX. and subsequent Articles of the Treaty of *Seville*.

As his Imperial Majesty could not imagine, that the Empire was reduced to such an Extremity, that it would suffer its most undoubted Rights, by the Confession even of Foreign Powers, to be so manifestly invaded, and Alterations to be made therein without its Knowledge and Participation; that so little Regard should be had for his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, in an Affair wherein they are so directly concerned; and that a new Vassal should be installed, notwithstanding the Agreements, Ordinances, and Laws to the contrary; his Imperial Majesty thought it proper to lay before the Electors, Princes and States an Account of this Affair, and the fatal Consequences that may result therefrom; to the end that they may maturely consider what is proper to be done under these Circumstances, to maintain the Honour and undoubted Rights of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire; to protect the lawful Possessors of the Fiefs of the Empire in *Italy*, who are still living; and to prevent the Dangers with which the said Fiefs, and especially those of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, are threatned: His Imperial Majesty flatters himself,

self, that the Electors, Princes and States of the Empire, and, in their Name, their Ministers in the Dyet, will thereupon take such Measures as will tend to the Welfare, Tranquillity and Safety of the Empire; the rather, because it evidently appears, that his Imperial Majesty has not been sparing of his Pains to maintain the Rights of the Empire; that the Fear of being abandoned by his Ally, the King of *Spain*, was not capable of making him take the least Step that could prejudice his Dignity and that of the Empire; and that he has even in some Sort neglected the Right of his Archducal House, to keep in View only those of the Empire. His Imperial Majesty, in Consideration of the Military Preparations that are making elsewhere to act by Force in *Italy*, thought fit to send some Troops thither, which he will reinforce with other Troops according to the Exigency of Affairs, in order to protect and maintain the Honour, Prerogatives, and Rights of his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, not in the View of making use of Force against any Person whatsoever, but only to execute the most solemn Alliances, and the most sacred Engagements; to hinder any Violence from being committed against the Territories and Fiefs of the Holy *Roman* Empire, and to protect the innocent Possessors thereof. His Imperial Majesty flatters himself, that if, contrary to all Expectation, the Tranquillity of *Italy* should be disturbed; or if, for the Care his Imperial Majesty takes to protect the Empire and its Rights, his Hereditary Kingdoms and States should be attacked, he shall be supported in so just a Cause by the whole Empire, in the most effectual Manner: An unanimous and vigorous Resolution is the surest, not to say the only Means to take off the Edge of Foreign Fury, to attack the

Rights and Dignity of the Emperor and Empire,
and to prevent the fatal Consequences which it is
easy to foresee. Done at Vienna, March 22. 1730.
Signed,

Froben Ferdinand, Prince of Furstenberg.

*His Most Christian Majesty's Declaration;
registred in Parliament.*

LEWIS, &c. To all to whom these Presents
shall come, Greeting. After the Division
and Troubles, which the refusing to submit to
the Bull *Unigenitus* had occasioned in the Church
of France, we had Reason to hope, in the Year
1720, to see the Peace thereof happily restored :
Explanations drawn up with a Spirit of Concord
and Charity, approved by all the Cardinals, all the
Archbishops, and almost all the Bishops of our
Kingdom, who had accepted that *Constitution* ; nay
adopted by most of the Prelates who had at first
hesitated to receive it, left no Pretence for those,
who affecting to decry it by Interpretations con-
trary to its true Sense, were willing to plead them
in Excuse for their Resistance. It was under these
favourable Circumstances that we thought fit to
publish our *Declaration*, of the 4th of *August*, 1720.
whereby, at the same Time that, on the one Hand,
we ordered the Bull *Unigenitus* to be observed, ac-
cording to its Form and Tenor, throughout our
Dominions, and forbid every Thing that was con-
trary to the same, we, on the other Hand, took the
likeliest Precautions to secure the Repose and
Tranquillity of such of our Subjects, as should
make their Prejudices give way to the Authority
of

of the Head and Body of Chief Pastors: We have indeed had the Satisfaction to see intire Bodies, and a great Number of Subjects, of different Orders of the Church of *France*, come into these Sentiments, and edify her by the Sincerity of their Return; but we know, that not all who imitated them in their Resistance, have as yet followed the Example of their Submission; and we see, with Displeasure, that there are even some, who, instead of making a right Use of our Indulgence, did all they could to blow up the Flame we thought to have extinguished by our *Declaration*. They not only threw in new Appeals, and took the same Liberty to attack the *Constitution*, without ceasing, by Libels equally injurious to the Pope, the Bishops and the whole Church, and contrary to the Respect that is due to our Authority; but they went so far, as to call in question the Power vested in the Bishops, to instruct the Faithful in the Submission they owe to the Bull *Unigenitus*, and to examine the Sentiments and Dispositions of the Clergy, when they apply to them either for Admission into Holy Orders, or for *Visa*, or Canonical Institutions. Neither is it at the Constitution *Unigenitus* alone, that the Enemies of that Bull and of Peace are striking; they are perpetually attacking, directly or indirectly, the *Constitutions* of the Popes who condemned the Five *Propositions* drawn from *Jansenius's* Book, or who prescribed the Signing of the *Formulary*; they revive the frivolous Subtleties which were invented to elude the Observation of those *Bulls*; they cry up the Distinction between Fact and Right, and turning to a bad Use what was done in the Potificate of *Clement XI.* they constantly undertake the Defense of the cautious Silence upon the Article of *Jansenius*, tho' declared insufficient by the Bull

Vineam Domini Sabaoth, published by *Clement XI.* and unanimously accepted by all the Prelates of our Kingdom. We ought not therefore to divide Two Objects, which, tho' different, are but too closely united in the Minds of most of those who make it their Study to perpetuate the present Troubles in the Church ; and since they oblige us to explain our Intentions more at large, with regard to the Execution of the Bull *Unigenitus*, we think we ought at the same Time to take new Precautions against those perverse Spirits, whom Four Bulls (successively published by different Popes against *Jansenism*, which were received by the whole Church, and the Execution whereof has been so many Times enforced by our Authority) have not yet been able to reduce to an intire Obedience. We will nevertheless continue to watch with Attention the Preservation of the Maxims of our Kingdom, and the Liberties of the *Gallican* Church, which will be always more dear to us, than to those who pretend such a Value for them, only to colour their Resistance: And we are persuaded, that our Courts of Parliament, who, having the principal Care of maintaining them, have so worthily acquitted themselves of that Duty upon several Occasions ; particularly when the Letters-Patent concerning the Bull *Unigenitus*, of the 14th of *February* 1714, were published, will always know how to make a just Distinction between the commendable Zeal, which defends them with Prudence, and the suspicious Intentions of the Men who seek nothing but Pretences to disturb, or to banish a Peace, no less to be desired for the Interest of the State, than for the Good of the Church.

For these Causes, and others as thereunto moving, with the Advice of our Council, and of our
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Special Grace, Full Power, and Royal Authority, we have said, declared, and ordained, and do say, declare and ordain, will, and it pleases us, as follows.

Art. I. Renewing, so far as is needful, by these Presents, signed with our Hand, the Edicts and Declarations of the late King, our most honoured Lord and Great-Grandfather, upon the Condemnation of the Five Propositions of Jansenius, and the Signing of the Formulary ; particularly the Edict of the Month of April 1665, and the Letters-Patent of the last Day of August 1705, we do ordain, that the Bulls of the Sovereign Pontiffs, Innocent X. Alexander VII. and Clement XI. concerning the said Propositions, and the Signing of the Formulary, shall be observed and executed, according to their Form and Tenor : Consequently, we will, that no Person be admitted into Holy Orders, or provided with any Benefice whatsoever, whether Regular or Secular, Exempt or Non-Exempt from the Ordinary's Jurisdiction ; nor even be a Candidate for a Living, by virtue of the Decrees by him obtained, without having previously signed the Formulary in Person, in the Presence of his Archbishop or Bishop, or their Great Vicars, of which Signing Mention shall be made in the Act of Petition, and likewise in the Act of taking Possession of every Benefice, the Whole upon pain of Nullity of the said Acts, with respect to those for whom they are made, before they have previously signed the Formulary : And in case any of the Archbishops or Bishops neglects to demand the Signing of the same, it is our Will and Pleasure that he be constrained thereto, by the Seizure of the Temporal Revenues of his Archbishop or Bishoprick, pursuant to the Edict of the Month of April 1665. We moreover ordain, that in pursuance of the
said

said *Edict*, such of the Clergy as have not yet signed the *Formulary*, and shall refuse to do it, upon Occasion of demanding the *Visa*, or Institution to Benefices, be declared incapable of holding them, and that all such as the said Clergymen were before possessed of, shall remain void and alienable, to all Intents and Purposes, without any Judiciary Sentence or Declaration, according to the said *Edict* of the Month of *April* 1665.

II. We will, that conformably to the said *Edict*, (of *April* 1665.) the said Signing of the *Formulary* shall be pure and simple, without any Distinction, Interpretation, or Restriction, that may directly or indirectly derogate from the said *Constitutions* of Popes, *Innocent X.* *Alexander VII.* and *Clement XI.* declaring that those who in their Signing make use of such Distinctions, Interpretations, or Restrictions, or that shall sign a *Formulary* different from that, the Signing whereof is ordered by the said *Edict* of the Month of *April* 1665, shall be liable to the Penalties inflicted by the said *Edict*.

III. Confirming, so far as is necessary, the *Letters-Patent* of the 14th of *February* 1714, and our *Declaration* of the 4th of *August* 1720, registered in all our Courts of Parliament, we ordain that the Constitution *Unigenitus* be inviolably observed according to its Form and Tenor, in all the States, Countries, Lands and Lordships under our Obedience; and that being a Law of the Church, by the Acceptation that has been made of it, it be also looked upon as a Law of our Kingdom. We will, that all our Subjects, of what Estate or Condition soever, do pay the said *Bull* the Respect and Submission that is due to the Judgment of the Universal Church, in Matters of Doctrine.

IV. The Vth Article of our said *Declaration* shall likewise be executed according to its Form and Tenor ; provided nevertheless, that the Silence therein imposed by us, shall not be interpreted as if it ever was our Intention to debar the Archbishops or Bishops from their Privilege of instructing the Clergy and Laity committed to their Care in the Nature of the Obligation of submitting to the Constitution *Unigenitus*.

V. We do, in pursuance of the III. Article of our *Declaration* of the 4th of *August* 1720, and for the Reasons therein mentioned, forbid the exacting, directly or indirectly any new Forms of Subscription, upon Occasion of the Popes *Bulls* which are received in our Kingdom. We declare, notwithstanding, that by this Prohibition we do not mean, that the Archbishops and Bishops of our Kingdom may not refuse to admit into Holy Orders, or to any Dignities or Benefices whatsoever, such Clergymen, whether Secular or Regular, Exempt or not Exempt, as have renewed their Appeals from the Bull *Unigenitus*, since our *Declaration*, of the 4th of *August* 1720, or declared by Writing, that they persist in the Appeals they formerly made, or such as have written or published Papers against the said *Bull*, or the Explanations of the said Archbishops and Bishops, of the Years 1714 and 1720, or who have spoken injuriously of the Church and Episcopate, and have been convicted thereof, either by Legal Proofs, or by Confession, before the said Archbishops or Bishops, when they were interrogated concerning the said Facts, upon applying to them for Ordination, or for the *Visa*, or Canonical Institution ; and those who persevere in the same Spirit of Revolt or Disobedience against the Bull *Unigenitus*, or the other *Constitutions* above mentioned, and refuse to explain

plain themselves conformably to the II. and III. Articles of the present *Declaration* concerning the Submission due to the said *Constitutions*.

VI. The Appeals by Writ of Error, if any should be made, upon the Archbishops or Bishops refusing the *Visa*, or Canonical Institution, to such Clergymen as shall be in any of the Cases mentioned in the I. II. III. and V. Articles of our present *Declaration*, shall have no suspensive Effect, but Devolutive only; nor shall the Causes of Refusal in the said Cases mentioned, be regarded as a Cause of Error. We will, that when, besides the said Causes, the Refusal of the said Archbishops or Bishops shall include others which shall be deemed abusive, our Courts shall be obliged to declare, that there is an Abuse only in what concerns the said other Causes, saving to our Courts to order in that Case, if it happens, that at the same Time that they think fit to allow the Appellant's Writ of Error, he shall be obliged to remove his Cause, agreeably to the VI. Article of the *Edict* of the Month of *April* 1665, concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, before the Ecclesiastical Superior of the Bishop or Archbishop who refused him his *Visa*, or Canonical Institution, to the Benefice that is the Subject of Dispute, in order to obtain one or the other, if it ought to be done: And after the said *Visa*, or the said Canonical Institution, shall be reported, or in Default of the said Appellant's getting them reported in the Delay granted him, our said Courts shall provide for the present or final Possession of the contested Benefice, as they think fit.

VII. We moreover ordain, that our *Declaration*, of the 10th of *May* 1728, concerning the Printers, be executed according to its Form and Tenor: That is to say, all such as shall be convicted

victed of having composed, printed, published, or
 otherwise dispersed, under any Name or Title
 whatsoever, any Works, Writings, Letters, or
 other Libels, that directly or indirectly attack the
Constitutions of the Popes abovementioned, to wit,
 the Bull *Unigenitus*, the *Pastoral Instruction* of 1724.
 the *Explanations* of 1720; or that tend to main-
 tain, renew, or favour, in any Manner whatever,
 the *Propositions* condemned by the said *Constitution*,
 or contrary to Religion, the Respect due to our
 Holy Father the Pope and the Bishops, and to our
 Authority, the Rights of our Crown, or the Li-
 berties of the *Gallican Church*, do incur the Pe-
 nalties specified in the said *Declaration* of the 10.
 of *May*, 1728. We will, that all such Bodies or
 Communities, and likewise all such private Persons,
 as shall let out their Houses, intire or in Part, to
 serve to deposite Works or Writings of the
 Nature abovementioned, and to secure them there,
 shall forfeit 3000 *Livres* for the first Offence; and
 the said Bodies or Communities are moreover de-
 clared to have forfeited all the Privileges granted
 them by us, or by the Kings our Predecessors.
 We ordain, that in case of Relapse, private Per-
 sons shall be condemned to Temporary Banish-
 ment, and even to greater Punishment, according
 to the Nature of their Crime. We injoin our
 Courts of Parliament, and other our Judges to take
 Care these Presents be exactly and inviolably ob-
 served, and to give the Archbishops and Bishops,
 or their Officials, when thereunto required, the
 necessary Aid and Assistance, for the Execution of
 the Ordinances and Judgment, which shall be by
 them given against the Offenders in the Cases ap-
 pertaining to the Spiritual Courts; the whole in
 Conformity to the XXX. Article of the *Edict* of
 the Month of *April* 1765, concerning Ecclesiasti-
 cal

cal Jurisdiction. *We give it in Command* to our Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellors, the Men holding our Court of Parliament at *Paris*, that they cause these Presents to be registered, and their Contents to execute, keep, and observe, in all and every Point, according to their Form and Tenor: *For such is our Pleasure.* Given at *Versailles*, the 24th of *March*, in the Year 1730, and of our Reign the 15th. Signed LOUIS. And underneath, *Phelypeaux*. And Sealed with the great Seal of Yellow Wax.

Read, published, and registered, the King's Attorney-General having been first heard, and requiring it to be executed according to their Form and Tenor; and examined Copies being sent to the Bailiwicks and Senechalseas within the Jurisdiction, to be in like Manner read, published, and registered there, the Substitutes of the King's Attorney General are enjoined to see this done, and to certify the Court thereof within the Month. At *Paris*, in Parliament, the King sitting there in his Bed of Justice, the 3d of April, 1730. Signed,

MIREY.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, April 1. N.S.

THO' the Exclusion has passed upon Cardinal *Imperiali*, on the Part of the Crown of *Spain*, yet his Party continues very strong, amounting to 18 Staunch Votes; so that the Conclave is likely to last long, if there does not come an express Order, from the Emperor, to such of the Cardinals as are his Subjects to hold together.

The Ministers of *Sardinia*, who are assiduously prying into the Secrets of the Conclave, came late one Night last Week, in a close Coach, to the Bridge

Bridge of *St. Angelo*, pretending to be Ministers of the *Inquisition*. Whereupon the Officer letting them in, they retired to a By-place of the Conclave, and had a long Conference with the Cardinals of their Party. This Passage coming the next Morning to the Ears of the *Camerlengo*, he had like in his Passion to have turned the Officer out of his Post; but being at length prevailed on, he gave him a strict Charge never more to let in any Person after it is dark, till he has given in his Name, and he has seen and known the Party.

While the Cardinals were, a few Days past, taken up with the Scrutiny, the Conclavists got to the Windows, and diverted themselves with pelting People with small Pebbles, as they passed along the Street to *St. Peter's Church*. This occasioned such an Uproar, that the Governor of the Conclave's Guards were for cutting the Conclavists in Pieces; and tho' Mischief was prevented, yet the Cardinals were admonished to keep their Domestics in better *Decorum*.

On Sunday in the Afternoon, the *Roman Senate* went in State, with a Guard of 80 Soldiers and their Officers, to the Church of *Santa Maria del Populo*, according to ancient Custom, which was put down by *Sextus V.* The same Day Cardinal *Sinzendorff* arrived here.

We are desired to insert the following Pieces, viz.

The Shop-Keeper's CASE.

IT is the Opinion of many, that, 'till a Petition can be brought into Parliament for the suppressing *Hawkers* and *Pedlars*, who, with the more numerous Company of *private, unlicensed and clandestine Dealers*, and *Venders* of all Sorts of Goods, a greater

Service cannot be done to the *Fair Trader* than the publishing of these Intimations.

I have observed for several Years past, the gradual Decrease of the *Shop-Trade*, and the great Increase of *Private Dealers*, who living in cheap Lodging, about all Parts of the Town, besiege, as it were, the Nobility and Gentry, at their first coming, by offering them either real or pretended run and uncustomed, as well as prohibited Goods, and sometimes, perhaps, stolen Goods too, and by that Means, forestal, circumvent, and undermine the *Fair Trader* and *Shopkeeper*, who certainly, as he pays every Duty, both National and Parochial, as well as large Rent to his Landlord, (none of which these Underminers do) should not thus shamefully be deprived of the only Thing that can enable them to answer those necessary Demands.

I may now venture to add, that it is certainly the Interest of the Government to suppress these *Clandestine Traders*; for who but they can receive and vend all the run, smuggled and prohibited Goods; by which Practice the King is so shamefully defrauded of his Customs, to a much greater Value than their 7000 l. *per Annum*, which is about the neat Produce arising from their Licenses; tho', by the Way, it is probable, that great Numbers trade even without a Licence, and three or four, or more, with only one Licence.

What then can be offered, or who will offer any Thing in the Favour of a Set of Men, and Women too, who do nothing to the Support of the Government or Parishes to which they belong, but every thing to the weakening of both?

As to the silly Objection made, by many People who never deal with us but when they want Credit, *viz.* That Tradesmen live too high, and their
Wives

Wives and Daughters go too fine ; and, I suppose for that Reason, think they do us no Wrong if they never pay us at all, or delay it so long, that our Profit is come to be Loss, if ever we are paid ; it is such a Mixture of Folly, Envy, and Ill-Nature, as well as Discouragment to Industry, which is certainly the best Remedy against Idleness and Extravagancy, that it deserves no Answer but the utmost Contempt ; but yet it is a Language much used of late, and especially among such Ladies of Quality as are sprung from honest Tradesmen.

I might justly here add many other Reasons, to shew it to be the Interest of all our landed Gentlemen in the Kingdom to assist in the total Suppression of these People ; for I am sure nothing less than a total Suppression will be of any Service.

But as to the Landlords and Proprietors of Houses, the Thing is so self-evident, that it would be affronting them so much as to offer a Reason ; and yet how many of them neglect their own Tenants, who pay them large and noble Rents for their Houses, and at the same Time encourage those People, because they believe, or their Wives persuade them to believe, they save 5, 10 or 20 Shillings in a Suit of Cloaths, and the Consequence is, his Tenant breaks, and his House, it may be of 50 or 60 Pounds a Year, stands empty, and when lett, it must require a round Sum of Money to repair or alter it to the Humour of a new Tenant.

In a Word, let us but get a Bill to pass the Parliament, to suppress these pernicious People, I may venture to affirm our *Shap-Trade* will again revive, and run in its proper Channel, our own Manufactures be consumed and our Poor employed,
(which

(which is the noblest Provision that can be made for them) the vagrant and wandering Traders be obliged to fixed Habitations, and bear their Proportion of Taxes to the King and their respective Parishes, as well as of Offices also. Landlords may expect their empty Houses inhabited; the Poor fewer in our Parishes, and more House-keepers to assist in their necessary Maintainance; the poor Artificers and Manufacturers relieved from their Hardship, which his Majesty is graciously pleased to take Notice of in his Speech, and the Shop-keeper and Fair Trader be enabled to pay their Taxes to the King, and their Debts to their Creditors, and consequently our Parliament get the Blessing of this and future Ages.

‘ What is here laid down, I take to be the true
 ‘ Sense of many honest Shopkeepers, in Relation to
 ‘ the present Circumstances of Trade.—We have
 ‘ delivered it to the Public as it came to us, with-
 ‘ out any Addition of our own.

The present CASE of poor PRISONERS,

THE last Sessions, the Parliament, to their eternal Glory, were so compassionate as not only to do the conscientious Jail-keepers Justice, but likewise to extend their Mercy to those unhappy Sufferers who were confined for Debt, by passing two Gracious Acts for their Relief; by the former of which Acts many Hundreds were set at Liberty, who were almost starving, and had no other Hopes of Redemption; but the other, called the *Lord's Act*, tho' it was designed as an Antidote against our future Sufferings and Impositions, is not yet quite so effectual as it might be wished, and is capable of being made, by some Improvements of Explanation.

It would be an unpardonable Presumption in us poor Sufferers, to prescribe Ways and Means to
 render

render the said Act more effectual. No! let it suffice us to make our Cases known, and lay open our Miseries in deep Humility, and obediently submit the Remedies to the wise Determinations of our worthy Patriots, who, we need not doubt, will exceed our highest Expectations, in as much as their profound Councils and exalted Capacities far exceed our own shallow Notions and Apprehensions of Things.

I shall beg Leave briefly to state most Mens Conclusions, in relation to the Act spoken of, which causes the Effects or Consequences thereof to thwart and cross the true Intent and Design of it; and shall beg Leave to shew how it is construed to our Prejudice rather than Advantage, in several Cases, of which I shall mention two more particularly, on which the rest depend.

And first, it is observable, that Litigious and Tyrannical Men please themselves with the Hopes of engrossing to themselves the whole Estate of the poor Debtor, provided they can be the first who can hasten his Ruin, and get him sued to an Execution, which is one main Cause why the Jails increase so fast in their Numbers, and perhaps is more to be imputed to that than the Decay of Trade, or any other Consideration, our Prison being amounted from eighteen to almost seventy Prisoners, since last *Michaelmas*.

A second Reason or Cause of its Insufficiency, is taken from a Sink or Diminution of Charity, thro' a mistaken Notion of most People, who are of Opinion that our CREDITORS *maintain* us, pursuant to the said Act, when, in Fact, there is only one Man in our Jail who has the Allowance of 2 s. 4 d. *per* Week, and how insufficient that is for the Maintenance of a Family, it is easy to conceive; yet, such is our Case, that (this Notion passing for current) our Benefactions or Charities

Charities are sunk to so low an Ebb, that we suffer as much or more Want than we did before the Insolvent Act was passed for the Relief of Debtors. — And such of us as have no other Dependence than our Shares of the Charities, and have been confined here for one, two or three Years Space, feel no small Hardships at this Time, contrary to the Belief of most People within the Bills of Mortality.

I can assure you, with a Heart full of Sorrow, that several People in our Jail, who formerly lived in good Credit and Reputation in the World, have of late been forced to content themselves with Crusts of Bread and Water-Grewel, without a Bit of Meat for many Days together.

Indeed it is to be hoped, that our Grievances will be farther redressed in a little Time, and the rather because a Committee of the Honourable House of Commons have graciously condescended to visit us, and to whom I humbly appeal as Judges of our miserable Condition.

But as it requires a long Time to effect such weighty Affairs as concern the whole Nation, your recommending our Case, to the Public, may excite both the State and the People to compassionate us so far as to make a farther Provision for us, so that our Lives may not be burthensome to us; and I dare say your own Disposition is so charitable, that you need no farther Inducement to make our Case public, than believing us to be real Objects of Pity and Compassion, by which Ties we intreat your kind Compliance, and remain,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

The Prisoners of the King's Bench Prison, Southwark.

To the Author of the
NEW POLITICAL STATE.

S I R,

“ **A**S your Design is much esteemed and
 “ applauded by abundance of my Ac-
 “ quaintance, you will much oblige them, and
 “ I believe many more, and particularly my
 “ self, by giving a Place, in your next Num-
 “ ber, to the Inclosed. With this our Request
 “ I doubt not your Compliance; and the ra-
 “ ther, as it is no Party-Matter, but directly
 “ tending to the general and national Good, by
 “ restoring and advancing the Public Credit. I
 “ am, &c.

The Trade of this Nation is so valuable, that it is the Duty of every Subject to use all possible Endeavours to promote it, as it more or less falls under his Observation.

The Peace of *Europe* being happily settled, we may now expect a flourishing Trade Abroad: The securing of one very good Branch of it, the Trade to *Africa*, richly deserves the Consideration now appointed for it.

For the Good of our Home-Trade, the present Endeavours of some Tradesmen, to prevent Hawkers, is much to be commended.

For the Advantage of Trade, both Abroad and at Home, it is necessary to restore Private Credit, by providing some easy Way to recover Debts, especially the Payment of such as may be bad, or dubious.

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The

The late Bankrupt Act was attended with so much Charge, and so many Delays, that most Tradesmen were glad when it expired.

Since which another Act is passed, that seems to be well designed, to answer the Purposes thereof, in a better manner; I mean, that which is commonly called, *The Lords Act*.

Which Act, no doubt, with a little Explanation and Amendment, may be made of great Advantage to Trade.

But by the Words of it now, no Creditor can claim any Share of a Debtor's Estate, until he shall sue and charge him in Execution.

Generally a Foul Dealer, who in the Price of his Goods doth over-reach his Neighbour, is most hasty for his Money, and the first that shall sue him; and if the Debtor should make any Defense, such a Creditor concludes, it gives him a Right to take away the Debtor's Good Name, Estate, Liberty, or Life, if he can, by all foul Words, Ways or Means.

The Fair Dealer not only sells his Goods at a moderate Price, but gives Time, hath Patience, and Forbearance too, and thinks, in Conscience and in Interest, he is obliged to save his Debtor's Good Name and Estate from Law-Charges, that he may be enabled to pay him and all his Creditors, as Opportunity may offer.

From these Motives, should not the Law, should not the Honesty and Gratitude of the Debtor (if he has either) take care to secure the Fair Creditor to (at least) an equal Share of the Debtor's Estate?

If so, how can any Debtor assign his Estate to some Few who have sued and charged him? Some indeed may be Fools enough to think, by doing so, and being discharged from what they
are

are charged, they are discharged from all their Debts.

But, too late, such will find the rest of their Creditors who did not sue and charge them, may do it as soon, and as often as they please. This may seem a little barbarous; but this is the Case, and as a Caution to such it is here mentioned.

In the aforesaid Act, another Clause gives any one Creditor a Power to prevent all the rest from having their Shares of a Debtor's Estate; if such Creditor out of Malice, or from any angry Motive, will but insist upon his being kept in Prison, and agreeing to pay him 2 s. 4 d. per Week.

This being the Case, what Debtor of any Capacity, or Estate, can be prevailed on to deliver up all he has, without being first assured of his Discharge when he has done it? The Allowance of 2 s. 4 d. per Week to a Single Man, being a Cocker, or Tinker, or of such mean Degree, may do with them; but who will part with an Estate to support himself and a numerous Family from that small Pittance?

All these Evils are easily removed; if for the Good of all Creditors, it should be enacted, upon the Debtor's delivering up all his Estate and Effects, for the Benefit of all his Creditors, truly and faithfully, in the solemn Manner, and under the Penalties in the foresaid Act mentioned, then such Debtor should be discharged.

And in case of any Fraud, or Concealment, the Penalty being Death, as it was in the late Bankrupt-Act, nothing can be more Penal upon him.

The Benefit of every Creditor thus secured, the Advantage to him will be more or less, as

the Sum due to him may be more, or less : And as it will be so, why should it be confined to a Debtor's being charged with, or owing but 100*l.* in all, or to any one Person, and not rather extend to 500*l.* due to any one Creditor, as in the *Insolvent Act*, or indeed without Limitation ?

Can it be any Advantage to the Nation, to exclude the Creditors of Merchants, or other unfortunate Wholesale-Traders from the large Dividends of their Estates, and to oblige such to go abroad, and keep their Effects there ? As some say they must do, if Provision is not made, in such a manner, like the aforesaid.

That these Remarks are for the real Benefit of Trade, I do, with all due Submission and Respect, appeal to both Houses of Parliament, and to every Trader of all Degrees, to make a proper Improvement thereof.

We are also requested to insert this Piece.

It is a Maxim, never to be contended, that the Strength and Riches of every Nation consists in the Number of the Inhabitants; and therefore every State hath studiously invited Foreigners from their own Country.

But those States have been successful in their Invitation, in Proportion to the Liberties and Privileges communicated to the Foreigners, in common with the Subjects of the inviting State.

The Liberties and Privileges of *Englishmen* are irresistible Temptations to Foreigners to come over; and the easy obtaining Acts of Naturalization, making them Subjects of the Kingdom, are strong Motives to them to settle here with their Estates.

And

And there has not been any Act for the borrowing Money for the Service of the Government, at least not any of those Acts that constitute the Great Corporations, but Foreigners have been, by the Policy of Parliament, invited to subscribe and contribute thereto ; and in Return, the like Privileges have ever been granted to such Foreigners, as to Natural born Subjects, not excluding them from being Directors of those Companies, tho' not Naturalized.

The Reason of all which is, that Foreigners are, by these Means, tempted to follow their Property, especially to a State where Property is sacred.

When the *East-India* Company was to be erected, it happened to be a Time when the Nation laboured under a vast and heavy Disappointment, by the Miscarriage of the Land Bank: And all Sorts of People, Natives and Foreigners, were called upon to contribute and subscribe towards a Loan of Two Millions, to retrieve the Nation from the Distress it was then under ; and such a one it was, that the Parliament thought the whole Sum could not be raised, and therefore made Provisions for the erecting that Company, if but only Half the Sum should be subscribed.

But the whole happened to be subscribed, not by the Natives of the Kingdom only, but by Foreigners also: These, as well as the others, contributed their Assistance to the Government, under the Assurance of the like Privileges as to Natives.

And are Foreigners, who are thus brought to *England*, and who in this Particular are Purchasers of their Privileges in that Act, to be abridged at last of those Privileges, and not to enjoy their Bargain ? No, surely ; Justice, Gratitude,
the

the Public Faith and Policy of the Kingdom, demand the contrary; even tho' such Foreigners are not naturalized; but if they are considered as naturalized, they are as Natives in all Respects; they are liable to the chargeable and burthensome Offices of the Country, and ought in Conscience to partake of the profitable ones.

And there can be no Reason for an Exclusion of them, drawn from an Exception in any Act, as to State-Offices; for the contrary is manifest, since the Exception proves the Rule, that they may enjoy all other but the excepted Offices, especially when elected to them by the Voice of the People.

For all which Reasons, the Author of a late Outcry against Foreigners, is far from being right, either in Justice or Policy.—He has dreamed of a Bugbear, and awaked with a Scream.

If he was, as he would appear to be, a Friend to the *East-India* Company, he should, instead of the Subject he took, have declaimed against such as promote a *Foreign* Company against an *English* one; that make Insurances to Foreigners on Ships purposely sent to destroy the Trade of their Country: He should have painted in proper Colours such as would have forcibly taken a Farm of the *East-India* Company out of their Hands, and over their Heads; and this too before their Term expired; and who also for this Purpose strained and misconstrued the Words of the Grant, merely for the sake of Insurances, and to put an End to a sure and successful Trade for a chimerical one; chusing, instead of a beneficial and real Trade, to send *Wills* in the *Wisp* to fetch home Glow-worms from the *East-Indies*.

The

The Regulation of J A I L S continued.

T H E F L E E T.

Every Prisoner, charged with one or more Actions, who, on his own Desire, shall go on the Master-Side, to pay to the Warden for a Commitment Fee

l. s. d.
1 6 8

Every Prisoner, charged with one or more Actions, who shall go on the Common-Side, not being intitled to the Poor's Box

0 13 4

Every Prisoner intitled to the Poor's Box.

0 0 0

Every Prisoner to pay for his Discharge

0 7 4

Every such Prisoner on the Master-Side, who, at his own Desire, shall have a Bed to himself, to pay for his Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, to the Warden *per Week*

0 2 6

If two in a Bed, and no more, for Chamber-Room, Use of Bed, Bedding and Sheets, to the Warden *per Week*

0 1 3

If the Prisoner finds his own Bed, Bedding and Sheets, which the Warden is in no sort to hinder him of, then he shall pay, for Chamber-Room, to the Warden *per Week*

0 1 3

If there be two Prisoners in one Bed, Bedding and Sheets, then each of them to pay, to the Warden, *per Week*

0 0 7½

Every Prisoner not being intitled to partake of the Poor's Box, to pay to the Porter and Jailer, now called Turnkeys, on his Commitment

0 2 0

Every

Every Prisoner on a Commitment,
upon a Surrender at a Judge's Chamber, } o 6 8
to pay to the Tipstaff

Every Prisoner upon a *Habeas Corpus* at } o 4 2
a Judge's Chamber, to pay to the Tipstaff

Every Prisoner on a Commitment in } o 7 6
Court, to pay to the Tipstaff

No other Fees for any Prisoner for the Use of Chamber, Bed, Bedding and Sheets, or upon the Commitment or Discharge of any Prisoner to any Civil Action; nor any Commitment Fee to be taken of any Prisoner intitled to the Poor's Box, nor any Chamber-Rent to be taken of any Prisoner on the Common Side.

The following is an Account of Fees for an Arrest, or one or more Night's Lodging, to be taken by any Bailiff, Officer, or any other Persons intrusted with the Execution of Process or Writ, in the County of *Middlesex*, and the Liberty of the Marshal's Court, settled and established at General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace held at *Hicks-Hall* in the County of *Middlesex*, for the said County by several Justices of the Peace, pursuant to a late Act of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment to their Persons.*

That every Bailiff, &c. intrusted with the Execution of Process, or Writ, for the Service of the same, shall demand 5 s.

Every Bailiff, &c. after the Service of any Process, or Writ, shall take for the first Night's Lodging, 1 s. and after the first Night's Lodging, of such Person, or Persons so arrested upon Process of Writ, *per Night 6 d.* And 1 s. for three Meals *per Day*, and Small Beer.

No other Fee for the Use of any Arrest, or for one or more Nights Lodging, than above what is before expressed, to be demanded or taken by any Bailiff, &c. for Execution of Process or Writ.

From St. James's.

April 10th Mr. Justice *Price*, Mr. Justice *Probyn*, and Mr. Baron *Thompson*, Recorder of the City of *London*, who sat upon the Tryal of the Criminals of the last Sessions at the Old-Baily, attended his Majesty in Council, to make Report of the Trials of such as were capitally convicted at the said Sessions; and among others, the Case of Colonel *Francis Charteris*, condemned for a Rape committed on the Body of *Anne Bond*: And his Majesty having heard severally the Opinions of the Judges upon this Case, who all agreed in their Report, was pleased, by the unanimous Advice of his Privy-Council, to order the said *Francis Charteris* should be pardoned, and forthwith admitted to Bail. The Colonel has accordingly given Bail to plead his Pardon at next Sessions.

We hear the following Promotions will be shortly made, viz,

The Duke of *Dorset* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the Room of the Lord *Carteret*.

The Duke of *Devonshire* Lord Steward of the Household, in the Room of the Duke of *Dorset*.

The Duke of *St. Albans* Captain of the Band of Pensioners, in the Room of the Duke of *Devonshire*.

Lord *Harrington* Secretary of State, in the Room of the Lord Viscount *Townshend*.

The Earl of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, Treasurer of the Household, in the Room of Sir *Paul Methuen*.

Sir *Conyers D'Arcy* Comptroller of the Household, in the Room of the Earl of *Winchelsea*.

George Treby, Esq; Master of the Household, in the Room of Sir *Conyers D'Arcy*.

M m

Lord

Lord *Trevor* President of the Council, in the Room of the late Duke of *Devonshire*.

Lord *Wilmington* Lord Privy Seal, in the Room of the Lord *Trevor*.

Henry Pelham, Esq; Pay-Master of the Guards and Garrisons, in the Room of Lord *Wilmington*.

Sir *William Strickland* Secretary at War, in the Room of *Henry Pelham*, Esq;

Sir *Thomas Frankland* Treasurer to the Queen, in the Room of Sir *William Strickland*.

Hugh Williams, Esq; one of the Lords of Trade, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Frankland*.

Sir *Charles Turner* one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, in the Room of the Lord *William Pawlet*, deceased.

Sir *William Yonge* one of the Lords of the Treasury, in the Room of Sir *Charles Turner*.

Thomas Winnington, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the Room of Sir *William Yonge*.

Sir *Archer Croft* one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the Room of Sir *John Norris*.

Dr. *Sayer*, Surveyor General of the Land Revenue, in the Room of *Philips Gybbon*, Esq;

Horace Walpole, Esq; Cofferer of his Majesty's Household, in the Room of the Earl of *Lincoln*, deceased.

Edward Walpole, Esq; (2d Son of Sir *Robert Walpole*) Joint Secretary of the Treasury, in the Room of *Horace Walpole*, Esq;

April 25th, The Lord Viscount *Townshend*'s Furniture at the Cockpit, *Whitehall*, was removed thence to his Lordship's House in *Cleveland Court*, *St. James's*. His Lordship designs to retire to his Seat at *Raynham Hall* in *Norfolk*, soon after the rising of the Parliament.

Sir

Sir *John Norris*, Knt. will be made Master of *Greenwich* Hospital, and Housekeeper of his Majesty's Palace of *Greenwich* Park, in the Room of Sir *John Jennings*, Knt. who is to be created Earl of *Orford*, &c.

Capt. *Talbot* of Major General *Groves*'s Regiment of Foot, Son to the Lord Bishop of *Durham*, kissed the King's Hand last *Thursday*, on his being appointed Captain Lieutenant in the *Coldstream* Regiment of Foot Guards, in the Room of Colonel *Stocker*, deceased.

George Abbot and *Hatch Moody*, Esqrs. of the Pay Office at the Horse Guards, who were appointed Pay Masters to the Expedition to *Spain* in the Year 1719, under the Command of the Lord *Cobham*, will be appointed Pay Masters to the Forces on the intended Expedition.

Lieutenant *Cunningham*, a reduced Lieutenant of Colonel *Cosby*'s Regiment, succeeds Lieutenant *Nicholson*, of the said Regiment, deceased.

Ensign *Grove* is made Ensign in the said Regiment, in the Room of Ensign *Williams*, who is gone upon Half Pay.

Captain *Joseph Young*, a reduced Captain of the above Regiment, is made Captain in Brigadier *Clayton*'s Regiment, in the Room of Captain *Wright*.

Ensign *Hopley*, of Colonel *Kane*'s Regiment, is made Lieutenant and Quarter-Master in the Room of Lieutenant *Quirn*, of the said Regiment; and *George Gray*, Esq; is made Ensign in that Regiment in the Room of the said Mr. *Hopley*.

John Griffith, Esq; Representative in Parliament for the County of *Caernarvon*, will be appointed Lieutenant Governor of *Chelsea* Hospital, in the Room of Col. *Wyndham*, deceased.

Ensign *King*, of the Lord *Cardigan's* Regiment of Foot, being promoted to the Rank of a Lieutenant in the said Regiment, he is succeeded as Ensign by Mr. *Tucker* Son to the Major of the Regiment.

The Hon. the Lord *James Cavendish*, first Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, is made Colonel of a Company in the 3d Regiment of Guards, in the Room of Colonel *Macklin*, who was lately promoted, and Yesterday his Lordship mounted Guard for the first Time.

Ensign *Scot* is presented to the Company, late Captain *Reynolds's*, in the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards! and Ensign *Pawlet* succeeds Captain *Scot* as Ensign in the Earl of *Dunmore's* own Company.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty, the humble Address of the President and Council of your Majesty's Province of South-Carolina.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, being truly sensible of the Benefits we receive by your Majesty's Goodness, in purchasing the Soil of this Colony, beg Leave to address your Sacred Person with our utmost Acknowledgment and Thanks, for the Accomplishment of that Blessing which has been so long wished for and desired.

As we now have the Happiness to be wholly under your Majesty's Care and Protection, so it is our greatest Satisfaction, that all your Majesty's good Subjects (tho' ever so remote) do no less partake of your Majesty's Royal Favours.

We therefore most humbly beg Leave to assure your most Sacred Majesty, of our being most firmly

ly and sincerely attached to your Royal Person, and your most illustrious House, that whilst we have the Honour to serve your Majesty, we shall always endeavour to support and maintain your Royal Prerogative in this your Majesty's Colony, to the utmost Hazard of our Persons and Estates, and that we shall never be wanting in our Duty or our Loyalty to your most Sacred Majesty, even in our private as well as public Stations.

May your Majesty together with your Royal Consort, be evermore the Delight and Glory of all your People! May all your Majesty's good Subjects reap the Fruit of your Majesty's wise Councils, and glorious Administration! And that all these Blessings may be continued down to us, in the constant and uninterrupted Succession of your Majesty's most illustrious Family, are the Prayers of

Charles-Town Council
Chamber, 5th
Feb. 1729.

*May it please your Majesty;
Your Majesty's most dutiful
Subjects and Servants.*

Cha. Hart.

A. Skene.

B. Schenckingh.

B. De Le Conseillere.

Ar. Middleton, Pr.

Ra. Izard.

Wm. Bull.

Fra. Yonge.

DEATHS of Persons of Distinction, &c.

April 3d, Died at his House in Golden Square, Sir Edward Knatchbull of Merham-Hatch in Kent, Bart. It is a Family which has been long resident in that County: One of its chief Ornaments was Sir Norton Knatchbull, Knt. a Person eminent for his Learning and Knowledge in Antiquity; some of

of the Family have successively served for New Romney, or as Knights of the Shire for the County, &c. Sir *Edward Knatchbull*, the last Bart. was Member for *Rocheſter* in *Kent* 1. *Q. Anne*, and Knt. of the Shire for the last Parliament for that County; but his Sentiments being a little altered when the present Parliament were to be elected, the Gentlemen who before brought him in, set up others in his Room; so he was elected for a *Cornish Borough*, viz. *Lestwithiel*: He married a Daughter of Col. *Wyndham*, and Sister to the Lord Chief Justice *Wyndham* of *Ireland*, by whom he had several Children. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, now Sir *Edward Knatchbull* Bart.

Died lately at his Seat of *Norton Conyers* in *Yorkshire*, Sir *Bellingham Graham*, Bart. descended from *Mallis Graham*, the first Earl of *Monteith* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*, who married *Anne Vere*, Daughter to the famous Earl of *Oxford*: This Sir *Bellingham* was the eldest Son of Sir *Reginald Graham*, Bart. (who served the late unhappy King *James II.*) by his first Wife *Frances*, Daughter and Heir of *Henry Bellingham* of *Whitwell* in *Yorkshire*, Esq; Sir *Bellingham* dying a Batchellor, is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his next Brother (now) Sir *Reginald Graham*, Bart, a Cornet in Lord *Carpenter's* Dragoons.

April 11th, Elizabeth, the Relict of *John Brome* of *Tuppence* in the County of *Kent*, Esq; lately deceased, was handsomely interred in the Chancel of the Parish Church of *Farnborough*, the burying Place of her Husband's Family: Of this Lady it may be truly said, that in her Lifetime she was a most tender Mother and the best of Wives; and so lived, that at the Sight of Death she was not afraid, but, with great Humility, trusted in the Merits

Merits of *Jesus Christ* for her Salvation ; and many Instances of this Heroic Christian Courage she shewed during the whole Course of her Sickness, which was very severe for many Months ; and above three Weeks before she died, her Physicians despaired of doing her any Good : She was the only Child of the Hon. and Rev. *George Berkeley*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, second Son of the Right Hon. *George Earl of Berkely*. We hear upon the Death of this Lady, several Copyhold Estates fall to the Earl of *Berkely* : She has left five young Children.

April 13th, Died near 80 Years, Sir *John Rous* of *Henham-Hall* in *Suffolk*, Bart. descended from *Peter le Rous* of *Dennington* in that County, where they resided many Years, till Sir *Anthony Rous*, Knt. purchased *Henham-Hall* of Sir *Arthur Hopton*, 37 *Hen.* 8. Sir *John* the late Bart. was Sheriff of the County 1681, and married 1st, *Philippa*, Daughter of *Thomas Bedingsfield* of *Darsham* in *Suffolk*, Esq; by whom he had two Sons and three Daughters : He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son (now) Sir *John Rous*, Bart. His second Wife was *Anne*, Daughter of *Robert Wood* of *Kingston* in *Surrey*, Esq; by whom he has left several Children.

Colonel *John Ellis*, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, is dead.

Died lately at *Edinburgh*, the Right Hon. the Lady *Kimmergen*, Relict of the late Lord *Kimmergen*, Brother to the Earl of *Marchmont*, whose Corpse was interred there the same Day her Ladyship died, his Lordship dying about ten Days before her.

Nicholas Hall, Esq; a Gentleman of a very considerable Estate, died at *Hampstead*.

Died

Died at his Lodgings in *Chancery-Lane*, over against *Lincoln's-Inn*, *William Allen*, Esq; a Gentleman of a good Estate, which, we hear, falls to his Brother, *Thomas Allen*, Esq; an eminent *Turky Merchant*.

The Relict of the late *Dr. Herbert*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, and Aunt to the Lord *Carieret*, is dead; by whose Decease a Jointure of 600 *l. per Ann.* descends to his Lordship.

Died lately in *Albemarle-street* the Right Hon. *Henrietta*, Relict of *Henry Lord Waldegrave*, Comptroller of the Household to King *James II.* who died in *France*, whither he followed the Fortunes of that unhappy Prince: She was Natural Daughter of the said King *James* by Mrs. *Arabella Churchill*, Sister of the late Duke of *Marlborough*, and Mother to the Duke of *Berwick*, afterwards the Wife of Colonel *Godfrey*, who is yet living. She had Issue, *James*, the present Earl *Waldegrave*, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of *Vienna*, and another Son named *Charles*, who died about seven Years ago.

A few Days since died at his House in *Westminster*, *William Baxter*, Esq; Steward to the Earl of *Abington*, a Gentleman of a very plentiful Fortune and a fair Character.

Robert Holden of *Holden-Hall* in *Lancashire*, Esq; in his Return thither from *Rochdale*, was by his Horse thrown over a Bridge about half a Mile from that Town, and very much bruised, he was carried into the next House, where he expired in a few Hours.

Mr. Hassel of *Booth-lane* near *Holmes-Chapel* in *Cheshire*, died of an Apoplexy, as he sat at Dinner at his Sister *Clare's* in *Duke-street*, *St. James's*; who a few Days past came to *London*, to pay several considerable Legacies, left to his Relations by his Mother, lately

lately deceased. His Corpse was carried in great Funeral Pomp, in order to be interred at *Namptwich* Church in that County, the Burying-Place of his Ancestors.

Lately died at his House in *Conduit-street*, *Thomas Stanhope*, Esq; Brother to the Lord *Harrington* and *Charles Stanhope*, Esq; Representative for the Borough of *Aldborough*.

—Died *William Pitt*, Esq; Son of the late *Thomas Pitt*, Esq; formerly one of the Masters in *Chancery*, who has left the Bulk of his Estate to the Rev. Mr. *Pitt* in *Dorsetshire*.

William Hill, Esq; who was last Year Mayor of *Falmouth*, has died worth an Estate of 20,000 *L.* to be inherited by his Widow and eleven Children.

A few Days since died Mr. *Pembroke*, an Apprentice to Mr. *Hulse*, a Druggist in *Pater-noster-Row*, by whose Death an Estate of about 400 *l. per Ann.* falls to Councellor *Pembroke*, his Uncle, who lives in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.

—Died Colonel *Stocker* of the *Coldstream* Regiment of Foot-Guards; he was taken ill suddenly at his House in the *Meuse*, and was let Blood immediately, after which he fell into Convulsions and so continued till he died.

Sir *Michael Newton*, Knight of the Bath, Son of Sir *John Newton* of *Barrs-Court*, in the County of *Gloucester*, Bart. and Representative in Parliament for the Borough of *Grantham* in the County of *Lincoln*, is married to the Right Hon. the Viscountess *Conningsby*, eldest Daughter of the late Earl *Conningsby*.

We hear that ——— *Stevens* of *Southampton Row*, *Blooms-bury*, Esq; will speedily be married to Mrs. *Holker* a Widow Lady of great merit and twelve Thousand Pounds Fortune.

The Rev. Mr. *Peter Bradbury*, Brother and Assistant to the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Bradbury*, an eminent dissenting Minister, is married to Mrs. *Hambden*, Relict of *Richard Hambden*, Esq; late Treasurer of the Navy, and Representative for the County of *Buckingham*.

Died after a very short Illness, *Charles Berry*, Esq; at *Uffington* near *Stamford*, *Lincolnshire*, Member in several Parliaments for the said Borough, and has left a considerable Estate to his eldest Son *Charles*, late of *Queen's College*, *Oxon*.

The Lady *Twisden*, Relict of *Sir Thomas Twisden* of *Linton-Place* in the County of *Kent*, Bart, died of an Apoplectic Fit.

The following is a Copy of a Letter received by the last Post from Exeter.

Exon, April 18th, 1730.

SIR,

I Thank God this City is in as good a State of Health as ever I knew it, and free from any Epidemical Distemper; the Fever that the Lord Chief Baron *Pengelly*, &c. had, they met with at *Taunton*, occasioned by a violent Distemper that raged amongst the Prisoners, brought there from *Ilchester*; Mr. Serjeant *Sheppard* died last Monday at his Son-in-Law's near *Totness*: Lord Chief Baron *Pengelly*, I am informed, died last Tuesday at *Blandford*; he was very ill when he went from hence; I don't know or hear of one Person in this City that hath the same Fever; so pray do us Justice in the next News Paper.

Yours, &c.

The

The youngest Daughter of the late Sir *Richard Steele*, died at *Bristol*.

Died of the Gout in his Stomach at his House in *Swithen's-Lane*, *John Lane*, Esq; one of the Governors of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, and Son of Sir *Thomas Lane*, who was formerly Lord Mayor of this City.

The Wife of *Charles Huggins*, Esq; Clerk and Remembrancer to the Island of *Barbadoes*, at the House of his Father, *John Huggins*, Esq; in *St. Martin's-Lane*, is dead.

Mr. Serjeant *Morley* dy'd, at his House in *Bedford-Row*, of a Fever, of which he was taken ill at *Exeter*.

Died at her House in *Devonshire-street*, Aged upwards of Eighty, Mrs. *Parkhurst*, Wife of *John Parkhurst*, Esq; of *Catesby*, in the County of *Northampton*, and Sister to the late Mr. Justice *Dormer*.

Died of the Stone, at his House in *Bridgewater*, *Thomas Penny*, Esq; Receiver-General for the County of *Somerset*,

Colonel *Wyndham*, Member of Parliament for *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*, and Lieutenant Governor of *Chelsea College*, departed this Life, having been violently afflicted with the Strangury, so that he had not made Water for ten Days together.

Died in the 10th Year of his Age, the Hon. *James Stanhope*, Esq; youngest Son of the Right Hon. *James*, late Earl *Stanhope*, and Brother to the present Earl.

Died at his House in *Red-Lyon Square*, *Robert Thornhill*, Esq; after a very tedious Indisposition.

Died in the 14th Year of her Age, Miss *Catherine Webb*, Daughter to the late Lieutenant General *Webb*, by his second Wife.

Mrs. *Boscawen* died of a Fever, at her House in *Park-Place*, near *St. James's*, being near eighty Years old.

Died at his House in *Watling-street* of a high Fever, *Joseph Murden*, Esq; a Batchelor, and an eminent Wholesale Grocer: He was Son and Heir of *Sir Jeremiah Murden*, who died when he was Sheriff of *London*, in the Year 1726.

Died at the Bath, *Dr. William Livesay*, a Physician at *Wells* in the same County, a young Gentleman universally beloved by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance.

April 26th. Died of a Fever, at his Seat of *Heaton*, near *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, *Sir Holland Egerton*, Bart. descended of a very ancient Family in *Cheshire*, (stiled by *Camden*, a Famous and Knightly Family) of which was *David* Baron of *Malpas*, who married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Ralph ap Eynion* (a Person of great Note and large Possessions in *Wales* and *Cheshire*) whereby he became possessed of the intire Barony of *Malpas*, was chief Justice of *Chester*, *temp. Hen. 3.* and had four Sons, 1. *William* Baron of *Malpas*, who left no legitimate Issue; 2. *Philip*, (High Sheriff of *Cheshire*, *temp. Edw. 1.*) who possessing the Manor of *Egerton*, near *Malpas*, had (according to the Custom of that Age) the Surname of *Egerton*, which derived to his Posterity in a lineal Succession, which spread into many eminent and flourishing Branches: *David de Malpas, alias de Egerton*, his Son, was Father of *Philip*, Sheriff of *Cheshire*, 2 *Edw. 2.* whose Son *Dazid de Malpas, alias Egerton*, was Sheriff of *Cheshire*, 5 *Edw. 2.* also 7 *Edw. 3.* 1333. *Urian* his second Son and Heir, (the eldest dying issueless) left Issue *John*, Father of *Sir John Egerton* of *Egerton*, Knt. who with many of the Knights and chief Gentlemen of *Cheshire*, was slain

slain at the memorable Battle fought on *Bloore Heath* in *Staffordshire*, September 23, 1459, between the Lord *Audley*, General for King *Henry 6.* and *Richard Neville*, Earl of *Salisbury*, on the Side of *Richard Plantaginet* Duke of *York*: *Philip* his Son and Heir was Father of three Sons, *William*, *John*, and *Sir Ralph Egerton*, Knt. who was Escheator of *Cheshire*, and Ranger of *Delamere Forest*, also Gentleman Usher of the King's Bedchamber, 1 *Henry 8.* and Progenitor of that Knightly Line, which for several Generations flourished at *Ridley* in *Cheshire*, and from whence the Duke of *Bridgewater* is descended: *William*, eldest Son of *Philip*, had no Issue, so *John*, his next Brother, became Heir, and continued the Line, and was Father of *Philip* of *Egerton* and of *Oulton*; who married *Jane*, Daughter and Heir of *Sir Gilbert Smith* of *Cuerdley*, Knt. (Brother of *William* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Founder of *Brazen-Nose College, Oxford*) and had Issue *Sir Philip Egerton*, Knt. Sheriff of *Cheshire* the 5th of Queen *Mary*: *John*, his Son, was Father of *Sir John Egerton*, Knighted by Queen *Elizabeth*, 1590. *Sir Rowland Egerton* of *Egerton* (eldest surviving Son and Heir of *Sir John*) having been Knighted, was afterwards (15 *Jac. 1.*) created a Baronet; he died suddenly at *Farthingoe* in *Northamptonshire*, of an Apoplexy, 1646. 'Having
 ' in those rebellious Times (when of too advanced
 ' an Age to attend a Camp) sufficiently manifested his Affection and Fidelity to his Prince,
 ' as appears by several Testimonies remaining in
 ' the Family under the Hand of that martyred
 ' King.' His Lady was *Bridget*, Daughter of *Arthur Lord Grey*, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, 1580, and Sister and Heir of *Thomas Lord Grey* of *Wilton*, which being a Barony in Fee, passed
 from

from the *Longchamps* thro' the *Fitzhughs* by Marriage with the Heirs Female to *John* Lord Grey, (temp. *Edw.* 2. 1317.) whence it is descended to *Thomas* the last Lord, to whom the present Sir *Edward Egerton*, Bart. is next Heir by Blood: He had Issue six Sons, 1. *Thomas*, who died issueless before his Father. 2. Sir *John*. 3. Sir *Philip Egerton*, Knt. (Father of the present *John Egerton* of *Oulton*, Esq; of *Philip S. T. P.* Rector of *Astbury*, and of the late Viscountess *Bulkeley*.) 4. *Arthur*. 5. *Rowland* of *Chedleton*, and 6. *Charles*, of *Wallesea* in *Cheshire*; and three Daughters. Sir *John Egerton*, Bart. (eldest surviving Son and Heir of Sir *Rowland*) dy'd at *Wrinehil*, 1674. His only surviving Son and Successor, Sir *John Egerton*, Bart. being the 20th in a lineal Descent from *David* Baron of *Malpas*, married 1st, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William*, and Sister and sole Heir of *Edward* Holland of *Heaton* and *Denton*, in *Lancashire*, Esq; descended from *Thomas* Holland, one of the first Founders of the Garter, and Earl of *Kent*, who married *Joan*, Sister and Heir of *John*, and Daughter of *Edmund Plantaginet*, Earl of *Kent*, younger Son of *Edward* 1. afterwards Wife of *Edward* the black Prince, and Mother of King *Richard* 2.) by whom he had Issue six Sons and two Daughters: He married to his second Lady, *Anne*, sole Daughter and Heir of *Francis Wolferston* of *Stratfold*, in *Straffordshire*, Esq; by whom he left no Issue: He was succeeded in the Title and Estate by his eldest Son, the late Sir *Holland Egerton*, Bart. who married *Eleanor*, youngest Daughter of Sir *Roger Cave*, of *Standford* in *Northamptonshire*, Bart. (by his Wife *Mary*, Sister of the Hon. *William Bromley*, Esq; late Speaker of the House of Commons, and principal Secretary of State) by whom he hath left Issue three Sons and two Daughters,

Daughters, and is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son, *Sir Edward Egerton*, Bart. a Minor of ten Years old.

Sir Holland Egerton was a kind and loving Husband, an indulgent Parent, a most sincere Friend, and an excellent Magistrate; his Virtues and the many good Offices he did in private Life, are too many to be enumerated, that it may justly be said of him, *He has left but few Equals*. He likewise was a curious Antiquarian, had a great Genius for Heraldry, and was of so affable and communicative a Disposition, that his Death may be deemed a public Loss. He is to be buried at *Madley* in *Staffordshire*, with his Ancestors.

April 28th, Died at his House in *Soho-Square*, Colonel *Edward Ridley*, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Liberty of *Westminster*, and Captain of a Company in the third Regiment of Foot Guards. 'Tis said his Illness was occasioned by his visiting Colonel *Charteris* in *Newgate*; and 'tis observable that Colonel *Richard Ellis*, another Justice of the Peace, died also of a Fever he took by visiting the said Gentleman in his Confinement, with the aforesaid Colonel; and a third Gentleman who went with them, has been dangerously ill, but is recovered.

April 29th, the Corps of the Lord Chief Baron *Pengelly* lay in private State at his Chambers in *Serjeant's-Inn*, from whence it was carried about eleven to be interred in the Temple Church, followed by 13 Coaches and six, in which went Mr. *Webb* as chief Mourner; the Lord chief Justices *Raymond* and *Eyre*, Mr. Justice *Price*, Mr. Justice *Page*, Mr. Justice *Denton*, and Mr. Justice *Reynolds*, Pall-Bearers; and the rest of the Judges, with several Serjeants at Law. The Funeral Service was per-

performed by Dr. *Sherlock* Lord Bishop of *Bangor*, and Master of the Temple.

April 30th, Mr. Justice *Reynolds* was sworn before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the Room of the Lord Chief Baron *Pengelly*, deceased.

His Lordship has appointed Mr. *Cottingham* his Marshal in *London* and *Middlesex*, and Mr. *Land* his Cryer and Examiner.

Ecclesiastical Promotions, &c.

The Reverend Mr. *Sleech*, Son of the Rev. Dr. *Sleech*, deceased, is made Fellow of *Eaton College*, and presented to the Living of *Farnham*, in *Bucks*, in the Room of his Father.

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Doe*, Rector of *Hormhead* in *Hertfordshire* is dead: The next Presentation is in *St. John's College, Cambridge*.

The Rev. Mr. *Pain* is presented to the Rectory of *Wigington* in the County of *Oxford*.

Dr. *Edward Willes*, Decypherer to his Majesty, is made Dean of *Lincoln* in the Room of the late Dr. *Gee*.

The Rev. Mr. *Wallis* is presented to the Rectory of *East Tisted*, in the Diocese of *Winchester*.

The Rev. Mr. *Hinton*, Minister of *Lasham* in *Hampshire*, is dead, and is succeeded in that Living by the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Baker*, Minister of *Laverstock* in the said County.

Dr. *Michael Stanhope* is made a Prebendary of *Windsor*, in the Room of Dr. *Sleech*.

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas* of *Hadley* in *Suffolk*, has been presented by Sir *John Williams* of *Monmouthshire*, Bart. to the Rectory of *Llangibby* in the said County, worth about 200 l. per Annum.

The

The Rev. Mr. *Frobock*, Fellow of Queen's College in *Cambridge*, is presented by the said College to the Living of *Eversden* in *Cambridgeshire*, vacant by the Reverend Mr. *Ward's* Acceptance of the Living of *Hickling* near *Nottingham*.

The Rev. Mr. *Chamberlayne* succeeds the Rev. Mr. *Henman*, lately deceased, in the Rectory of *Cressingham*, in the County of *Norfolk* and Diocese of *Norwich*.

The Rev. Mr. *Kendall* was lately presented to the Vicarage of *Alternoon*, in the County of *Cornwal*, and Diocese of *Exeter*.

They write from *Tiverton* of the 18th instant, that on *Thursday* last came on the Election of a Schoolmaster in the Room of the Rev. Mr. *Rayner*, deceased, when the Rev. Mr. *Smith, A.M.* (Master of the School of *Crewkerne* in *Somerset*) was unanimously chosen, to the universal Satisfaction of that Town and Neighbourhood.

The Rev. Dr. *Marshall* is lately presented to the Rectory of *Finchley* near *Barnet*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and Diocese of *London*, in the Room of his Father lately deceased.

The Rev. Mr. *Perrott* is lately presented to the Rectory of *Kilgare* in the County of *Glamorgan* and Diocese of *Llandaff*.

The Rev. Mr. *Marten* is presented to the Rectory of *Newton* in the County of *Warwick* and Diocese of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*.

The Rev. Mr. *Braithwait*, is presented to the Rectory of *Mirther*, in the County of *Glamorgan*, and Diocese of *Llandaff*.

The Rev. Mr. *Wharton*, is presented to the Rectory of *Wanstow*, in the County of *Somerset*, and Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*.

The Rev. Mr. *Parry* is nominated and appointed by the Doctor and Vestry of the Parish of

St. James's, Clerk of the said Parish, in the Room of the late Rev. Mr. *Raymond*: And

The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Rowen* is appointed the Doctor's Curate of the said Parish, in the Room of Mr. *Parry*.

The Rev. Mr. *Chauvin* is appointed Master of the Offertory-School, belonging to the said Parish of St. James's.

The Rev. Mr. *Villa*, who has been Præceptor several Years to the Prince Royal of *Prussia* at the Court of *Berlin*, is presented to the Living of St. John the Evangelist at *Westminster*.

The Rev. Dr. *Penny*, one of the Prebends of the Cathedral Church of *Normwich*, and Rector of *Hickling* near *Nottingham*, is presented to the Rectory of *Beddington* in *Surrey*, in the Room of Dr. *Herbert*, late a Prebend of *Westminster*, some Time since deceased.

The Rev. Mr. *Ward*, Senior Fellow of Queen's College, *Cambridge*, will succeed Dr. *Penny* in the Living of *Hickling* (being in the Gift of that College) worth near 300 l. per Ann.

The Rev. Mr. *Abbot* is presented by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *London* to be Reader in his Majesty's Royal Chapel at St. James's, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. *Bentham*, deceased.

The Rev. Mr. *Deeds* is presented to the Rectory of *Mungham*, in the County of *Kent* and Diocese of *Canterbury*.

The Rev. Dr. *Cross* is presented to the Rectory of *Ashby*, in the County of *Norfolk* and Diocese of *Normwich*.

The Rev. Dr. *Blomer* is sworn in, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Mr. *Lloyd*, a Brewer in *Charles Court* in the *Strand*, (who was Foreman of the Jury that gave the 10000 *l.* Damages against Mr. *Lyddell*, for a criminal Conversation with the late Lady *Abergavenny*, has married an elderly Lady in that Neighbourhood, of near 10,000 *l.* Fortune.

Thomas Ridge, Esq; is married to Mrs. *Bentley*, Daughter of the Rev. Dr. *Bentley*, Master of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*.

The Hon. *Thomas Townshend*, Esq; third Son to the Lord Viscount *Townshend* is married to the eldest Daughter of *John Selwyn*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Whitchurch* in *Hampshire*.

The Right Hon. the Earl of *Plymouth* is married to the Daughter of *Thomas Lewis* of *Soberton* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; a Fortune of 20,000 *l.*

This Estate of *Soberton* came to Mr. *Lewis* by his marrying the Heiress of Dr. *Walter Curll* Bishop of *Winchester*, and Lord Almoner to King *Charles I.* where he lies interred.

Denzil Onslow, Esq; Receiver General of the Revenue of the Post-Office, is married to Miss *Midleton*, a Lady of a considerable Fortune.

Mr. *William Stacey*, only Son of Mr. *Richard Stacey* Master Builder of his Majesty's Yard at *Deptford*, was married at *St. Martin's in the Fields*, to Miss *Watson*, Daughter of the late Rev. Dr. *Watson*, Prebendary of *Westminster*, and Niece to the Hon. Sir *Charles Wager*, a Lady of 2000 *l.* Fortune.

Dr. *Bloxham* is married to the Daughter of *Anthony Hammond*, Esq; she was the Widow of *William Dowdsfellow*, Esq;

John Hall, Esq; joint Heir to the late *Urban Hall*, of *Clapham*, Esq; was married at *St. Paul's* to Miss *Brownsmith* of *Grace-Church-street*: And

Miss *Hall*, Sister to the above Gentleman, is married to a Clergyman.

Samuel Tyson, of *Shacklemell*, Esq; is married to the Relict of *John Little*, of *Hackney*, Esq; a Lady of a considerable Fortune.

Herbet Mackworth of *Neath* in *Glamorganshire*, Esq; is married to Miss *Juliana Digby*, a Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord *Digby*, at his Lordship's Seat at *Colehill* in *Warwickshire*.

The CASE upon a Motion of *Knox Ward* of *Hackney*, Esq; in Order to set aside a Judgment obtained against him, for *Mrs. Sarah Holt*, on a Breach of Promise of Marriage, has been argued in the Court of *King's Bench*; when the Court not being satisfied in some Points in Question, did not think fit to come to any Determination; whereupon the Motion was put off 'till another Day.

B I R T H S.

April 2d, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord *Walpole*, Knight of the Bath, Clerk of the *Pells* Office, Ranger and Keeper of his Majesty's new Park near *Richmond* in *Surrey*, and eldest Son and Heir to Sir *Robert Walpole*, Knight of the Garter, &c. is safely delivered of a Son and Heir at his Lordship's House in *Grosvenor-street*.

His Majesty and Sir *Robert Walpole* are to stand Godfathers, and Her Majesty God-mother: The Child's Name is to be *GEORGE*.

Her Grace the Dutches of *Bridgewater* (Sister to the Duke of *Bedford*) is brought to Bed of a Daughter at his Grace's House, *St. James's*, to the great Joy of that noble Family.

The new-born Daughter of Sir *William Young* is baptized, by the Name of *Anne* the Lord *Effingham Howard* standing Godfather, and her Grace the Dutches of *Argyll* and Mrs. *Rotheram* God-mothers.

April

April 26th, the new-born Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Huntington*, was baptized at his Lordship's House in *Charles-street, St. James's Square*, by the Name of *George*, the Lord *Vane*, with *Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Stafford* standing Godfathers, and the Countess of *Ferrers* Godmothers, the Ceremony was performed by the Rev. Doctor *Trebeck* of *St. George's, Hanover-Square*.

Uncommon Casualties.

On *Sunday Morning* the 12th instant an unhappy Accident happened at *Roehampton*, at the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Albemarle*, by a little *Dutch Bull* that was kept in a Stable: When one Mr. *Jackson* came to feed him, he gored him in such a dismal manner, that he tore all the Flesh off one Side of his Face, and afterwards got him down, broke his Ribs and his Leg; insomuch that his Life is despaired of. A Messenger was dispatched to his Lordship, who immediately sent away Mr. *Talbot* a Surgeon, in a Chariot and Four, to dress him, and ordered the Beast to be killed.

They write from *Newcastle* 6th of *April*, that a Man discharging a Fowling Piece in the Town of *Ravensworth* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, the Wadding of it fell upon the Thatch of one of the Houses there, which took Fire, and in a short Time consumed that House and eleven others, with Stacks of Corn, Hay and Household-Goods to a very considerable Value, the Wind blowing hard:

A most unaccountable Murder and Homicide.

At *Ludgarshal* in *Wilts*, On *Sunday* the 22d of *March*, about three in the Afternoon, one *Edmund Munday*, a Servant to Serjeant *Webb*, meeting with
Martha

Martha Gould walking with a Shepherd, her Fellow Servant, fired at her with a Musket loaded with Slug, but missing her ran away and hid himself in his Master's Stables; and just after, the said *Martha Gould* passing by near the Stables, he fired at her again out of a Window, and shot her in the right Side of the Neck and out at the left Shoulder, so that she fell down dead upon the Spot. And immediately after, charging the Piece again, shot himself thro' the Body and died on the Spot. The Coroner's Inquest found him guilty of wilful Murder, and he was buried between two Lordships with a Stake drove thro' his Body: It is believed he was enraegd with the Girl for preferring the Shepherd before his Son, who both courted her.

It is observable, that the late Fire in *Fleetstreet*, and that of *London* 1666, both ended at one Houle, now a Baker's: In the Wall of which house the Curious may be pleased to be informed, is an ancient rough-hewn Piece of free Stone now to be seen, with the Date 1091 upon it, being in all Probability the Year in which it was laid, which was the third of *William Rufus*, and 639 Years ago.

CHARACTER of the *Lady ABERGAVENNY*.
By Mr. POPE.

Young, thoughtless, gay, unfortunately fair;
Her Pride to please, and dressing all her Care;
With too much Kindness, and too little Art,
Prone to indulge the Dictates of her Heart;
Flatter'd, caress'd, solicited, admir'd;
By Women envy'd, and by Men desir'd;
At once from Ease, from Wealth, from Honour torn,
She fell expos'd to Pain, to Want, to Scorn.

But when her sad disastrous Tale is told
To the gay Young, as Lecture by the Old,

Lec

Let both to kind Compassion mov'd bemoan
 Her sudden Ruin, while her Fault they own:
 And say, that, when by lawless Love betray'd,
 From the bright Paths of Innocence she stray'd,
 She could not long, depress'd with Guilt and Shame,
 Survive the Death of Virtue and of Fame.

*Epitaph on Sir GODFREY KNELLER's Monu-
 ment just erected in Westminster-Abbey.*

By Mr. POPE.

KNELLER, by Heaven, and not a Master taught;
 Whose Art was Nature, and whose Pictures Thought,
 When now two Ages he had snatch'd from Fate
 Whate'er was Beauteous, or whate'er was Great,
 Rests, crown'd with Princes Honour, Poets Lays,
 Due to his Merit, and brave Thirst of Praise;
 Living, great Nature fear'd he might outvie
 Her Works, and dying, fear herself may die.

ADVICES from the Court of Rome, give us to
 understand, that the present CONCLAVE, is like-
 ly to prove one of the *longest* and *warmest* that has
 been for many Years.

Pasquin has given us an Epitaph for Signor Ja-
 nuario Gianelli, first Physician to his late Holiness,
 to be put on his Tomb-stone after his Death, viz.

Eximio in Galenicis Artibus Viro,

Qui Beneventanorum Tyrannide

Ac

Romanorum oppressione commotus

Benedictum XIII.

Opportunis remediis, feliciori expeditione

Ex hoc mundo deiecit.

S. P. Q. R.

Emeritissimo Benefactori

Grati animi posuit.

As much as to say; "To the Memory of the Phy-
 " fician

“ fician exquisitely skill’d in *Galenics*, who, touch’d
 “ with the Oppression of the *Romans*, groaning
 “ under the Tyranny of the *Beneventines*, happily
 “ sent *Benedict XIII.* out of the World *secundum*
 “ *artem*; this Tomb was gratefully erected by the
 “ Senate and People of *Rome*, to him, their most
 “ worthy Benefactor.

FROM the THEATRES,

At the KING’S Theatre in the Haymarket, have been
 presented Two new Operas, viz.

I. PARTHENOPE. II. ORMISDA.

At the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane have been acted,

I. BAYES’S OPERA.

II. PATIE and PEGGY: Or, the Fair-
 Foundling. A Scotch Ballad-OPERA. By Mr. Cibber.

III. The CHAMBER-MAID. A Farce.

At the Theatre in Goodman’s-Fields.

The FASHIONABLE LADY: Or, *Harlequin’s*
 OPERA. Written by Mr. RALPH.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen ha-
 ving address’d his Majesty to silence this Compa-
 ny, they have been forbid acting any more till the
 King’s Pleasure is farther known.

At the Petit Theatre in the Hay-Market, have
 been expos’d three notable Performances.

I. The RIVAL-FATHER: Or, the Death of
 ACHILLES. A Tragedy. By Mrs. HAYWOOD.

II. The AUTHOR’S Farce: Or, the Pleasures of
 the Town.

III. TOM-THUMB. A Tragedy.

To the last Dregs of Farce this Stage is come,
 To *Hurlotrumbo*, now, succeeds *Tom-Thumb*.

THE
NEW POLITICAL STATE
OF
GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

For the Month of MAY, 1730.

*The Czariana's DECLARATION, concerning the
Disgrace, &c. of the Dolgoruchy Family.*

WE, ANNE, by the Grace of God,
Empress and Sovereign of all
Russia, &c. &c. make known, That
it is notorious to all our faithful
Subjects, with what Insolence the Knez *Dolgoru-
chi*, and the Knez *Iwan* his Son, have comported
themselves during the whole Time they had
been near the Person of our Cousin PETER II.
Emperor and Sovereign of *Russia*, of glorious
Memory, to the Prejudice of his precious Health;
and that particularly, after the Arrival of his
Imperial Majesty at *Mosco*, they endeavoured
by all sort of Means to hinder him from resi-
ding constantly in his Capital, where he would
have been able to have had an Eye on the Go-
vernment of his Empire, and the Interest of his
Subjects of all Conditions, and to apply himself

P p

to

to the Affairs of the Empire ; that taking Advantage of the Youth of this Monarch, they had engaged him, under a specious Pretence of partaking of the Pleasures of the Country, to be absent from *Mosco*, and to pass a great Part of the Year in distant Parts from this Capital, in order to deprive him, by these Means, of the Knowledge of Affairs, of which the whole Nation feels at this Time very sensible Effects : That after the Example of that of *Menzikoff*, who during the Height of his Favour, made himself Master of the Person of his Imperial Majesty our Cousin, of glorious Memory, and had betrothed him to his Daughter. The Knez *Alexis*, assisted by his Son and his Brother, had likewise seduced his Imperial Majesty, in an Age so tender and so improper for Marriage, in making him to betroth himself to his Daughter *Catherine*, in an odious Manner, without communicating it to the Persons of our Imperial Families, and others, who ought to have had Knowledge of it, and with whom he ought to have deliberated on so important an Affair, as has been practised by our Predecessors. That they have committed divers other Things contrary to established Ordinances, and corrupted several Persons to follow their Passions. That moreover, they have fatigued his Imperial Majesty by long Journeys, not only the Summer, but also during the most extreme Cold in the Autumn and Winter, to the Prejudice of his precious Health, which they had enfeebled by this Means. That during his last Sickness, and even to the last Day of his Life, they concealed the true State of his Health, not only from the Ministers, but also from all the Officers and Domestics of his Court. That, in fine, the Knez *Alexis*, and the Knez *Iwan* his Son,

Son, have carried away from the Imperial Treasure many Things of great Worth, not only during the Life of the late Emperor our Cousin, of glorious Memory, but also since Our Accession to the Throne of *Russia*; which they afterwards caused to be restored in Consequence of Our Orders. And as the said Knez has committed all these Misdemeanors, in Conjunction with his Son the Knez *Iwan*, and his Brother; and altho' the said Persons deserve, agreeably to the Constitutions of the Empire, a severe Punishment, yet We content ourselves with ordering, That the Knez *Alexis*, his Wife and Children, both Sons and Daughters, as also his Brother the Knez *Sergey*, and his Wife and Children, shall remain in some distant Parts of our Dominions, with Prohibition not to remove from thence without our Orders: That the Knez *Iwan*, and the Knez *Alexander*, shall be sent into distant Towns, in Quality of *Vaiwodes*; that they shall be deprived of all their Offices, which they deserved not by their Services nor Fidelity; and that the Orders which they had been honoured with, be taken from them.

And as the Knez *Basil Dolgoruchi*, Son of *Luke*, has behaved to us and our Empire criminally, in divers Particulars, in Contempt of the Fear of God, and of his terrible Judgment, and, contrary to the Duty of an honest and faithful Subject, he had given divers ill Councils, invented by him alone, to cause us to suspect several of our faithful Subjects, as he himself has already confessed; altho' these Crimes deserve likewise a severe Punishment, We have thought fit to exercise Clemency in this Case; and We satisfy Ourselves with depriving him of all his Offices, and of his Order, and to exile him to some distant

Part, to abide there under a strong Guard, without his being permitted to stir out of his Confinement.

Signed,

ANNE.

Done at MOSCO, in the Senate, the 25th of April, 1730.

The DECLARATION of the Dukes of Saxe-Gotha and Brunswick, concerning the Differences between the Kings of Prussia and Great Britain, terminated at Brunswick, April, 1730.

SOME Differences having lately happened between the Most Illustrious and Most Potent Prince *Frederick-William*, King of *Prussia*, Margrave of *Brandenbourg*, Arch-Chamberlain and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, Sovereign Prince of *Orange*, *Neufchatel*, and *Valengin*, on the one Part, and the Most Illustrious and Most Potent Prince *George II.* King of *Great Britain*, &c. Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg*, Arch-Treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, &c. on the other Part; which might have been of dangerous Consequence, if their Majesties, who have nothing more at Heart than the Maintenance of the public Tranquillity, and the Preservation of their own Subjects and Territories, had not, by the particular Providence of God, taken the Resolution to refer those Differences to the Arbitration and Decision of two Princes of the Empire; We *Frederick*, Duke of *Saxe-Gotha* and *Altenbourg*, and We *Augustus-William*, Duke of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, were chosen for that Purpose by their Majesties the King of *Prussia* and the King of *Great Britain*, and were duly requested
not

not only to send our Ministers, without Loss of Time, to *Brunswick*, as the Place nominated for holding the Congress, and declared neutral with regard to those Negotiations, in order to meet there; but also that We Duke *Frederick* should cause a Detachment of our Troops to conduct to *Brunswick* the Men reclaimed by the King of *Great Britain*, there to be kept till the breaking up of the Congress, preserving, nevertheless, during that Time, the free and intire Disposál, as well of the Persons reclaimed, as of the said Detachment; and that We Duke *Augustus-William*, on the other Side, should likewise order a Detachment to conduct to *Brunswick* the Subaltern Officers and Soldiers, kept under Arrest at *Hanover*, there to be guarded by our Garrison till the End of the Congress; the whole conformably to the Conventions of the 2d and 6th of *September*, and the 2d of *October* last. After we had, for the Advancement of the public Welfare, and to give Instances of our particular Esteem for their Majesties, accepted of that Request, and in Consequence thereof had conducted the Persons at the Time appointed, and kept them at *Brunswick* ever since, according to the reciprocal Convention, we nominated our Plenipotentiary-Ministers, to wit, on the Part of Duke *Frederick*, *M. Christian d'Uffeln*, Privy-Counsellor, and Colonel *Elias Niephagen*; who, after the Plenipotentiaries of the two Kings, to wit, *M. Christian-Otto Mylius*, Privy-Counsellor of Justice and War, and Auditor-General of *Prussia*, and *M. Francis-Conrad Hotze*, Counsellor of *Hanover*, and Auditor-General, had produced sufficient Informations and Proofs in Writing of the necessary Circumstances of the Affair, have at last, by God's Assistance, terminated that Affair, to the Tranquillity of a
large

large Country in *Germany*; and We have thought fit to make known our Thoughts of the Matter in Writing, and to publish it fairly, as a Mediation and Decifion.

Therefore, in regard an amicable Agreement has been made, conformably to the Declaration exhibited by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Kings respectively, the 3d and 4th of *April*, as well in relation to the two hundred and two *Prussians* reclaimed, as to a farther Claim reserved on the Part of his *Britannic Majesty*, as also touching the Exchange of the *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers arrested, which is to be made before the other, We *Frederick Duke of Saxe-Gotha, &c.* and We *Augustus-William Duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, do declare, That it is agreeable to Justice and Equity, that of the Men reclaimed on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, who are actually guarded by the Detachment of *Saxe-Gotha*, eighteen be restored to his *Prussian Majesty*, and twenty Persons to his *Britannic Majesty*, [*Here the Names of those Persons were inserted,*] who shall be delivered the Day after the Exchange of the *Prussian* Subalterns and Soldiers, to their Majesties two Plenipotentiaries, authorized for that Purpose; and that the hundred and fifty Rixdollars that were confiscated, be restored to the Student *Gausen*, as his *Prussian Majesty* has already ordered: But as for the Persons [*Here were inserted the Names of the twelve Persons*] who, tho' reclaimed, could not be conducted to *Brunswick*, the Certificates and Documents produced on the Part of his *Prussian Majesty* in that Respect are acknowledged to be sufficient. However, their Majesties reserve to themselves their respective Pretensions, in case any of the said Persons can be recovered.

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In Witness whereof, we have signed the present Decision, in Quality of Princes of the Empire, chosen for that Purpose, and have caused the Seal of our Arms to be affixed thereto.

*Done at Friedenstein, the 16th of April, and
at Wolfembüttel, the 18th of April, 1730.*

Signed,

Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

Augustus-William, Duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg.

Thus is happily terminated a Misunderstanding, which might have occasioned irreparable Mischiefs, and greatly endamaged the Protestant Interest.

The King of Prussia's Letter to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, concerning a Pamphlet, printed at Jena.

FREDERICK - WILLIAM, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. We cannot conceal from your Highness the Displeasure with which he heard, that a certain Preacher at *Osmanstat*, named *Laurence Etdorff*, has printed at *Jena*, with the Approbation of your Consistory, a Pamphlet, intituled, *Preparation of the Evangelical Lutherans for celebrating the second Jubilee of the Confession of Augsburg*. In this Pamphlet the Author attacks the *Evangelical Reformed* with a great deal of Fury, and endeavours, as much as in him lies, to exclude them from the Community of the *Confession of Augsburg*, as will appear by the Extracts hereto annexed. Your Highness is well apprized, that all Defamatory *Libels* are not only contrary to the Rules of True Christianity, but also that they are expressly forbid by the *Constitutions* of the Empire, and all the *Imperial Edicts*,
published

published upon that Subject; not to mention, that such Calumnies and Defamations ought not to be suffered among the *Evangelical*. Therefore we make no doubt but your Highness will shew a just Resentment against the Calumnies contained in that Writing; and we hope you will not only severely reprimand your *Consistory* for giving their Approbation to that *Pamphlet*, but also that you will cause the Author of it to be punished.

Herein your Highness will act according to Justice and Equity, especially in the present Juncture, when a good Harmony and Union among both Parties, who acknowledge the *Augsburg Confession*, are more necessary than ever. We are, &c.

Berlin, the 15th of April, 1730.

EXTRACTS from the said Complained-of Pamphlet.

Pag. 177. " There are Men, who from their Patriarch *Calvin*, are named *Calvinists*.

Pag. 206. " All the World knows, that the *Calvinists*, our Half-Brothers, boast with Impunity, that they are of the *Confession* of *Augsburg*, as much, or even more than we are.

Pag. 207. " These Gentlemen must certainly have very short Memories, and be unacquainted with the Tenour of the *Confession* of *Augsburg*; or else they must be guilty of the most inveterate Malice, in contradicting, without Shame, such evident Facts and Truths.

Pag. 217. §. III. and Pag. 218. " We teach, Article XIX. concerning the Cause of Sin, that tho' God, by his Omnipotence, created all Things in Nature, and comprehends the whole Creation in Himself; yet is the wicked
and

“ and perverse Will of Man, incited to Evil
 “ by the Devil, that is the Cause of Sin. And what
 “ is more common, on the contrary, than what
 “ all the *Calvinists* and *Zwinglians*, after *Calvin*,
 “ *Zwinglius*, *Beza*, *Martyr*, *Boquin*, *Rencher*, and
 “ an infinite Number of others, teach publicly
 “ and without Shame, to wit, That God is even
 “ in the first and strongest Cause of Sin; that he
 “ incites Mankind to it, yea, that he created
 “ it, &c.

Pag. 234. “ It is surprising, that the *Cal-*
 “ *vinists* and *Lutherans*, dare to assert, That we dif-
 “ fer only in some few Particulars; but they are
 “ ignorant, and Ideots, who talk at that rate.
 “ We say the contrary; and that it is even an
 “ Article of Faith, and of the last Importance.

Pag. 237. “ A faithful Preacher ought not
 “ only to teach and pray, but he ought to be
 “ authorized at the same Time to punish our Ad-
 “ versaries, as *St. Paul* did the false Teachers,
 “ among whom were *Hymeneus* and *Philetus*;
 “ *St. John*, the Heretics *Ebion* and *Cerinthus*;
 “ *Polycarp*, *Marcion*; *Athanasius*, the *Arians*; *Au-*
 “ *gustin*, the *Donatists* and *Pelagians*; *Luther*, the
 “ *Zwinglians* and *Calvinists*.”

Part of a Letter from Fontainebleau, dated May 11.
giving an Account of what passed at the Audience
which the Parliament Deputies had of his most
Christian Majesty, on the 1st Instant.

THE Great Master of the Ceremonies,
 and one of the Secretaries of State were
 sent to the Deputies, who were standing in the
 Council-Chamber, to let them know, that the
 King expected them in his Cabinet. As soon as
 they were introduced by those Two Gentlemen,

said his Majesty to them, *I sent for you, to shew you, how very much I am displeased with every Thing you have been doing among yourselves. My Chancellor will give you a farther Account of the Occasion, and my Intentions.* Thereupon the Chancellor spoke to this Effect: “ That the King, out of an Excess of
 “ Goodness, was pleased to shut his Eyes against
 “ the Indecency that was shewn at his last
 “ Bed of Justice, contrary to the Respect which
 “ his Presence commanded: That his Good-Na-
 “ ture had been abused, even to such a Degree,
 “ that they had stirred up Matters among them,
 “ inconsistent with the Dignity and Duty of the
 “ Court of Parliament; and that they could not
 “ sufficiently efface the Remembrance of so
 “ dangerous a Precedent: That it was his Ma-
 “ jesty’s Pleasure, that all which had been done
 “ in that Affair, in the Chambers *des Enquetes*
 “ and *Requetes*, since the 3d of last Month, and
 “ all that followed upon the same, shall re-
 “ main suppressed, as if it had never been done,
 “ and of no Force, and as contrary to the Obe-
 “ dience due to the King’s Will: That it was
 “ his Majesty’s Command, that the Chambers
 “ should meet, to hear from the First President
 “ the Substance of what was now said, with-
 “ out entring into any Debate thereupon, or
 “ appointing any Assembly: That the King had
 “ hitherto behaved towards them with the In-
 “ dulgence of a Father; and that it lay upon
 “ the Members of the Parliament to deserve,
 “ by their Submission and Obedience, that he
 “ should never be obliged to treat them with
 “ the just Rigour of a King.”

Thereupon the First President, turning towards the King, answered in the Name of the Members,
 “ That they humbly intreated his Majesty to
 “ restore

“ restore his Protection to Judges, whose Inten-
 “ tions were pure, and of whom his Majesty had
 “ judged, that they had carried their Excess of
 “ Zeal too far; but that they had not the least
 “ Thought of falling short of the Fidelity they
 “ owed to his Service; and that they ardently
 “ wished they might be permitted to bring the
 “ Assurances thereof to the Foot of his Throne”.
 Then the King reply'd thus: *I forbid all Debates
 about what is said here of my Will and Pleasure.* To
 which the first President made Answer, “ That
 “ the Members would execute with Reluctance,
 “ but with Submission, the Orders which his
 “ Majesty had been pleased to give them”.

This looks as if the Parliament of *Paris* had received its dying Blow.

ADVICES *from* FOREIGN PARTS.

Mosco, April 27.

BARON *Osterman* has Orders to continue his
 Conferences with the Ambassadors of *Shah*
Thamasip, and with the Envoys of the *Calmuck*
Tartars, and of the *Cossacks*, to whom the *Czari-*
na will not give Audience till after her Coro-
 nation. They are actually calling to Account all
 those who had any Share in the Management of
 the Finances, during the Reigns of the *Czarina*
Catherine, and of the late *Czar*; and they are ac-
 cused of having embezzled or misapplied very
 considerable Sums, which were set apart for Pay-
 ment of the *Russian* Troops on the Frontiers of
Persia, and of which Money it is violently sus-
 pected.

pected much has been diverted to other Uses. The Report revives of forming a Camp of twenty-four thousand Men near *Riga*, and to reinforce considerably the Number of Troops now in *Courland*. Four new Frigates are fitting out at *Petersburg*, on which two thousand Iron Cannon and a great Quantity of Balls are to be put on Board ; and it is believed the Whole is designed for *Spain*. — Here, and at *Petersburg*, has been published her Czarian Majesty's *Declaration*, by which she grants to all Foreigners who will settle in her Dominions, and especially in the Provinces conquered from *Persia*, the free Exercise of their Religion, and Leave to build Churches and Schools for the Instruction of their Children, the *Jews* only excepted. She has promised to grant their Liberty to all Prisoners of State, who have been taken into Custody, or have been banished into *Siberia*, on Condition that they shall go and settle with their Families at *Astracan*, or at *Derbent*, where her Majesty designs to give them Employments, as well Civil as Military. Baron *Schaffiroff*, who was Vice-Chancellor of this Empire before his Disgrace, is now appointed Super-Intendant of the City of *Archangel*, and of the Commerce carried on there.

Vienna, May 13. Two of the Imperial Regiments now in *Lombardy* are to enter into the Territory of *Parma*. It is said our Court has thought fit to take this Precaution, upon Advice that the Duke of *Parma* seems inclined to embrace the Party of the Allies of *Seville*.

Rome, May 6. Marquis de *Monteleon*, Ambassador of *Spain*, went with a numerous Retinue to the Conclave, where he had Audience of the Cardinals, Chiefs of Orders. His Excellency dispatched afterwards an Express to *Madrid*, with the

the Result of what had passed in that Audience. Marquis d'Ormea, Minister of the King of *Sardinia*, dispatched likewise the same Day an Express to *Turin*. It is pretended, that the Intrigues of the last of these Courts were the Occasion that Cardinal *Ruffo* was not elected Pope about the Beginning of the Conclave, tho' he was supported by the Interest of the whole *German* Faction. Cardinals *Corfini* and *Davia* have also stood fair to be elected; and it is even said, that the *Clementine* and *Benedictine* Factions joined in Favour of the last of them. They talk now of Cardinal *Pico di la Mirandola*; and it is assured that Cardinal *Cienfuegos* has sent an Express to *Vienna*, to know whether the Election of that Cardinal would be agreeable to his Imperial Majesty. It is the general Opinion, that no Pope will be elected before the Return of an Express, whom the Sacred College has sent to *Spain*, with Letters for the Nuncio *Aldobrandini*, with Orders to that Nuncio to send an Apostolic Notary to *Lisbon* to invite, in Presence of Witnesses, the *Portuguese* Cardinals to come to the Conclave, in order to take from them all Manner of Pretence of protesting against an Election that may be made in their Absence.

Amsterdam, May 25. They write from *Constantinople*, that the Printing-Office erected there has met with all the Success that could be expected. The first Book printed in it was an *Arabic* Dictionary, translated into the *Turkish* Language by *Ovancouli*, in two Volumes in *Folio*, the first containing six hundred and sixty six Pages, and the second seven hundred and fifty six. In the *Preface* they give a great Encomium to the Grand Vizier for the Share he had in the Establishment of that Printing-House. There is prefixed, the
Privi-

Privilege granted by the Grand Signor to *Zaid*, Son of *Mahomed Effendi*, formerly Embassador in *France*, to print all sorts of Books, except such as treat of the *Mahometan* Religion. There are likewise inserted the Mufti's *Imprimatur*, and a Treatise of the Use this Printing-House will be of to the *Turks*.

Besides the above-mentioned *Arabic* and *Turkish* Dictionary, two other Books have been also printed at *Constantinople*. One is a *Folio* of one hundred and fifty Pages, intituled, *Tuchfaril Kubar*, whose Author was *Haji Khalifa*, The Editor is *Ibrahim Mutafaraca*. It treats of the Terrestrial Globe, the Sphere, and Geography; describing also Part of the *Venetian* Territory, *Albania*, the Island *Corfou*, and other Regions bordering on the *Ottoman* Domains, with Accounts of their Naval Exploits, and of all the *Turkish* Admirals since the Reduction of *Constantinople* to the Year 1653; and the Description of the Arsenal of that Capital. The other is a *Quarto*, of one hundred and ninety four Pages, whose Title is *Tarikh Sayab*. This is a Translation from *Latin*, by the said *Ibrahim*, Publisher of the other, who names not his Author. It is a History of the Kings of *Persia*, and a succinct Detail of the late Revolutions.

Our Countryman, Mr. *Goffet*, who has, for several Months past, been entertaining *Paris* with a View of our Royal Family, in a lively Representation of his own Invention, has, by the King of *France*'s Order, exerted his Skill in representing their most *Christian* Majesties, the Dauphin, and the three Princesses of *France*, wherein he has so well acquitted himself, that his Pains have been nobly rewarded: And as he made Duplicates, in order to bring over hither a Sett, their said Majesties had the Goodness to order

der the Copies to be magnificently dress'd from the Royal Wardrobe.

Paris, May 24. Our last Letter from *Constantinople* import, that the Abbot *Fourmont* was gone to visit the Towns of the *Morea*; and that the Abbot *Sevin* was set out on his Return to *France*, with two Chests of curious Manuscripts in *Greek, Turkish, Arabic, and Armenian*; of which last there is not yet one in the King's Library.—*M. Thomas*, one of his Majesty's Engineers, made lately, in the Presence of several Commissaries, a Proof of six Pieces of Cannon, and six Mortars, cast for the *India Company*. These Guns are of a new Invention, and carry Eighteen-pound Balls; and tho' they are very considerably lighter than ordinary Cannon, yet they carry much farther with less Powder. The Company design them all for the *Louisiana*.

Mosco, April 28. Several *Tartar* Princes, under the Protection of the late Czar, arrived here last Week, to pay Homage to the Czarina, and assure her of their Fidelity. It has been resolved in Council, to call in all the Species of Gold and Silver, and to new coin them of the same Value; and Mints are to be erected in all the principal Towns, and to have their particular Marks. We are assured the Czarina designs to change most of the Governors, and to reward the Lords of her Court who were the most instrumental in her Election. The Princess of *Mecklenburg*, Daughter to the Duke of that Name, and Niece to her Czarian Majesty, has lately had several Paroxysms of a violent Fever: It is feared she will have the Small Pox, of which Distemper abundance have died here very lately. The Czarina has confirmed the Privilege of Coining, formerly granted to the City of *Riga*
by

by Queen *Christian* of *Sweden*; but, on Condition, that the Money there coined, shall bear her Czarian Majesty's Effigies, and shall be current in *Livonia* only.

Madrid, May 9. Our last Letters from *Majorca* advise, that a *Genoese* Pink, which had been taken by a *Barbary* Corsair, and had fifty two Moors on board her, having cast Anchor, the beginning of this Month, within sight of *Port-Mahon*, Captain *Planels*, commonly call'd *El Cid*, then in Harbour in a small Vessel, with only thirteen Men and a Boy, resolv'd to attack her; which he did with so much Bravery, that he made himself Master of her, after a Fight of three Hours, wherein fifteen *Africans* were killed, and thirty seven made Slaves, without the Loss of one *Spaniard*. On the 11th, he came into the Port of *Palma* with his Prize, where the two Ships are performing Quarentine. Letters are arrived at *Cadiz*, from *Buenos Ayres*, by which we learn, that Silver was very scarce in that Country, by reason the Governor had forbid any to be brought from *Potosi*, or Goods to be sent thither: That the Town was glutted with *European* Commodities, brought from the *Portuguese* Settlements at *Nova Colona*.

Paris, May 27. The 17th past, somewhat late at Night, some young *English* Gentlemen coming from a Tavern near the *Hotel de Conde*, pretty warm with Liquor, had a Quarrel with the Servants of Count *de Charolois*, who was going home; and shewing some Disrespect to that Prince, three of them were secured; but the rest got away.

Warsaw, May 11. They write from *Caminiec*, that the Plague had broke out again at *Juitskow*; and that at *Mulorow*, a certain *Jewish* Family infected had all died thereof.

Mosco,

Mosco, May 1. Tuesday the 9th Instant is fixed for the Czarina's Coronation.

Vienna, May 17. Prince *Eugene* has written a very ample Letter to the King of *Sardinia*, on the present State of Affairs; and as that Prince is preparing for a Journey, it is believed he is going to the Court of *Turin*. It is assured, that the Great Duke of *Tuscany* has resolved, not only to receive Imperial Garrisons into *Leghorn*, and others of his Town, but that his Royal Highness has also offered to advance to his Imperial Majesty two Millions of Crowns. His Excellence the Earl *Waldegrave* is preparing to set out for *London*.

From *Turky* they assure us, that the Troubles of *Egypt* are not yet over: The Troops of *Zulfukar Bey*, who commands at *Grand Cairo* since the *Basha* was deposed, having rallied after the Battle they lost in *July*, against *Cherkefs Mehemet Bey* and *Suliman Bey*, Chiefs of the Rebels, engaged them again some time after, within a few Leagues of *Cairo*, and gained a signal Victory, *Suliman Bey* being killed on the Spot, with a great Number of his Followers. *Cherkefs Bey*, escaped by Flight, and soon got another Army together, by the Assistance of the *Arabs*. This Army is now in the Neighbourhood of *Cairo*, where the Soldiers commit all manner of Disorders.

Granada, May 5. We learn from *Cadiz*, that the Galleons, having taken in their Lading, will sail toward the End of this Month for *West India*; from whence we have received Advice, that Captain *Giustiniani*, who was cruising upon those Coasts, with two Men of War, had taken two Foreign Ships, and some other Vessels, who were carrying on a clandestine Trade to the *Caraccas*.

Madrid, May 9. The Preparations for War are continued throughout the Kingdom; and there are actually thirteen Ships of War and Frigates at Sea, who have Orders to chase the Corsairs of *Barbary* from the *Spanish* Seas, and afterwards to sail for *Barcelona*. — From *Alicante*, the 26th past, we hear, that in that Port, and at *Malaga* they had freighted several Ships of Foreign Nations, to be employed in the Expedition to *Italy*; and it is added, that they hire those of all Nations, except the *English*. They write from *Barcelona*, that his Grace of *Wharton*, who had been sometime under Confinement in the Fort of *Montjoui*, was discharged the 25th past: And that on the 27th ditto, four Men of War sailed thence for *Majorca*, to take on board the Troops which are in that Island, which are to be relieved by two Battalions, which the King's Gallies are to carry thither from *Alfaches*.

Shaffhausen, May 8. Several *Popish* Cantons have actually refused the raising Levies in their Territories for the King of *Spain*. We learn from *Lombardy*, that six Imperial Battalions, with their Companies of Grenadiers, were marching for the Kingdom of *Naples*. It is advised from *Toulon* and *Marseille*, that if an Accomodation with the Emperor does not take place, twelve thousand *French* are to imbark on board the Men of War, Gallies, and Transports, which lie ready in those Ports for *Italy*.

Berlin, May 23. This Forenoon, between Eleven and Twelve, the Queen was happily brought to Bed of a Prince: The good News whereof was presently notified to the Public by a general Discharge of the Artillery from our Ramparts. On the 19th Instant, the Ceremony of the Espousals of Princess

Charlotte

Charlotte, the King's third Daughter, with the Prince of *Brunswick-Beveren*, was solemnized at Court.

Franckfort, May 24. As the Emperor will send the greatest Part of his Troops to *Italy*, in case of a Rupture, it is assured, that the Army to be formed on the *Rhine* will be only composed of the Auxiliary Troops of the several Princes and States of the Empire, who have already assured his Imperial Majesty, that they will send thither a Number sufficient to keep the Empire in Safety. The Letters from *Vienna* confirm, that the Emperor persists in the Resolution he has taken, not to depart a Tittle from the Quadruple Alliance.

Rome, May 13. Concerning the Election of a Pontiff, at present the greatest Appearance is in Favour of Cardinal *Corfini*; since in the last Scrutiny he had not less than thirty-two Voices. Cardinal *Coscia* has presented a Memorial to the Sacred College, to pray them to recal from *Benevento* M. *Buondelmonte*, Apostolic Commissary, under Pretence that this Prelate proceeded with too much Rigour against those who had been employed there by the late Pope; but we do not hear that the Sacred College has yet given any Answer. The rest of the Moveables and Effects, which had been carried to Castle *Angelo*, are restored to the said Cardinal, except his Books and Papers; which, however, it is believed, he will soon have. General Count *Wallis*, who arrived here a few Days since, is gone for *Sicily*, to command in Chief the Troops of that Kingdom. Yesterday was felt here a slight Earthquake, which, however, did no Damage. We learn from *Naples*, that the Viceroy had received Orders, from the Court of *Vienna*, to fortify *Orbitello*, on the Frontiers of *Tuscany*, and to send thither Ammu-

nition and Provisions sufficient for Troops expected from *Italy*.

Vienna, May 20. Scarce a Day passes but Couriers arrive, which occasions the holding of Conferences; and in that which was held the Day before Yesterday, the following Generals were appointed to command in *Italy*, viz. the Velt-Marshal Count *Merci*, and the Generals *Harrach*, *Veterain*, *Philippi*, *Waterborn*, and *Kevenhullen*; but the Count de *Merci* is to command in Chief. The Duke of *Wirtenburg*, in Quality of Velt-Marshal of the Empire, is to command on the *Rhine*, and the Prince of *Beveren* under him.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated April 6.

WE have not as yet any Benefit from our present Peace with *Spain*, they not allowing us the least Communication with them, nor any Supplies to be brought us, either by Sea or Land; nor will they admit any *British* Ships from hence, except such as call at *Tetuan* for a Bill of Health from the Friars. They continue in their Huts very near us. We are not suffered to make any Use of the Mills, or *Devil's Tower*. The Mouth of the Mine is walled up, and the Rock blown away underneath it, so that there is no getting up to it. It runs ninety to an hundred Yards in a hard solid Rock towards *Willis's Battery*, and about five Foot broad, except at the Mouth, which was wide, but could never have been brought to be of Service to them. They keep up *Tesse*; and till they are removed from thence, the best Part of the Bay will be rendered unserviceable whenever we have a Misunderstanding with *Spain*. At *San Roque* they continue to build, and *Algezira* is become a very large Town,
Barbary

Barbary continues in great Disorder to the Southward. Mr. *Black*, having been carried by Admiral *Cavendish* to *Algiers*, was received there as Consul, and all Matters were amicably adjusted. Some Difference arose about a *Genoese* Ship, which had an *English* Pass, but foreign-built and manned, on which Account she had been carried in as Prize. The *Dey*, at releasing her, said, he was sensible that many had our Passes, which were not intitled to them; and added, that tho' he released this Ship, it should be no Precedent for the future.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

St. James's, May 18.

THE *Sovereign* having determined to hold a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and the Knights Companions resident in and near *London*, being summoned to attend here this Day, there appeared, habited in their Mantles, the Knights herein after mentioned, with the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, Prelate of the Order, the Lord Bishop of *Salisbury* Chancellor, the Dean of *Windsor* Register, Garter King of Arms and the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, in their respective Mantles, and wearing their different Badges, who all waited the *Sovereign's* Coming; and upon his Appearance, Garter, by the *Sovereign's* Command, called over the Names of the Knights Companions present, beginning with the Juniors in the Order, who thereon proceeded from the Apartment

ment next to his Majesty's Closet, to the Council-Chamber (where the *Chapter* was held) in the following Method, where the Juniors went first, and the Knights whose Companions in the Stalls opposite to them were absent, went single.

Sir Robert Walpole,
Earl of Scarborough,
Duke of Grafton,
Duke of Newcastle,
Duke of Dorset,
Duke of Kent,
Earl of Pembroke,
Duke of Somerset,

Duke of Richmond,

Duke of Montagu,

Duke of Argyll,

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Register of the Order, having on his Right Garter King of Arms, and on his Left the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod.

The Lord Bishop of *Salisbury* Chancellor, and the Lord Bishop of *Winchester* Prelate of the Order, in Breast.

The S O V E R E I G N.

Upon entering the Council-Chamber, the Knights stood behind their several Chairs (placed there as at the Time of holding of the Privy-Council) the *Sovereign* had seated himself in the Chair of State at the upper End of the Table, and then, by his Majesty's Leave, took their Chairs, the Prelate and Chancellor standing near his Majesty's Chair, and the three other Officers at the lower End of the Table. The Oaths required from the Register and the Gentleman-Usher, upon their first Admittances, being severally taken by them, the Chancellor, by the *Sovereign's* Command, declared his Royal Pleasure, that one of the

the vacant Stalls at *Windsor* should be filled; and whereas the Statutes forbid the Name of any Person to be put in the Scrutinies, who hath not actually received the Honour of Knighthood, Garter was therefore commanded to bring in *Philip-Dormer Stanhope* Earl of *Chesterfield*, who being thus introduced between Garter and the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, kneeled down before the *Sovereign*, and being Knighted by the Sword of State, retired out of the *Chapter* Room; which same Ceremonies were observed in the conferring the like Degree of Knighthood upon *Richard Boyle* Earl of *Burlington*. Each Knight Companion having wrote down the Names of nine Persons, that is, of three Earls, or those of a higher Degree, three Barons, and three Knights, whom they esteemed qualified to be elected, and having severally subscribed their Hands, and the same being collected by the Chancellor, and presented by him on his Knee to the *Sovereign*, who after inspecting them, commanded the Chancellor to declare his Royal Highness the Duke duly elected. Upon which, Garter, accompanied with the Black Rod, was sent to introduce his Royal Highness, who attended, having the Badge of the most Honourable Order of the *Bath*, hung to a red Ribbon, about his Neck, with the Star of that Order on his Coat, whereof his Royal Highness was a Companion, upon the Institution of that Order, who being brought to the Door of this *Chapter* Room, was there received at the Entrance by *Sir Robert Walpole* and the Duke of *Richmond*, the junior Knights, and conducted by them to the *Sovereign* with the accustomed Reverences, Garter King of Arms carrying the Garter, the Ensign of the Order, and a Gold George hanging to a blue

blue Ribbon, did upon his Knees present the Garter to the *Sovereign*, who delivered it to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* and the Duke of *Somerset*, the two senior Companions, which they buckled about the Left Leg of his Royal Highness the Duke, while the Chancellor read the Admonition enjoined by the Statutes; and then Garter having, with like Reverence, presented to the *Sovereign* the blue Ribbon with the Gold George pendent thereto, his Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* and the Duke of *Somerset*, put it over the Duke's Left Shoulder, who was then kneeling, the Chancellor, during that Time, reading the Admonition enjoined in that Case. And the Duke having kissed the *Sovereign's* Hand, and thanked his Majesty for the great Honour done him, rose up, and saluting all the Companions severally, who made their Congratulations, his Royal Highness the Duke then withdrew.

The Chancellor then declared his Majesty's Pleasure for filling another vacant Stall, and the Scrutiny being collected by the Chancellor, and delivered to the *Sovereign* in the former Manner, the Chancellor, by the *Sovereign's* Command, declared the Earl of *Chesterfield* duly elected, who being introduced and invested with the like Ceremonies, withdrew.

And then the Chancellor declared his Majesty's farther Pleasure for filling up another Vacancy; and after the like Scrutiny, the Chancellor declared the Earl of *Burlington* duly elected; who was introduced and invested with the same Ceremonies.

Garter then called over the Names of the Knights Companions, and thereon the Procession
was

was made back to the Apartment next to his Majesty's Closet, in the Manner before described.

His Majesty's most Gracious Letter to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, met at Edinburgh, the 14th Day of May, 1730.

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Reverend, and Well-beloved, We greet you well. We do, with great Pleasure, take this Opportunity of expressing to you, our Satisfaction with the Wise and Prudent Conduct of your former Assemblies; and, as we make no Doubt but you come together with the same Dispositions and Intentions, to direct all your Proceedings to the Honour and Glory of God, the Advancement of our Service, the Prosperity of the Church of which you are Members, and the Good of your Country, We very willingly approve and countenance with Our Royal Authority this your present Meeting, and renew the Assurances We have formerly given you, of Our unalterable Resolution to maintain that Church, as it is established by Law in *Scotland*, in the full and perfect Enjoyment of all its Rights and Privileges.

The great and desirable Ends for which you are now assembled, being chiefly to consult upon the Measures that may best conduce to the Peace and Welfare of the Church, the Advancement of Piety and Virtue, the preventing of the Growth of Popery, and the suppressing of Prophaneness and Immorality, are what will constantly meet with Our Countenance and Encouragement: You may be always assured of Our Approbation and Concurrence in whatever may effectually answer good Purposes, and of Our Favour and Protection; as We on Our part are fully persuaded of your Zeal

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and

and Affection for Our Person and Government, and for the *Protestant* Succession in Our Royal Family.

You cannot but be so sensible, how much the Success of your Councils will depend upon your Wisdom and Unanimity, that we make no doubt but in all your Debates, you will preserve that Moderation, Charity, and Brotherly Love, which becomes so Venerable a Body.

The long Experience you have had of the Capacity and Abilities of Our right Trusty, and intirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor *Hugh*, Earl of *Loudoun*, will, no doubt, render the Choice very agreeable to you, which We have made of him to represent Our Royal Person in this Assembly, being induced thereto by the Knowledge We have of his Loyalty and Zeal for Our Service, of his Affection and Concern for the Church of *Scotland*, and of his Qualifications for the Discharge of so great a Trust, in which the Prudence that will prevail in all your Consultations, will be a great Assistance to him. And so, We bid you heartily Farewel.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Ninth Day of *April*, 1730. in the Third Year of Our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command,

HOLLIS NEWCASTLE.

The Archbishop of *Dublin*, in a general Assembly of the Clergy of his Diocese, made divers Observations on the insolent Deportment of the *Popish* Inhabitants of that City; particularly the Assaults and barbarous Insults they committed on a Curate, in the Discharge of his Office. His
Grace

Grace concluded with declaring; " That if those
 " of that Persuasion would not rest satisfied under
 " the Lenity of the present Government, in
 " the quiet Enjoyment of their Religion, with-
 " out interfering with the *Protestants*, he would
 " not attempt seeking Satisfaction of particular
 " Persons, but, with the utmost Rigour, would
 " prosecute certain of their Ecclesiastical Chiefs,
 " of whom hitherto no Notice had been taken".

New York, Feb. 16. Two Sloops lately arrived here, one from *Jamaica*, the other from *Carolina*: The first gives account, that the *Spaniards* have taken fourteen *English* Vessels in the Bay, and ten of the Masters were come to *Jamaica* before they left the Island, and two of the said Masters are come to *New York*: That a *Spanish* Pyrate also lately took a large Sloop, belonging to Mr. *Funiel* of *Boston*, and in cold Blood cut the Master and all his Men in Pieces, saving only the Cabbin-Boy.

PROMOTIONS, *Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military.*

The Reverend Mr. *Read* is presented to the Rectory of *Onhouse*, in the County of *Suffolk*, and Diocese of *Norwich*.

Mr. *Bannister* is made Land-Waiter of the Customs in the Port of *London*, in the room of Mr. *Texbury*, deceased.

— *Doddington*, of *Staverton* in the County of *Somerset*, a near Relation of the Honourable *George Doddington* Esq; is appointed Receiver-General of that County, in the room of *Thomas Penny* Esq; who died lately at *Staverton*.

The Reverend Mr. *Fox* is made one of the Prebendaries in the Church of *Westminster*.

The Reverend Mr. *Spake* is presented to the Vicarage of *Ilminster*, in the County of *Somerset*, and Diocese of *Bath and Wells*.

The Reverend Mr. *Price* is presented to the Rectory of *Stockton*, in the County of *Wilts*, and Diocese of *Salisbury*.

Horatio Walpole Esq; is made Cofferer to his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Earl of *Lincoln* deceased.

George Barrington Esq; is appointed Governor and Captain-General of *North Carolina*.

The Reverend Mr. *Steadman* is presented to the Rectory of *Bramshot*, in the County of *Southampton* and Diocese of *Winton*.

— *Price* Esq is sworn one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Privy-Chamber.

The Reverend Mr. *Jackson* is presented to the Rectory of *Wibbarrow*, in the County of *Essex* and Diocese of *London*.

Thomas Ward Esq; Consul-General for *Great Britain* in *Russia*, is appointed his Majesty's Resident at that Court.

Sir Conyers D'Arcy, Knight of the *Bath*, received the Staff of his Office at *St. James's* as Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Winchelsea*, who resigned.

May 8. This Day his Majesty in Council was pleased to make the following Promotions, viz.

Thomas Lord Trevor, President of the Council;
— *Spencer Lord Wilmington*, Keeper of the Privy-Seal.— *John Lord Hervey*, Vice-Chamberlain to his Majesty, one of the Privy-Council.— *Henry Bromley* Esq; Lieutenant of the County of *Cambridge*.— *Henry Pelham* Esq; Receiver and Paymaster-General of and for all his Majesty's Guards, Garrisons, &c.— *Sir Charles Turner*, one of the
Tellers

Tellers of the *Exchequer*. — Sir *William Yonge*, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. — *George Treby Esq*; Master of the Household. — *Dr. Exton Sayer*, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Lands, &c. — *Thomas Norton Esq*; Member of Parliament for *Bury St. Edmund* in *Suffolk*, Lieutenant-Governor of *Chelsea Hospital*, in the room of Colonel *Wyndham* deceased. — And *Maurice Morgan Esq*; Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of *Wight*.

The Reverend Mr. *Thomas* is presented to the Rectory of *Llan Gilley*, in the County of *Glamorgan* and Diocese of *Llandaff*.

The Reverend Mr. *Stevens* is presented to the Rectory of *Roborow*, in the County of *Devon* and Diocese of *Exeter*.

Mr. *Burton* is made Chief Clerk in the Cofferer's Office, in the room of Mr. *Cremer*.

John Clavering Esq; Representative in Parliament for *Great Marlow* in *Bucks*, is made Groom of the Chambers to his Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Colonel *Selwyn*, who is made Treasurer to the Queen, in the room of Sir *William Strickland*, who it made Secretary at War, in the room of *Henry Pelham Esq*; who is made Paymaster-General, in the room of the Lord *Wilmington*, who is made Lord Privy-Seal.

By Letters Patents under the Great Seal the following Barons are created Earls of this Kingdom, viz. the Right Hon. *Benjamin*, *John*, and *Spencer*, Lords *Fitz-Walter*, *Asburnham*, and *Wilmington*, by the Names, Stiles, and Titles of
 (1) Viscount *Harwich*, and Earl *Fitz-Walter*.
 (2) Viscount *St. Asaph*, and Earl of *Asburnham*.
 (3) Viscount *Pevenssey*, and Earl of *Wilmington*.

The

The Reverend Mr. *Joseph Casberd*, Minister of *St. Thomas's Southwark*, and one of the Prebendaries of *Bristol*, is presented to the Rectory of *Woodmanstern* in *Surrey*, vacant by the Death of the Reverend Mr. *Moss*.

The celebrated Mrs. *Oldfield*, of *Drury-Lane* Playhouse, has, we are informed, obtained a reverſionary Grant of the Patent of Maſter (or Miſtreſs) of the ſaid *Theater-Royal*, granted by his late Maſteſty King *GEORGE I.* to the late Sir *Richard Steele* Knt. for a certain Term of Years, which expires in 1732.

St. James's, May 14. His Maſteſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable *Robert Lord Bingley* to be Treafurer of his Maſteſty's Houſhold. — Brigadier-General *Panton*, to be Major-General. — A Son of Lieutenant-General *Macartney*, to be Aid-de-Camp to his Grace the Duke of *Dorſet*, as Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*. — And a Son of Colonel *John Darby*, of the third Regiment of Foot-Guards, to be Page of Honour to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Royal, in the room of *Thomas-Arthur Littleton* Eſq; deceased.

The Reverend Mr. *Walmsley*, Curate of *St. Mary-Axe*, is preſented by — — *Killigrew* of *Charles-Street, St. James's*, Eſq; to the Rectory of *Falmouth*, in the County of *Cornwall*, worth about four hundred Pounds *per Annum*.

The Reverend Dr. *Stanhope* is appointed Canon of the Royal Chappel of *St. George* at *Windſor*.

By Virtue of a new Commiſſion lately ſigned by his Maſteſty, the preſent Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations are, *Thomas* Earl of *Westmoreland*, *Paul Dominique*, *Thomas Pelham*, *Martin Bladen*, and *Edward Aſh*, Eſqrs. Sir *Orlando Bridgman* Bart. *James Brudenel* Eſq; and Sir *Archer Crofts*. Theſe two laſt are newly appointed in the room of

of Sir *Thomas Frankland Bart.* and the Honourable *Walter Carey Esq;* the former one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the latter principal Secretary for *Ireland*, under his Grace the Duke of *Dorset*.

Daniel Deering Esq; is made Auditor for the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, to the Prince of *Wales*, and is to hold his Place of first Commissioner for the Wine-Licences.

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Tankerville* has received the Investiture of the most ancient and most noble Order of the *Thistle* from the Hands of his Majesty at *St. James's*.

John Trevor Esq; second Son to the Right Honourable the Lord *Trevor*, Lord President of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and one of the *Welsh* Judges, is appointed one of his Majesty's Council at Law.

The Reverend Dr. *Thistlethwaite*, Warden of *Wadham College, Oxford*, is made a Prebendary of *Westminster*, in the room of the Reverend Dr. *Gee* deceased.

The Reverend Mr. *Holcome* is presented to the Rectory of *Tineby*, in the County of *Pembroke*, and Diocese of *St. Davids*. — As is, the Reverend Mr. *Crawford* to that of *Marfley*, in the County of *Bucks*.

The Reverend Mr. *Turner* is presented to the Vicarage of *Lewenock*, in the County of *Cornwall* and Diocese of *Exeter*, As is,

The Reverend Mr. *Bayley* to the Rectory of *Sparksford*, in the County of *Somerset*.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Grace *Charles Duke of St. Albans* to be Governor of *Windsor Castle*, Constable and Keeper of the Parks, Forests, and Warrens, there, in the room of the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Charles

Charles Earl of Carlisle to be Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chafes, and Warrens beyond *Trent*, in the room of the Earl of *Harborough*.

Philip Earl of Chesterfield to be Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, in the room of the Duke of *Dorset*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint Colonel *Charles Cockburn* to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Castle of *Sterling*, in the room of *Thomas Lindsey Esq;* deceased.

Lady *Isabella Finch* is appointed one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the young Princesses.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint *Charles Longueville Esq;* to be her Auditor.

Colonel *Thomas Murray* succeeds Colonel *Maurice Morgan*, (lately made Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of *Wight*;) in the third Regiment of Guards; and Captain *Mordaunt*, lately a Captain of the Lord *Carpenter's* Dragoons, succeeds Colonel *Thomas Murray*.

Lord *Hobart*, Knight of the *Bath*, is, by his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, appointed Assay-Master, or Tryer of the Tin, appertaining to his Royal Highness, in the Counties of *Cornwall* and *Devon*, with a Salary of 200*l.* per Annum. As also, *Edward Drake*, *Samuel Holditch*, *John Johns*, and *Charles Penneck*, Esqrs. Supervisors of the Tin-blowing Houses in those Counties, with each an annual Salary of 80 *l.* Patents are passing the Seals, for their holding the said Places during the Pleasure of his Royal Highness.

Edward Whitacre Esq; Barrister at Law, Son of the late Serjeant *Whitacre*, is appointed, by his Royal Highness, Steward of the Royal Manor of *Kenington* in *Surrey*, which Manor appertains to the Principality of *Wales*.

Thomas

Thomas Peters, a Lieutenant on Half-pay is appointed Captain-Lieutenant in a marching Regiment on the *Irish Establishment*.

Mr. Calaway, Gentleman to the Earl of *Essex*, is made Organist of *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, in the room of *Mr. Cole* deceased.

Mr. Thomas Jones, First Clerk at the Lottery-Office, adjoining to the Banqueting-House at *Whitehall*, has obtained a Grant for being House-Keeper of that Apartment during Life.

The Reverend *Mr. Metcalf* is presented to the Rectory of *Hanworth* in the County of *Middlesex*.

The Reverend *Mr. Francis Whyles* is presented, by the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, to the Rectory of *Walton* and Vicarage of *Wellisbourn* in the County of *Warwick*.

The Reverend *Mr. Karwood* is presented to the Rectory of *Hatley* in *Canterbury*.

The Reverend *Mr. Jones*, to that of *Kilbevel*, in the County of *Glamorgan* and Diocese of *Llandaff*. And the Reverend *Mr. Powell* to the Vicarage of *St. Bride's*, in the same County and Diocese.

The Reverend *Mr. Steward* is inducted into the Vicarage of *Patsbul* in the County of *Northampton* and Diocese of *Peterborough*.

The Reverend *Mr. Keate* is presented to the Rectory of *Kings-Weston*, in the County of *Somerset*, and Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*.

The Reverend *Mr. Harding* is inducted into the Vicarage of *Potsbury* in *Northamptonshire*.

His Majesty has been pleased to promote *Edward Synge*, D. D. to the United Bishopricks of *Clonsfert* and *Kilmacdouagh*, in *Ireland*, vacant by the Translation of the Right Reverend Dr. *Arthur Price* to the United Bishopricks of *Leighlin* and *Ferns* in the said Kingdom.

The Reverend *Mr. Vernon*, Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*, is presented to the Rectory

Charles Earl of Carlisle to be Warden and Chief Justice in *Eyre* of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chafes, and Warrens beyond *Trent*, in the room of the Earl of *Harborough*.

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The Reverend *Mr. Vernon*, Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*, is presented to the Rectory
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of the New-Church at *Bloomsbury*, which is very speedily to be consecrated, and will be called *St. George, Bloomsbury*.

MARRIAGES.

May 1. The Honourable *Thomas Townshend* Esq; second Son of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, was married this Morning to a Daughter of Colonel *Selwyn*, a young Lady of great Beauty, Merit, and Fortune, at her Father's Country-Seat at *Dansell* in *Kent*.

May 2. This Morning was married at *Whitehall* Chappel, by the Lord Bishop of *London*, Mr. *Burridge Angier*, Clerk of the Custom-House, to Mrs. *Mary Buckley*, second Daughter of *Samuel Buckley* Esq; his Majesty's Gazetteer.

As was also, the same Day, the Reverend Mr. *Robert Coppin*, Fellow of *All-Souls* College, *Oxford*, and Son of *John Coppin* Esq; of *Market-Cell*, *Hertfordshire*, to Mrs. *Cheyne*, a Lady of great Merit and considerable Fortune.

Mrs. *Vane*, a Widow Lady in *St. James's-Street*, was on the 27th past married to Mr. *Brown*, an eminent Wine-Merchant of the City of *London*.

The Reverend Mr. *Smalridge*, Son of the late Bishop of that Name, was lately married to a Daughter of Mr. *Freind*, who had the good Fortune of getting a large Prize in one of *Queen Anne's* Lotteries.

May 7. The Right Honourable *Other Windsor Hickman*, Earl of *Plymouth*, was this Day married at *Whitehall* Chappel, by the Bishop of *London*, to Miss *Lewis*, only Daughter of *Thomas Lewis*, of *Soberton* in the County of *Southampton*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Town of *Buckingham*, a Lady of great Merit and a very noble Fortune.

The Reverend Dr. *Lovell's* eldest Son, a young Physician of *St. John's* College, *Cambridge*, was lately married

married to Miss *Minter*, of *Ham*, a young Lady of ten thousand Pounds Fortune.

As was the Reverend Mr. *Browne* Rector of *Bibye* in *Leicestershire*, and Curate of *Richmond*, at the latter Place, to Mrs. *Ayres* of that Town, a young Lady of a very great Fortune.

Mr. *Whitfield*, of the Six Clerks Office, to Mrs. *Wheeler*, Niece to the late *George Wheeler* Esq; (one of the Secondaries of the Court of Common Pleas,) a Lady of six thousand Pounds Fortune.

May 21. *Robert Grosvenor* Esq; Brother of Sir *Richard Grosvenor* Bart. was this Day married at *Windsor* to Mrs. *Warre*, a *Somersetshire* Lady, of forty thousand Pounds Fortune.

May 26. *Myn Heer Hop*, Envoy from the States General of the United Provinces, was this Day, at *St. James's Church*, married to a Sister of Sir *John Lambert* Bart.

The same Day *William-Leveson Gower*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Stafford*, the Lord *Gower's* first Brother, married Miss *Anne Grosvenor*, Sister of Sir *John Grosvenor* Bart.

May 28. *Hezekiah Haynes*, of *Cockford-Hall* in *Essex*, Esq; was this Day married, at the *Temple Church*, to Mrs. *Myles*, a Widow Lady of great Merit and Fortune.

B I R T H S.

May 1. The Lady of Sir *Thomas Dykes* Bart. was delivered of a Daughter, on Monday last, at his House in *Great Ormond-Street*.

As was also, on the 30th past, the Lady of Sir *John Lambert* Bart. at his House in *Austin-Fryars*.

And on Sunday the 19th past, the Lady of *Charles Ereskine* Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor at *Edinburgh*, was there delivered of two Sons.

The Lady *Betty Henley*, Spouse of *Anthony Henley* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Southampton*,

was lately delivered also of a Son and Heir, their former Child dying last *October*.

This Night the Lady of his Excellency *Horatio Walpole Esq;* was delivered of a Daughter, at his House in *Dover-Street*.

They write from *Coventry*, that the Wife of the Reverend Mr. *Rider*, Vicar of *Nuneaton*, near that City, was safely delivered of four Children, who are all living: About ten Months ago she had three Children at a Birth, who are also living.

May 7. This Day the Lady of the Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, Brother to his Grace the Duke of *Bridgewater*, was safely delivered also of a Son at that Prelate's House in *St. James's Place*.

May 8. This Morning, the Lady of the Right Honourable the Lord *Effingham Howard* was delivered of a Son and Heir at his House in *Conduit-Street*.

The same Day, the Lady of *James Gordon Esq;* was also delivered of a Son, at his House in *Great Ormond-Street*.

May 9. This Day, the Lady of *Thomas Walker Esq;* was likewise delivered of a Son and Heir in *Great Ormond-Street*.

Friday last the Lady of the Right Honourable Lord *St. John*, of *Bletsoe*, was delivered of a Son, at his Seat in *Bedfordshire*.

May 22. This Evening was baptized, by the Name of *George*, the fifth Son of the Right Honourable Lord *Byron*, at his Lordship's House in *Great Marlborough-Street*: His Majesty and the Duke of *Bridgewater* stood God-Fathers, and the Dutches of *Kent* God-Mother.

D E A T H S.

May 1. Lately died at his House in *Soho-Square*, Colonel *Edward Ridley*, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Liberty of *Westminster*, and Captain of a Company in the third Regiment

giment of Foot-Guards. It is said, his Illness was occasioned by visiting Colonel *Charteris* in *Newgate*; and it is observable, that Justice *Ellis* died also of a Fever he took by visiting the said Gentleman in his Confinement, with the aforesaid Colonel; and a third Gentleman, who went with them, has been dangerously ill, but is recovered.

As did also lately Mrs. *Tuffnel*, a Maiden Gentlewoman of a very great Fortune, at her Lodgings in *Essex-Street*.

May 2. The new-born Son of his Grace the Duke of *Bridgewater* died this Morning, to the great Grief of that noble Family.

May 3. This Day died, at his House at *Paddington*, Mr. *Bathwater*, who had acquired a great Estate, and was formerly employed in clothing Part of the Army.

The same Morning, died the Wife of Dr. *Arbuthnot*, in *Cork-Street* near *Piccadilly*.

May 4. This Morning came News from *Montpellier*, that the Right Honourable George Earl of *Lincoln*, Baron *Clinton* and *Say*, died there lately, in the thirteenth Year of his Age, to the inexpressible Grief of his Mother, who was with him. He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his only Brother, *Henry*, who is about eleven Years of Age.

Yesterday, between One and Two in the Morning, died, at his House in *Southampton-Street*, *Bloomsbury*, the Honourable *Arthur Moor* Esq; many Years eminent in Parliament for his great Knowledge in Trade, and every Branch of the National Interest.

Lately died, at *Falmouth*, aged Seventy, Captain *John Green*, formerly Commander of Packet-Boats on the *Corunna* and *Lisbon* Stations, much beloved and lamented, having by his Behaviour obtained an exceeding good Character.

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The Eighth of last Month died, at *Market-Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*, the Reverend and Learned *Anthony Blackwall*, M. A. justly celebrated for that excellent Work, intituled, *The Sacred Classics illustrated and defended*, &c.

May 6. This Day died Mr. *Nash*, a noted Attorney of *Lions-Inn*.

As did also, in the *Old-Bailey*, Mr. *John Wales*, a Gentleman of the same Profession.

And, at his House in *Fulham*, Mr. *Mascall*, Harness-Maker to Her Majesty.

May 7. This Day died, at *Putney*, in an advanced Age, *Edward Buckley Esq*; one of the Governors of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, formerly an eminent Brewer in *Old-Street*.

May 8. This Day died, at her Sister's in *Tokenhouse-Yard*, Mrs. *Askill*, a Maiden-Lady of a very considerable Fortune.

May 9. This Day died, at his House in *Devonshire-Street*, *John Parkhurst Esq*; whose Lady died about three Weeks since, and was buried at *Epsum*, where he is also to be interred.

The same Morning died, at *Plaistow* in *Essex*, Captain *Edward Hankin*, an eminent *Barbadoes* Merchant.

The same Day, an Express from *France* brought News, that the Lord *Boston*, the Earl of *Grantham's* only Son, was there carried off by a Fever, a few Days past. This promising young Nobleman was in his nineteenth Year.

Brigadier-General *Cunningham*, Colonel of a *Scotch* Regiment in the Service of the *States-General*, died at *Breda*, the 12th of last Month.

Last Week died, at his Seat at *Allestey*, in *Warwickshire*, *Henry Neale Esq*; Father of *John Neale Esq*; one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of *Coventry*.

May 10. This Morning died, in the twenty-fourth Year of his Age, at his Lodgings in *Coleman-Street*, of an intermitting Fever, *Thompson Livering* Esq; a *Wiltshire* Gentleman, of great Merit and Fortune.

Lately died, at *Shearfield* in the County of *Southampton*, after a few Days Illness, the Reverend Mr. *Charles Sutton*, Rector of the said Parish, and of *Abbots-End* in the County of *Wilts*. The former Living is in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of *Bolton*, and is worth two hundred Pounds *per Annum*; and the latter, which is worth five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, is in the Gift of *Thomas Pitt*, of *Stratford* in the County of *Wilts*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Town of *Oakhampton*.

May 25. Died in Child-bed, at *Weybridge* in *Surrey*, the Lady of the Right Honourable *Talbot Yelverton* Earl of *Sussex*, Deputy Earl-Marshal of *England*. She was one of the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to the Princess-Royal.

As did also, at *Brentwood*, the Lady of Sir *Thomas Ambrose*.

And in *Arundel-Street*, Lady *Langhorne*, Relict of Sir *W. Langhorne*, afterwards married to Captain *James*.

The same Day died (together with her Daughter, of which she was delivered a few Hours before) the Lady of *Richard Lloyd* Esq; Member of Parliament for the Town of *Cardigan*, at his House in *Delahaye-Street*, *Westminster*.

As did the Lady of Captain *Kingsley* (of the third Regiment of Foot-Guards) at *Windsor*. She was Sister to the Lady of Sir *Barnham Rider* Bart.

May 14. This Day died the only Son of the Honourable Colonel *Witham*, at his Father's Seat at *Turnham-Green* in *Middlesex*.

As did lately, at his House in *Southampton-Street*, *Covent-Garden*, Mr. *William Mayne*, who for several

ral Years cloathed the four Troops of Life-Guards, with the two Troops of Horse-Grenadiers.

A few Days since died Sir *Justinian Isham*, of *Lampert* in *Northamptonshire*, Bart. who for many Years has represented that County in Parliament with great Honour. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Edmund Turner*, of *Stoke-Rochford* in *Lincolnshire*, by whom he had eight Sons and six Daughters. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his eldest Son (now) Sir *Justinian Isham* Bart. who married *Mary*, sole Daughter to *Lisle Hacket*, of *Moxhul* in *Warwickshire*, Esq; by *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter to Sir *John Bridgeman*, of *Castle-Bromwich* in that County, Bart.

This Morning died, of a violent Fever, Mr. *Thomas White*, a Clerk under Sir *Bazil Dixwell*, in the Auditors Office of Excise, a young Gentleman universally beloved, and very much lamented by all his Acquaintance.

Last Week died, after a tedious Indisposition, the Reverend Doctor *Evans*, an eminent Dissenting Minister, at his House in *Prescot-Street*, near *Goodman's-Fields*.

As did the same Day, at his House in *Queen-Street*, *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, Mr. *Barnard*, a very noted Apothecary, after a short Illness, of an intermitting Fever.

The same Morning died, in a very advanced Age, at her House in *Old Bond-Street*, the Honourable Lady *Frederick*, Relict of the late Sir *John Frederick* Bart. and Mother to the present Sir *John*, whom she has left sole Heir and Executor.

As did also, at his House in *King-Street*, *Bloomsbury*, Mr. *Burk*, a very eminent Attorney at Law.

And, at his House in *Clare-Market*, Mr. *Ward*, a very noted and wealthy Scarlet-Dyer.

May 18. This Day died, at *Hamerton*, near *Hackney*, the Son of the late Deputy *Gough*, a wealthy

wealthy Grocer in *Watling-Street*: His Fortune being 8000*l.* devolves to his elder Brother.

And also, Major *Harrison*, of Colonel *Newton's*, Regiment.

May 19. This Night died, in *Warwick-Lane Holborn*, the Wife of Counsellor *Carlton*, Sister of Sir *Thomas Reynolds*, of *Lelam* in the County of *Middlesex*, Bart.

As did likewise, last Week, at *Twickenham*, aged near sixteen Months, the only Son of the Honourable *Pattee Byng Esq;* Treasurer of the Navy.

They write from *Edinburg*, of May 14. that on Tuesday last, departed this Life, of a lingering Sickness, *Alexander Fowlis*, of *Rotho*, Esq; at his Seat of *Rotho* in *Mid-Lothian*, a kind hospitable Gentleman, a loyal Subject, and Lover of his Country: He was a Widower, and left Issue, by a Daughter of the late Lord *Colington*, Senator of the College of Justice, one Son.

Edinburg, May 18. Saturday last died at the *Grance*, Sir *Alexander Lawder* of *Fountain-Hall*; a very polite and well-accomplished young Gentleman, virtuously inclined, and affable.

May 21. This Morning died Lord *Huntingtower*, the Earl of *Dysert's* new-born Son, of which the Countess his Lady, Daughter of Lord *Carteret*, had been safely delivered about three Hours before.

Between Eight and Nine the same Morning died, at *Peterfield*, (whither he set out, from *Serjeants-Inn* on the preceding Tuesday) of an Apoplectic Fit, Mr. Serjeant *Miller*. He had served several Years in Parliament as Member for that Borough, and was one of the Barons of the Exchequer for *Scotland*.

Thro' the Carelessness of a Nurse, the new-born Son and Heir of Sir *Peter Soame* Bart. has been

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smothered

smothered, to the inexpressible Concern of that worthy Family.

The same Morning, about Seven, died, at his Lodgings in *Dartmouth-Street, Westminster*, *Stephen Miere Esq;* a Gentleman of 800 *l. per Annum*.

May 26. This Night died, at his House in *Essex-Street*, in the *Strand*, *Roderick Lloyd Esq;* Clerk of the Outlawries in the Court of Common-Pleas, &c. By his Demise, *Edward Williams Esq;* who, a few Weeks past, married his only Daughter, inherits about 12,000 *l.*

A few Days before died Captain *Wroth*, Secondary of the Pipe-Office, which Place is worth 500 *l. per Annum*; and wherein he is succeeded by *Charles Hornby Esq;* First Clerk of the said Office.

May 23. Died of the Small-Pox, after Eleven Days Illness, at *Tetley*, his Seat in *Lincolnshire*, Sir *John Chaplyn*, aged Nineteen. About three Months before he married the Daughter of Mr. *Morrice*, of *Clare-Market*; which young Lady is thought to be pregnant, and whom, we hear, he has left his sole Executrix.

May 18. This Morning died, at *Guilford*, Mr. *Child*, a wealthy and very eminent Attorney at Law. — As did, the Day before, at his House in *Lemon-Street, Goodman's-Fields*, Mr. *Hill*, Brewer, reputed worth 20,000 *l.*

May 30. About Three in the Morning died, at her House in *Great George-Street, Hanover-Square*, after a very tedious Indisposition, the Right Honourable Countess-Dowager of *Dalkeith*, second Daughter of *Lawrence Hyde*, late Earl of *Rochester*, and Mother of the present Earl of *Dalkeith*.

THE
New Political State
OF
GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

For the Month of JUNE, 1730.

The Remonstrance of the Parliament of Rouen to the King, against the Registering of his Majesty's DECLARATION, in favour of the Constitution Unigenitus, is a very remarkable Piece; and tho' a Letter of Command from the King enforced the said Registry, and prevented this Remonstrance's taking Place, it has nevertheless been made public, and is as follows.

SIRE,

WE should think our selves wanting in the Fidelity we owe to your Majesty's Sacred Person, and in the particular Confidence with which you are pleased to honour us, by expecting from us the Execution of your Will, should we dissemble the just Cause of Fear,

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which

which your new *Declaration*, concerning the Constitution *Unigenitus*, has given us.

In the Year 1714, when this *Bull*, authorized by the late King your great Grandfather's *Letters Patents*, first appeared in all the *Parliaments* of your Kingdom, every Body was astonished at the Condemnation they found therein, of the 91st Proposition taken out of the Book of *Moral Reflexions*. The Magistrates, considering the Rights of the Crown, and the sacred Maxims of our Forefathers, thought it their Duty to erect Bulwarks against the Introduction of that *Decree* into *France*, capable of withstanding the Pretensions of the *Ultramontanes*.

Your Majesty, always zealous for the Interests of Religion, applied all your Care, in 1720, to procure the Peace of the Church: You admitted the *Explanations* which were drawn up by the Clergy of your Kingdom; and you sent us your *Declaration*, to make this Peace known to all your Subjects. Your *Parliaments* published it, *Sire*; but being persuaded, that the finishing of that Work depended upon the Court of *Rome*, they thought it their Duty to guard themselves against the Tenets of that Court, if they should refuse to contribute to the fulfilling of your pious Intention.

And therefore, in the *Arrets* of 1714 and 1720, for registering the Constitution *Unigenitus*, there were wise and prudent Restrictions.

Upon reading the Beginning of your new *Declaration*, wherein you commend your Courts of *Parliament* for having done their Duty in maintaining the Rights of your Crown, and the Liberties of the *Gallican Church*; we flattered ourselves, *Sire*, that we should meet with nothing that should hinder our registering the *Disposi-*
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ons of that *Declaration*. Nevertheless, the III^d *Article* revived our Apprehensions: If that *Article* seems at first Sight to confirm the *Letters Patents* of the 14th of *February* 1714, and your *Declaration* of the 4th of *August* 1720, with the *Restrictions* contained in the *Arrets* of Registration; it at the same Time ordains, that the Constitution *Unigenitus* shall be inviolably observed, according to its Form and Tenor. This last Disposition, *Sire*, seems Point-blank to contradict the other; for to ordain that this *Bull* shall be observed, according to its Form and Tenor, is as much as to command, that it shall be observed in the same Manner as it was published by the Court of *Rome*; that is, free from all *Restrictions*.

Moreover, the same *Article* makes the *Bull* a Law of the Church and State, and enjoins all your Subjects to pay it that Respect and Submission, which are due to the Judgment of the Universal Church, in Point of Doctrine.

Sire, The Safety of your Sacred Person, the Rights and Independency of your Crown, and the Liberties of the Church of your Kingdom, ought not to be grounded upon Equivocal Dispositions, which leave Room for Constructions that may be serviceable to the *Ultramontanes*, in Support of their Doctrine concerning the Temporals of Kings; and we have more than ordinary Reason to be fearful of such Constructions, at a Time when the *Legend* of *Gregory VII.* stamped with the Impression of the unlimited Power of the Court of *Rome*, shew the secret Motives of the Condemnation of the 91st *Proposition* so clearly, that there is no room for any Doubt about them.

That Proposition, *Sire*, which imports, That the Fear of an unjust Excommunication ought not to hinder us from doing our Duty, tends to the better Confirmation of the Rights of your Crown : This is condemned by the *Bull*. We are startled at the Consequences of their Condemnation ; because it thence naturally follows, that an unjust Excommunication ought to hinder us from doing our Duty ; and thus would your Majesty's Subjects, whenever the Court of *Rome* thinks fit to threaten them with the Thunder of Excommunication, be discharged from the Oath of Fidelity which they owe to your Majesty, and might give themselves up to all the Extravagancies of Disobedience : But our Fear increases every Day, when we reflect, that the *Legend* which does a Pope the Honour to rank among the Saints one who reckoned it a Privilege annexed to his Dignity, to exercise an Authority of dethroning Emperors and Kings, and disposing of their Crowns as he pleased, came from the same Hand and the same Power that published the Constitution *Unigenitus*. What Difficulties, *Sire*, nay what dismal Consequences may we expect, if the Subjects, being accustomed to look upon the *Constitution*, as a Law of the universal Church, in Point of Doctrine, as it is called in your *Declaration*, should persuade themselves, that there are certain Occasions wherein they may fall off from their Fidelity to their King ! We have but too many Instances of this. If you will please to call to mind what was done in the Popedoms of *Paul IV.* *Pius V.* *Sixtus V.* and *Gregory XIV.* what abominable Predictions will you there behold ! But no, *Sire* ; permit us to
save

save your Majesty the Recital of those dire Events!

We are forced therefore to have Recourse to your Majesty, to prevent any ill Use that may be made of your Law; and those whom you particularly charged with the Execution of your Will, ought most humbly to represent to you all their Uneasiness, be it never so minute; especially, when the Danger threatens the State, our precious Liberties, and the Safety of your Majesty's Person. But, Oh! what faithful Subject can be free from just Inquietude, *Sire*, when your *Declaration* admits of the *Constitution* as a Law of the Universal Church? The Doctrine of the *Bull* tallies exactly enough with that of *Gregory VII's Legend*; permit us to say more properly, it is the same: Nevertheless, almost all the Bishops of *France* kept a profound Silence when this new *Service* came out. Were they afraid of exposing themselves to the utmost Extravagancies with which the Court of *Rome* proceeded against one of their Body, who had the noble Courage to forbid the Use of it; some of your Parliaments, *Sire*, had the Advantage of giving Proofs of their inviolable Attachment to you, by suppressing that dangerous *Legend*; the others had the same Zeal; and the Parliament of *Normandy*, particularly devoted to your Sacred Majesty's Person and Interests, expects a free Scope to be given to the secret Motives of their Disdain.

We are farther obliged, *Sire*, to represent to your Majesty, that several Bishops had already declared, upon particular Occasions, that the *Bull Unigenitus* was a Dogmatical *Sentence*, and that we ought to submit to it heartily and sincerely. The Firmness of your Courts of Justice, in suppressing their *Mandates*, banished that irregular

gular Qualification for a While. We have since seen it strenuously and openly asserted, in a *Thesis* printed and published in this City, the 12th of *May* last Year, that *the Bull* was a *Rule of Faith*. We are moreover informed, that it has been boldly asserted in your City of *Caen*, that in the Quality of a *Rule of Faith*, all *Roman Catholics* ought to pay an intire Obedience to the *Bull*. These are so many Criminal Efforts, made Use of to invest the Court of *Rome* with a Judicial and Sovereign Power, and to render that of your Majesty dependent upon it: But we cannot pass over in Silence these dangerous Consequences, nor admit as a Decision of the Universal Church, a *Constitution* which so manifestly attacks your Rights, undermines the Foundations of your Throne, and fills the Minds of your Subjects with pernicious Scruples concerning the Independency of your Crown.

What will become of this happy Independency, *Sire*, if the *Bull* should ever obtain the Titles, which some Men have been so long endeavouring to secure to it, and which we read with Sorrow in your *Declaration*: The *Restriction* made Use of by your Courts would prove but slender Fences to resist the Torrent of the Encroachments of *Rome*. The *Pope* will henceforward assume to himself the Power of rendering the *Arrets* of your *Parliaments* of no Effect. The *Brief* of the 19th of *November* last, is a Presumption of this Sort, adventured in the Sight of all *Europe*, which must fill every Body with Apprehensions of a Power that would make itself Despotic in the Church; and upon these Principles, Men may some Time or other be brought to assert, that it is vain for a Temporal and Spiritual Power to pretend to mitigate a Law of the Universal Church,

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The extensive Power which V. *Article* of the same *Declaration* gives the Bishops, to admit to Ecclesiastical Dignities or Benefices, or to reject, such Clergymen as shall be found within the Purlieus of that *Article*, will not suffer us to be silent, *Sire*, as to the bad Use that may be made of so extensive a Power. The Kings your Predecessors introduced Appeals in certain Cases, to keep the Authority of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within its due Bounds. Your *Declaration* takes from the chief Magistrates the Cognizance of all Causes, which derive from the Bull *Unigenitus*. Will you leave your Subjects, *Sire*, at the Mercy of the Bishops, even in their own Case; for they are the only Judges of Words spoken against the Episcopate? Shall those Words sometimes unwarily dropped, very often wickedly misrepresented, and always aggravated in every Circumstance, be taken for lawful and sufficient Motives of Rejection?

Shall the Benefices of the Clergy, who more out of Scruple of Conscience, than the Spirit of Obstinacy, refuse to answer the ensnaring and equivocal Questions that may be put to them, be declared vacant *pleno jure*, without requiring any other Sentence, or Judicial Declaration? Shall the Crime of those unfortunate Men be put upon a Foot with that of Whoremongers, Murderers, Simoniacs, and so many others, who, by the Laws of your Kingdom are not to be deposed, unless they be first declared Guilty, by a definitive Sentence?

There remains for us, *Sire*, to represent to you one Grievance more, arising from the too great Power given to the Bishops by your *Declaration*, especially with regard to your Province of *Normandy*. The Benefices there are for the
most

most Part in the Gift of Patrons and particular Lordships. Must the Gentlemen and the Officers, who are better versed in their Duty to your Majesty in the Field, than in Temporal Concerns, run the Hazard of losing their Collation, if they have Regard only to the good Morals of the Persons they present? Are the Bishops to be Masters of them, as well as of all the other Ecclesiastical Benefices in the Province? Are the Patrons to be entangled in Law-Suits, upon every frivolous Pretence, to maintain their Rights, or have Persons put into their Livings, who may frequently be disagreeable to them? And lastly, will they not by this Means be unjustly deprived of one of the noblest Privileges of their Estates?

These are the Mischiefs, *Sire*, which we are to expect; but the most important and the most urgent Regard, your Majesty's Sacred Person. Would your Parliament be excusable, if they dissembled this to you? Their Silence in Matters of so great Importance, would certainly make them accessary to the repeated and so often renewed Enterprizes of the Court of *Rome*, against the Safety of your Crown and the State.

Accept then, *Sire*, as a Proof of the most perfect Fidelity, and the most inviolable Attachment, this most humble and most respectful *Remonstrance* of

Your most Obedient
and most Devoted
Subjects and Servants,

The Members of your Court of Parliament at Rouen.

Signed.

Wednesday, May 17.
1730.

BOU TIGNY.

PETIT

PETITION *from the Faculty of Divinity,
to his most Christian Majesty, with Regard
to a certain Thesis, by the Jesuits of Paris,
in Vindication of the Pope's Infallibility,
censured and condemned by the Parliament:
With the Gallic Monarch's Answer.*

SIRE,

THE Faculty of Divinity at *Paris*, who ought never to appear before your Majesty's Throne, with any other End than with the most profound Respect, to shew their just Acknowledgement for the Favours you have newly heaped upon them, find themselves this Day under the hard Necessity of mingling, among these Sentiments, those of a Sorrow as bitter as it is well grounded.

And how can they help being sensibly affected, upon Sight of the *Arret* lately published by the Parliament, against a *Thesis* maintained the 8th of *May* last, by *M. Hasset*, Licentiate in Divinity? You know that some Words are made use of therein, which may be perverted to a wrong Sense, by Inferences that are not granted, or rather, do manifestly clash with the Author's Meaning, who, far from having said, or even insinuated in his *Thesis*, That a Confessor ought to interrogate all his Penitents concerning their Submission to the Decisions of the Church, spoke only of such as should attack them, or obstinately oppose them, and who acknowledging their former Mistakes, should give no certain, nor even ambiguous Marks of their Sorrow.

But in Regard the Words of the *Thesis* may not so clearly exprefs their true Meaning, the Faculty of Divinity cannot forbear representing to your Majesty, that the Point we are here concerned about is purely spiritual, of which a Parliament of so good Understanding as that of *Paris* does not, undoubtedly, think they can take Cognizance.

This is what they themselves formally acknowledged in the Year 1663, when they declared to the Deputies of the Faculty of Divinity, by the Mouth of one of the most illustrious Heads that ever they had, *That they were very far from desiring to assume the Power of passing a Doctrinal Judgment about Theological Matters; but on the contrary, if any Doubt should arise thereupon, the Parliament would order a Consultation with the Faculty, whose Rights they were for maintaining in their greatest Purity and Perfection. Moreover, That their Assembly made use of the King's Authority only, in Concert with a wise Administration, to forbid the holding of Theses, which, by the Construction that might be put upon them, should attack the Government, or the External and general Polity of the Church, whose Protection is a principal Part of what belongs to the Rights of the Crown.*

The Faculty are well assured, that the Parliament will always pursue Maxims so suitable to their Wisdom; but it is for this very Reason, that they are no less astonished than concerned to see, that the Parliament have, upon Occasion of a Point that is purely spiritual, (as they have already observed) and has not the least Concern either with the Rights of the Crown, or with the Liberties of the *Gallican Church*, published an *Arret*, wherein, without citing any of the Propositions that were so displeasing in the said *Thesis*,
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they forbid all Batchellors, Licentiates, Doctors and others, to maintain any Theses contrary to the ancient Doctrine of the Church, the Holy Laws, the Decrees of General Councils, the Liberties of the Gallican Church, the Maxims and Ordinances of the Kingdom, the Clauses and Provisos contained in the Arret of Registration of the Letters Patents of 1714, and particularly concerning the XC1st Proposition, and the Declaration of the 4th of August 1663, and the Edict of March 1682, touching the Authority of the Pope, the Superiority of General Councils, and other Matters in the said Thesis contained; which may open the Way to Schisms, and disturb the public Tranquility, upon pain of being proceeded against according to Law. To which are added, the Injunctions made to the Syndick, and the Precaution of ordering the Arret to be communicated not only to the Syndick, but also to the Dean of the Faculty.

The Faculty wish they could forbear taking Notice, that every Disposition of that Arret (of Parliament, cited in the last Paragraph of this Petition inserted on Wednesday) is a sort of Brand put upon the whole Body of the Faculty, as if they were to be suspected of Negligence, and even of Prevarication, in Matters of so great Importance: A Suspicion so much the more grating to them, because it seems authorized in some Measure by a venerable Body of Men, who have always honoured the Faculty with a particular Confidence, and so often borne Witness of the Zeal of the Faculty to preserve the ancient Doctrine of the Kingdom.

If the Thesis in question be examined even with the greatest Rigour, nothing will appear therein, which is any ways inconsistent with that Doctrine; but on the contrary, it will be found to contain the most essential Principles of all the

Points that have any Relation to the Subject of the *Thesis*. There they may see the same Doctrine that the Faculty has always taught, and of which they drew up Articles in 1663, which *Lewis XIV.* your August Great Grandfather authorized by a Declaration, wherein he honours the Faculty with the highest Commendation.

There are seen in several Places of that *Thesis*, and particularly in the Texts referred to in the Margin.

1. A continual Attention not to separate the Pope from the Body of Pastors, in what concerns the Infallibility.

2. The Necessity of General Councils in some Cases, expressly acknowledged by the Author.

3. The Determination of those Cases by the Authority of the Church, attributed to the Pope, or to the Body of Bishops.

4. The Maxims of *France*, concerning the Canonical Judgments passed upon Bishops accused, openly maintained.

Lastly, no body can be ignorant of the Conformity of these Sentiments with the Doctrine of the Kingdom, and their Opposition to contrary Opinions.

With what Justice could a *Thesis*, which bears these Characters, be represented as an Object of Scandal and Contempt, or deserve to be stigmatized, and guarded against by Precautions so mortifying for the Faculty, as those contained in the *Arret* of Parliament?

Is it for what the Author has said concerning the *XCI. Proposition*, condemned by the Bull *Unigenitus*? But was he in the wrong to assert, that that Proposition was justly condemned, because it is *universal*, and because the Author of *Moral Reflections* has made an ill use of it? If it be so, that
Mistake

Mistake is common to him with the Bishops of France, who have all declared, that the *Proposition* deserved Censure, were it only for its being so general, and making no Difference between Duties grounded upon a positive Law only, and those founded upon the Laws of God and Nature; and because of the ill Use the Author has made of it, to maintain the Errors which have so many Years disturbed the Church of *France*.

Far from differing in Sentiments with the Bishops of *France*, about the XCI. *Proposition*, the *Faculty* have always been persuaded, as well as they, that they could not be too careful to prevent the bad Consequences that Evil-minded Men might perhaps endeavour maliciously to draw from the Censure of that *Proposition*. They have applauded the Zeal of the Parliaments of the Kingdom, and heartily adhered to the wise Precautions they took upon that Occasion; but in Conformity to the constant Principles of the Divines and Canonists, they have always looked upon the Censures made use of by the Ecclesiastical Authority, that strike at the Obedience due from Subjects to their Sovereign, to be not only unjust, but evidently null and void. After this manner have they always explained themselves, as appears by a great Number of *Theses* maintained without Interruption, and even very lately in one of the 20th of *May* last, signed by the Syndick, printed and published some Days before the *Arret* of *Parliament*, which is the Subject of the Faculty's Complaint, tho' it was not maintained till after that *Arret*.

The *Faculty* having therefore done nothing, that can directly or indirectly prejudice the Clauses or Proviso's contained in the *Arret* of Registry of the Letters Patents of 1714, or that does not exactly

ably fall in with them : It is a grievous thing to behold their Precautions in some measure turned against them, as if they had stood in need of a sort of Admonition upon the Subject.

To give the Church Proofs of their perfect and sincere Submission, by their Doctrine and Behaviour, and at the same time to signalize their Fidelity and entire Obedience to the King ; have always been the two Points of Duty in their Esteem, and they have always looked upon them as equally inviolable.

Attentive to the Observation of the Laws made for securing the Liberties of the Church of *France*, by all their Members, they will never suffer the least Attack to be made upon them ; but they will always oppose their being made a Pretence, as they have been by some in these unhappy Times, either to propagate Errors that are condemned, or to maintain themselves in an open Disobedience to the Judgments of the Church, and to your Majesty's Declarations.

Instructed and accustomed to, from their Advice upon the Language of Scripture and Tradition, the *Faculty* teaches, and will always teach, that Kings are ordained by God himself, of whom they hold their Crowns and Sceptres ; and that the Laws of God and Nature oblige the Subjects to Fidelity and Obedience, from which they can never be dispensed with under any Pretence whatsoever.

Educated in the School of Jesus Christ, whose *Kingdom was not of this World*, and who submitted himself to the Princes of the Earth, to teach us to respect their Authority ; the *Faculty* will at no time forget the Lessons which that Divine Master has given them : They will constantly teach the Doctrine which they received from him ; and which

which his Apostles, his Disciples, and the Primitive Christians have taught them by their Writings and Examples.

Having the Happiness to be established in the first Kingdom of the World, and under the Obedience of the eldest Son of the Church, they will resist with all their Might those who dar attempt even indirectly to give your Majesty any Superior in Temporals, besides God alone.

Such is the ancient Doctrine of the *Faculty*, which is daily maintained in their Schools. It were not an easy Matter to justify this by an infinite Number of *Theses*, which from a constant and uninterrupted Tradition upon that Article, and shew very plainly, that there is no Room for reproaching the *Faculty* upon that Subject.

They flattered themselves, that by these Sentiments, and a Behaviour answerable to them, they might have prevented Injunctions which seemed to them to reflect the greater Dishonour upon them, because they were utterly needless: But whatever just Ground of Complaint they may have, they have too much Respect for the Authority with which they appear, and the general Principles upon which the *Arret* of the 17th of last Month is built, to offer to oppose it upon Account of the Application that is made of it upon this Occasion, but which the *Faculty* do not think they have deserved.

They desire nothing more therefore, at this time, than to justify themselves in the Minds of the Public, and especially in the Opinion of your Majesty; beseeching you, *Sire*, to vouchsafe the *Declaration* we have herein made of our Sentiments, a gracious Reception, and to give them Leave to print it, after they have entered it in their Registers, that it may serve them for a Testimony

ffimony in the present Age, and for a Monument of Posterity, to shew that at all Times, and without any Interruption, they have always been inviolably attached to the Maxims of the Kingdom, the Rights of the Crown, the Liberties of the *Gallican Church*, and the Observation of all the Ordinances, Edicts and Declarations published in Maintenance of them. The *Faculty* will continue their Vows and Prayers for your Majesty's Health and Prosperity.

Read in the General Assembly of the Faculty the 1st of June 1730, and in Consequence of the Deliberation had upon that Subject, signed during the holding of the Assembly.

J. LEULLIER, Syndick.
And underneath, HERISSANT, Register.

A Letter from the Count de Maurepas, Secretary of State, written by the King's Order, in Answer to the Petition of the Faculty of Divinity.

Fountainbleau, June 2. 1730.

THE King has received with Goodness, Gentlemen, the most humble Supplication which the *Faculty of Divinity* have made to him, concerning an *Arret* put out by the *Parliament* the 17th of *May* last; and it was a Pleasure to his Majesty to see in it that inviolable Attachment to the Rights of the Crown, and the Liberties of the the *Gallican Church*, of which your *Faculty* have, upon so many Occasions set Examples for all the others. You need not fear the *Arret's* doing a Prejudice, or fixing a Stain upon a Body so far from deserving it, as yours is. For the rest, his Majesty thinks it proper that the *Faculty* should preserve in their Registers the Petition they have presented

presented to him, and cause it to be printed, not as a Justification they stood in need of, but as a fresh Proof of their Zeal for the ancient Doctrine of *France*; a Zeal that is also a new Reason for his Majesty to honour them always more and more with his Protection. I am,

Gentlemen, most perfectly yours.

Signed,

MAUREPAS.

We have the following Account, of the pompous and magnificent Doings at the Saxon Camp at Muhlberg, June 16.

ON the 5th Inst. at Six in the Morning, 52 Squadrons marched from the Camp, and drew up in Order of Battle, before the Pavilion, where they were viewed by the King of *Prussia*, and all the Princes and Generals of his Retinue, together with our Electoral Prince and Princess, and the Ladies of the Court; the King staying within, by Reason he was slightly indisposed. The said Cavalry marched by Squadrons and Troops. They made of one Line, two, four and eight Lines; then formed a Square about the Pavilion, and lastly filed off before his *Prussian* Majesty. That Pavilion, is made of Wood, upon a rising Ground in the Plain, finely painted and gilt, about the Distance of a Cannon Shot from the Front of the Middle Line. When those Squadrons were returned to the Camp, a magnificent Breakfast was served up; and sometime after, the King of *Prussia*, the Princes, Princesses, and Generals returned to their respective Quarters to Dinner.

The 6th was a Day of Rest, and in the Evening there was a Concert of Musick.

On the 7th, the King of *Prussia* had a Touch of the Gout in one of his Hands; and the King of *Poland* being likewise a little out of Order, nothing was done that Day, nor the 8th and 9th, only the last of those Evenings they went to the Play.

On the 10th, at six in the Morning, the Foot marched out of the Camp in two Columns, at the firing of the Cannon, and likewise formed a Square on all Sides of the Pavilion, each Flank consisting of six Battalions. All the Infantry were exercised together, upon Beat of Drum; after which, each Flank fired by Turns and by Battalions, and last of all in different Manners, as well by Platoons, as advancing and retreating. The Square being formed again, they made what they call the *Hedge-fire*, and the Grenadiers threw Hand-Grenades. Then followed general Discharges by Battalions backwards and forwards; next a running Fire, and concluded all with three general Salvoes of the whole Square. Both their Majesties were, with their whole Retinues, the Electoral Prince and Princess, and the Ladies of the Court, in the Pavilion, where they had a sumptuous Breakfast; and afterwards those Troops filed off before the Kings, and returned in two Columns to the Camp, and their Majesties went to Dinner in their Quarters at the End of the Right Wing upon a Height, which affords a Prospect of the whole Camp.

The Head Quarters of the two Kings from a Square, guarded by *Janizaries* and a Detachment of *Cadets*. Their Majesties Tent Doors are guarded by *Turks* in Vests made of Cloth of Gold, with red Velvet Turbants upon their Heads.

There

There is, besides these, a Guard of *Hungarians* in Scarlet Cloth with rich Laces and Gold Fringes; with twelve other Guards called *Pequins*, in Scarlet Cloaths trimmed with Silver Lace, and black Velvet Caps edged with silver Lace, and adorned with white Plumes of Feathers, carrying Battle Axes in their Hands, set in massy Silver, as are likewise their Sabres. In the Middle of this Square stands a Hall with a Cupola, hanged with Crimson and Yellow Damask, in the Four Corners of which are placed Ewers and *English* Clocks with Chimes. From this Hall they go thro' three Galleries, four Cabinets as big as ordinary Chambers, on the Sides of which are eight Tents with Beds in them, made of rich *Turky* Stuffs, loaded with Gold and Silver Lace. At the End of those four Cabinets are four larger Tents, in three of which a Table is every Day spread for Twenty Four Dishes each, and these three Tables are served all in Silver gilt Plate. The two Kings dine at one Table, their R. and El. Highnesses at another, and the Field Marshals and Chief Generals of the two Courts at the third. There are five more Tables of Twenty Four Dishes each, for the principal Officers and Foreigners of Distinction, and these are likewise served in Plate; one of his Majesty's Officers sitting at each Table to entertain the Company, who are waited upon by the King's Livery Servants.

Without this Square are pitched Forty *Turkish* Tents for the Generals and the Retinues of the two Kings, hanged with Silk Stuffs, the same as the Field Beds, and well trimmed with Gold and Silver Lace. Those abovementioned to be within the Square, are all *Turkish* Tents, as well as these having green and red Out-sides, with Floors made of Planks, covered with stately *Turky* Carpets and fine Mats.

In

In the Front of the Square is a Garden in the Nature of a *Parterre* ; and the Visto to the Camp is planted with Pyramids of Yew-Trees, which are set into the Earth, with their Tubs.

The King of *Poland* generally resides about a Pistol-shot from the Square, in a Palace of Wood which he caused to be built there ; and the King of *Prussia* lodges in the Square, with the Prince Royal and the Princes of his Retinue: Round these two Quarters encamp the *Janizarie*, and several of the King of *Poland's* Officers; and here are contrived Wooden Kitchens, and Cellars enow to supply two such numerous Courts, and so many great Men besides, with Diet and Liquors.

On each of the two Wings of the Camp are erected three Stone Pillars, about thirty Foot high, which are partly designed as Boundaries to the Camp, and are on the other Hand to be left standing, to preserve the Memory of this Camp, and of the perfect Amity between the two Monarchs.

The 12th *Inst.* the Artillery, consisting of 50 Pieces of Cannon, performed an Exercise of five Hours, which was the finest ever yet seen, some Pieces firing 120 Shot in an Hour. The 13th six Squadrons of the *Polish* Guards, equipped in the *Polish* Manner, the two first Ranks having Lances, made their Evolutions, and attacked afterwards, five Batallions, which had also Lances, and who formed five Squares, like those of a Die, which was finely executed, and beautiful to the Eye. *Test.* the whole Army made Evolutions, went out of the Camp in eight Columns, and formed it self in Battalia in seven Minutes, the like of which had never been seen before. The Troops made their Attacks as they advanced, having their Flanks covered, and afterwards a
fine

fine Retreat in Four and then in Eight Columns. The King had a few Days ago a new Fever, which lasted thirty Hours, and his Majesty did not stir out the whole Week till *rest*. The King of *Prussia* has the Gout in his Right Hand, which is much swelled, but that did not hinder his Majesty from being on Horseback every Day eight or ten Hours. He now learns to write with his Left Hand.

REPLY, made by the Court of France, to his Imperial Majesty's DECREE, against the Treaty of Seville, which is inserted in our Num. IV.

DOUBTLESS the Emperor's Goodness, was imposed on, in Relation to the Materials which make the Basis and Ground-work of the *Commissorial Decree*; published at *Ratisben*.

1. In what Light are we to consider the Reproaches cast upon the Allies of *Seville*, for disposing of the Estate and Property of a third Person, when they are so far from breaking in upon what was stipulated by the Treaty of *London*, (that is, the Quadruple Alliance) that they render it stronger and more secure: This was a common Affair: But the Emperor did not hurry himself to execute that Part which related to the Security of the Provisional Settlement of the Infante *Don Carlos*, tho' it was the very Condition without which such an Addition of Power as the Kingdom of *Sicily* had never been procured for the House of *Austria*. It is well known, with what Difficulty the Instruments for the Investitures were obtained: To say all in one Word, they were

were in a manner extorted, because they could not be obtained.

2. There is a wrong Application put on what was stipulated by the 5th Article of the Treaty of *London*, about the Consent of the Empire. It was provided by that Article, that the Consent of the Empire would be asked, for expediting the Acts of Investiture : The Empire gave its Consent ; but there was not a Word mentioned, either in the Decree then sent to the Empire, or in the Result that followed thereupon, of any Measures that had been, or might be taken, to secure and effectuate the Introduction of the Infante *Don Carlos* into the Countries reserved for him. The Emperor then treated the Affair of the Garrisons as a Thing absolutely indifferent to him ; and an invariable Progress of the same Spirit was observed in all that passed at the Dyet, in 1728. The Emperor did not prosecute the 5th Article of the Quadruple Alliance in the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Vienna* ; and yet, notwithstanding the considerable Alteration made therein, the Empire acknowledged this last Treaty to be exactly conformable to the Sense of the Result of the Year 1722. The Ministers who compose the Dyet will, without Doubt, find some Footsteps of these Facts in their *Journals* or *Minutes*. The Allies of *Seville* could not therefore imagine, there was any Need of a new Consent of the Empire, when no Alteration in the least is made in the Essence of what was stipulated by the Treaty of *London*. The X. and XII Articles of the Treaty of *Seville* leave no Doubt as to the Intention of the contracting Parties, since they engage to settle, according to the Right of Succession that has been agreed on, and to maintain the most Serene Infante *Don Carlos* in the

the Possession and Enjoyment of the Territories of *Tuscany* and *Parma*.

We cannot conceive how it could be asserted in the Commissorial Decree, that the Emperor was never asked to accede to the new Treaty : The Fact is authentic enough, after the Answers which that Prince himself returned to the Ministers of the Allies of *Seville* who are near his Person. Why should an Affair be called in Question, when the Proof of it is in every one's Hands ? to wit, That the Ministers of the Allies of *Seville*, did, in Pursuance of their Orders, continually press the Emperor, that he would be pleased, out of a just and ready Condescension, to put the last Hand to so wholesome a Work as that of Peace. The beaten Road for the Execution of the Treaty of *London*, was pursued for the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville* : The Emperor was applied to in the one, as much as in the other. The Road was not disagreeable to his Ministers, so long as it served their private Ends ; but as soon as they found there was not all the Complaisance they might expect, paid to the Family Interests of the House of *Austria*, they imputed it as a Crime to the Allies of *Seville*, to confide as they ought to do, that the Emperor would communicate to the Empire the Measures newly taken : Which would not appear so strange to the Court of *Vienna*, if they would be pleased to call to mind, that they did, in some Measure, put the Allies of *Hanover* in the Way of Negotiation, which now fills them with Indignation and Resentment ; and that nothing has been done, but what the Emperor was very ready to do himself, had certain Conditions, essential to the Interests of his House, been complied with.

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It cannot be for the Defence of the present Possessors, and of the Rights of the Empire, that the Emperor sends his Forces to *Italy*; because on the one Hand, the Treaty of *London*, made at the Instances of the Emperor himself, subjects the present Possessors to the Obligation of receiving Garrisons; and on the other Hand, there has been no Attack made upon any Thing wherein the Empire is concerned. We must make a Distinction between Pretensions and Rights established eventually and conditionally, and an actual Possession. The Territories now in Dispute do not actually depend on the Empire: The Feodality of those Territories is settled only eventually: Upon this Principle, the Sovereign Rights of the Empire are but eventual. Can the States complain, that the Precautions taken by the Quadruple Alliance are exceeded by the Treaty of *Seville*, when those with which the Emperor upbraids the Allies of *Seville*, tend only to secure the exact Observation of it? Is this to be effected by the Entrance of Imperial Troops, which is to precede the Introduction of the Infante *Don Carlos*, according to the Mandate N^o. 4. annexed to the Commissorial Decree? The Spirit and Way of wording this same Mandate discover the whole Scene of Injury done to *Spain* by the Treaty of *Vienna*. Would it have been consistent with the Prudence of so many Powers, united by the Treaty of *Seville*, to neglect the taking of just solid Measures for the Execution of the Vth Article of the Treaty of *London*, after they had found by sad Experience, that the Treaty of *Baden* was not executed; and that it was in vain for the College of *Electors* to remonstrate about the Dutchy of *Mantua*, and several other *Fiefs* of the Empire in *Italy*.

The

The *Emperor* cannot upbraid *France* about her invariable Endeavours for the Preservation of Peace and good Order in the *Empire*, without owning them at the same Time himself: But can he complain of her, without wounding the Honour of the Guarantees of the *Treaty of Westphalia*, so dear to the whole *Germanic* Body, which *France* desires in the Affairs of *Mecklemburg*, and in that of *East Friesland*; and which no particular State; nor even the *Emperor* himself, can wish more heartily than he does? But the better to dazzle Mens Eyes, the Affair of the Troubles in *East Friesland* is principally insisted on: The *Emperor* has, at the King's Request, entered into several particular Engagements, in relation to the Management of the Affair of *East Friesland*; and, upon this Account, the *States General* have prevailed with the People of *Embsen* to make their Submission. Their *High-Mightinesses* acted in this Affair, in Concert with the *Emperor's* Minister in *Holland*, and he with them: So that the *Imperial* Minister having his Hands tied up in that respect, all he could do, or propose was, to contradict and depart from his own Act and Deed. If the *Allies* of *Seville* have granted to the *United Provinces* the Privileges they acquired and have enjoyed about 100 Years, what can be more just, or more conformable to the Views which have so happily united them, than to prevent Hostilities, without hindering the Parties from having Recourse to Legal Methods? Far from attempting any Thing against the Jurisdiction of the *Emperor* and the *Empire*, they desire nothing so ardently, as to see it restored and exercised according to the Law and Constitutions.

These Considerations are sufficient for the Prudence and Sagacity of the Members of the *Dyer*.

It is now their Master's Business to inquire, whether for an unreasonable Jealousy of the *Allies* of *Seville*, or out of a blind Complaisance for some Counsels which prevail at the Court of *Vienna*, it is their Interest voluntarily to endanger not only the Loss of their Quiet, but also the Assistance which they might fairly promise themselves for the Maintenance of their Rights, Prerogatives, and Liberties; especially when the Minister of *France* is perpetually assuring them, in general and particular, that the *King* is very far from designing to give the *Electors*, *Princes* and *States* of the *Empire* any Uneasiness; that on the contrary, his Majesty desires nothing more than to keep up a perfectly good Correspondence with them, in an Affair wherein their reciprocal Interests do not in the least clash, but leave the *King* the Power, as well as the Will, to give them substantial Proofs of his Love of Peace.

Some Particulars relating to the Dutch West-India Company; taken from Letters from Holland.

SINCE the Departure of the Deputies of the *West-India* Company, their *High Mightinesses* Deputies have made their Report to the Assembly: But they are not yet come to any Resolution; because three Provinces only have as yet given their Consent to it, namely, *Gelderland*, *Friesland*, and *Groningen*; the four others having taken the Affair, *ad referendum*. However it is not doubted, but they will soon have Orders to consent; and then the *Octroy* will be drawn up and sent to the Press. Mean while, we have it from good Hands, that it will consist of 24 *Articles*; wherein will be settled

tled the Conditions of the Freedom of Navigation upon the Coasts of *Africa* and *America*; the Acknowledgment according to the Burden of each Ship; and the Precautions to be taken for preventing Frauds, and the ill Use that may be made of the Passports.

The chief Heads of the said *Octroy*, *Grant*, or *Patent*, are these; viz.

All the Ships are to be *Dutch* built, upon the Penalty of forfeiting 6000 *Florins* for the Benefit of the Company.

No Ships, or Vessels may be employed in this Trade, exceeding 124 Foot from Stem to Stern; so that

	<i>Florins.</i>
A Ship of 70 Foot, or 45 Tons, is to pay	3000
And for every Ton exceeding that Measure.	60
A Ship of 80 Foot, or 60 Tons	3900
90 Foot, or 80 Tons	5100
100 Foot, or 110 Tons	6900
110 Foot, or 125 Tons	7800
120 Foot, or 160 Tons	9000

In Consideration of which Payment, the Ship is to be free from all other Imposts.

The Masters are to give 6000 *Florins* Security, and to declare upon Oath their Bills of Lading before they set Sail, out of which they are to pay 3 per Cent to the Company, by the Terms of the *Octroy*: And when they have received their Passports, they are at Liberty to trade in any Country, without the Company's *Octroy*, except from *Cape Apollonia* to *Rio de Volta*, which is about 60 Leagues, which the Company reserve to themselves: But then they may traffic in Foreign Countries, if they will run the Hazard.

They may trade in *Negroes*, and carry them to any Part of the *East-Indies*, except to *Surinam*, *Berbices*, and *Isequebecq*, the Company having Contracts with those Colonies.

Among the Articles designed to prevent Frauds, there is one that authorizes all the Company's Ships to go on Board the other Ships of the Republic, and examine if their Passports be in due Form; and if they are not, they may confiscate such Ships; and all the Subjects of this State, which shall be on board those Ships, are forbid to make any Resistance, or to fire a single Fusée, on Pain of Death. The Confiscation is to be one Moiety to the Taker, and the other Moiety to the Company. Our Merchants promise themselves great Advantages from this Freedom of Commerce upon the Coasts of *Africa* and *America*, and the Proprietors of the Company are no less sanguine upon the Sums which the Passports will produce, and the 3 per Cent upon the Car-goes.

The preceding Abstracts being the best Accounts we are able to procure of this new Resolution in Holland, to open the Trade of their West-India Company; it may not be an improper Sequel, to insert here the Account given of that Company's Trade in the Atlas Maritimus & Commercialis, which for its general Usefulness may be esteemed a Treasury of all that is necessary to the Theory of Trade and Navigation.

THE *Dutch*, however they have extended themselves in other Parts of the World,
and

and carry on a most advantageous Commerce in *Africa* and *Asia*, have had but bad Luck in *America*.

They had a Footing there indeed once, and a *West-India* Company was formed upon it, about the Year 1636, to 1654; when by a surprising Step they got the best Colony in the World for Trade into their Hands: for they had once the greatest Part of the *Brazils*, if not all of it, in actual Possession, and kept it for many Years; and had they held it till now, with all the vast Improvements since made, and the prodigious Wealth in the Mines of Gold discovered there, they had been as much superior to all the Nations of the World in Trade and Wealth, and perhaps in Strength too, as they are now inferior to them in Quantity of Land.

But in the Year 1640, the *Portugueses* in *Europe* having revolted from the *Spaniards*, to whom they had been Subject for 60 Years, they also meditated a Revolt from the *Dutch* in the *Brasils*, but could not bring it to pass till the Year 1665, when they rose upon the *Dutch*, and that with such an impetuous Torrent, that before the *States* were able to send their People sufficient Succours, they were driven out of the whole Country, except a Fortrefs or two, which they were afterwards obliged to surrender. Besides, the *Dutch*, being at that Time engaged in a bloody and unsuccessful War with *England*, could neither spare their Men for such an Expedition, nor Ships of War to convoy them; so they were obliged to quit the *Brasils* upon a Treaty with *Portugal*.

This ruined their Interests in *America*, as to Trade, and in the End broke their *West-India* Company: And tho' they have the Name of a
Company

Company still, and have a renewed Stock, as they are concerned in several Trades, as particularly that of *Africa*, yet they are not the same, nor built upon any Part of the old Fund; neither are they any way considerable in themselves.

To add to the Misfortunes above, which were indeed a great Blow to them, the *Dutch* lost afterwards another Colony in *America*, that now called *New-York*, which they called *New-Amsterdam*, and which was taken from them by the *English* in 1665, and afterwards intirely conceded to *England* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; which some said was consented to by the *Dutch*, as a kind of Satisfaction for the Violence used by them upon the *English* Factory at *Amboyna*; but the *Dutch* would not allow it to be so, for that would have fixed the Odium of that vile Action upon them, by a Sort of public Acknowledgment.

What remains to the *Dutch* in *America*, are chiefly three small Islands, very near the Shore of *South America*, which in some of our Maps is called *Caribiana*, by some the Continent of *St. Martha*, but by the *Spaniards* *Tierra Firme* and *Guiana*. These Islands are *Curasau*, or *Curacao*, *Buen Ayre* and *Aruba*. Besides which, they have a small Colony on the Continent, called *Surinam* (where they have good Sugar, Cotton, and *Cacao*) but it is not large, nor do they improve it, as *Dutch* Men usually do, or as they do other Places.

These Islands are very fruitful, and would, if cultivated, produce very good Sugar, Ginger, Cotton, Indigo, and other valuable Things; and some of all these the *Dutch* do raise there; but their main Commerce, and which makes those Islands more profitable to them than tenfold the natural Produce of the Place, is their private Trade

Trade with the *Spaniards*, who come to those Islands in small Boats, or the *Dutch* carry their Goods in Sloops to such Places as they agree upon, in the same Manner as the Sloop-Trade to *Jamaica* is carried on.

Besides these, the *Dutch* have Part of the Island of *St. Vincent*; but the Trade of it is inconsiderable; the *English* have the other Part; and the principal Advantage made of it is for Cattel, which the other *Caribbee* Islands cannot breed up, as they do in this of *St. Vincent*.

The *Dutch* have also a very small Island, called *St. Eustachius*, where they have Sugar and Indigo.

N. B. Tho' the *Dutch* have so little in this Part of the World, they make themselves ample Amends in the *East-Indies*, for what is wanting to them in the *West*.

Extract of a Letter from the Saxon Camp near Muhlberg, dated June 18, containing such Particulars as may give some farther Idea of its Magnificence.

THE Plain on which the Army is incamped is about two Leagues in Length, and one in Breadth, about half a League from the *Elb*. The Camp is formed into two Lines, consisting each of one half of the Army, taking up almost the whole Breadth of the Plain: On the two Wings of each Line stand the Horse, and in the Middle of the same the Artillery: At each End of the Camp, and along the Front thereof, are seen the Pyramids, built of Stone, 8 in Number, each 36 Foot high, of a magnificent Architecture, which divide the Ground, and regulate the Field of Battel, about the Middle whereof is the King's
surprising

surprising Pavilion or Tent, from whence his Majesty and the Court can see the Exercise of the whole Army.

On the Side of the Right Wing is the Palace of the Velt-Marshal Count *Waakerbarth*, and the Tents of his Officers, which are exceeding fine. A Quarter of a League from thence are the King's Quarters, named *das Haupt Lager*, situate on a small Hill: Round the Camp, in the Villages, are the Quarters of the Foreign Courts and Nations. In the Village *Zeythayn* the whole Generality is lodged: In another Village, about three Fourths of a League from the King's Palace, are the Comedians, Musicians, and Singers, belonging to the Household; and a House is built there for playing *Italian* Comedies, Operas, and Concerts of Music.

On the *Elb* is seen a small Fleet of about 30 Sail of Vessels, which serve to bring from *Dresden* Necessaries to the Camp, and likewise for Diversion: Not far from thence are built several Magazines, Brewhouses, Bakehouses, and Ovens of uncommon Largeness: Three Bridges are built over the *Elb*, at a great Expence: The first and second upon 32 large Vessels, and the third upon large Buoys, on which is a large Building for playing off Fire-Works on St. John's Day, which promise to be the finest that ever were seen by the Number of Machines and curious Contrivances.

To return to the King's Pavilion: It stands upon a most advantageous rising Ground, encircled with Bartlets, and a Sort of Ditches, where are the Kitchens, Cellars, &c. In the first Story are several large Galleries and Windows for People to view the Army from: Above is a very large Hall, where the King has 4 Balconies, and

and the whole Building is painted, and which will contain upwards of 4000 People, exclusive of those which place themselves in the Out-Parts: On the Roof are displayed 2 Flags, representing a Chess-Board, with these Words, *Ocia Martis*. The King's Guard in this Pavilion consists of *Janisaries* without, and *Cadets* within.

The King's Palace is a fine Building, before which People can pass, there being no Anti-chambers, except half Tents before the Door, under which the Nobles, &c. assemble, as the Merchants do on the Exchange. In this Place are lodged the three Countesses of *Ozzelska*, *Bilinska*, and *Kileis* and the King: It is richly furnished, and surrounded by about 100 Capital Tents, all made of green Canvas, and hung with various Colours within: In these are lodged the Officers of the Court, and in about 20 of the finest open Tables are kept every Day.

About 100 Paces from the Palace are the Quarters of the King and Prince Royal of *Prussia*, also those of Prince *Anhalt*, *Bevern*, &c. and make one Fourth Part of the Building, fortified with a Wall and a Ditch, and have four Avenues to it. The Guards are *Janisaries* and Tall *Grenadiers*: All the Tents of this Quarter, about 20 in Number, are very splendid: That in the Middle has a fine Hall, into which People may come four Ways, and it is adorned with fine Glass Windows: The Passages to these two Royal Quarters are in the Night-time lighted with Lanterns, whereof eight are vastly great, and of a very particular Make: Besides these, there are two on each Side the Gates of the King of *Prussia's* Quarter, placed under Pyramids, which are round and of the finest Glass; and behind is another of Glass, which are so extraordinary

dinary light and clear, as one may discover any Object at 100 Paces Distance.

On the Right Side of the Royal Quarters are the Cadets, Gentlemen, and Free Companies incamped, and on the Left the *Janisaries*, and *Spahys*, or *Cossacks*. The Number of Troops is reckoned at 30000, of which 10000 are Horse: Among the several Guards, is the Body of Cavaliers, consisting all of Gentlemen, or Officers; their Horses are selected, and Cloaths of Scarlet, laced with Gold, and faced with Blue, and on their Breast a Sort of Blue Star, and on their Backs the King's Star and Order; and these, as well as the Cloaths and Furniture of the whole Army, are intirely new; so that nothing but Splendor appears throughout the whole Camp, before which a fine Parade is made for the Horse in particular. It is remarkably diverting to see the several Sorts of Horse Grenadiers, whose Cloaths are of Scarlet, and different coloured Wastecoats, and their Caps appear to be of Massive Silver, whereon are embrodered the King's Arms.

The Cloathing of the Foot is so splendid, as to vie with that of the Cavalry: The Officers in general are exceeding rich in Habit, and the Fineness of their Exercise is wonderful to behold. Those who have Silver Lace, &c. on their Cloaths, have also Caps which appear to be all of Silver, and their Bandoliers appear the same.

The Artillery and the Regiment of Fusiliers and Cannoniers, make also a fine Appearance: The Artillery carries a Field Kettle-Drum, which is exceeding large, on a Car drawn by four Horses. The Drummer who sits on the Car, is the great *Suede*, who was presented by the King
of

of *Prussia* to his *Polish* Majesty, who is eight Foot high, and is accompanied in his Car by a black Dwarf.

The Troops which incamp apart are *Janisaries*, *Spahys*, and free Companies of *Cadets*, whose Cloaths are of Scarlat, with Silver Lace, and the King's Arms on their Bandoliers, and their Swords are of Massive Silver; and the *Janisaries* by their Cloaths, Arms, and Music, appear to be real *Turks*.

As to the Court, all its Domestics have fine new Cloaths, and the *Heyduks* particularly *Sattio*, with Silver Lace and Fringe; but what is most surprising, there are eight Men who attend the King of *Poland*, and eight others the King of *Prussia*, all of a most uncommon Stature: The first are cloathed like *Heyduks*, in fine Scarlat, Blue Sattin with Silver Lace, and their Arms of Massive Silver: The latter represent *Bassa's*, whose *Soutanes* are all Gold, and every thing else about them proportionably rich.

The King of *Prussia*, besides these, has a Retinue of about 150 Lords and Officers, in very rich Habits; and his Pages wear Scarlat, and Gold Trimming.

The Remainder of this grand Description shall be inserted in our next.

Calais, July 3. Last Week several Persons came in here, from the Westward of this Place; they were all *English*, and said they had been chased on Shore, as they took it, by the Surveyors of *Deal*, who pursued them into *Ambletuse*, and carried away the Boat they were in out of the Harbour: Several of the Men were very much wounded. There is great Murmuring in *Calais*, *Boulogne*, and thereabouts, on Occasion of this and another such Affair about two Months since.

*A JOURNAL of the Camp at Redewitz,
to the 10th of June, N. S.*

THE King of *Poland* set out, from *Leypsick*, for this Camp, the 10th of *May* last, on purpose to see the Troops arrive, that were to form it, and to dispose all Things for the general Review, and Military Exercises. The Army being all new clothed, and fit to appear by the 28th of that Month, his Majesty drew them up in Order of Battel about Six the same Evening, to shew them to the Embassador of *France*, who was come to take his Leave, before he made a Tour to *Paris*. As soon as the Army was ranged, the King and the Electoral Prince got on Horseback, and rode along the Front of the two Lines. His Majesty had Reason to be very well pleased with the just Applause his said Excellency, Marquis de *Monti*, gave the Troops, which he declared to be very fine and well accoutred. *M. de Grumbow*, Minister of State, and Lieutenant General to the King of *Prussia*, who arrived some Hours before, expressed a particular Satisfaction also, and was sure the King his Master would do the same. The Electoral Princess, who dined that Day with the King, saw the Army, in a Chariot open on the Sides. Towards Nine the same Night, his Majesty returned to his Quarters, whence he dispatched General *Pflug* to meet the King of *Prussia*, to compliment him upon his near Approach, and to thank him for the Choice he had made of his *Polish* Majesty to stand Godfather to the young Prince, of whom the Queen of *Prussia* was delivered, the 23d of *May* last.

On

On the 30th, the King went and lay at *Gorisch*, to be nearer at Hand to receive the King of *Prussia*, who reposed himself that Night at *Cosdorff*.

The 31st, his Majesty rose very early, and went and waited the King of *Prussia*'s Arrival, under a Tent half open, upon the great Road to *Cosdorff*. All the Knights of the Order of the White Eagle, to the Number of 35 or 36, were there by Seven in the Morning, the Military Knights being in the Retinue of the Electoral Prince, and the others headed by the Count *de Friesse*, Great Chamberlain. About Eight, came the King of *Prussia* on Horseback, attended by several Princes, Generals, Colonels, and other Officers, to the Number of 160. His Majesty rising from his Chair, and advancing some Steps towards the King of *Prussia*, the latter dismounted about 50 Paces off, and came and embraced his Majesty, to whom he at the same time presented the Persons of his Retinue. After this, his *Prussian* Majesty received the Compliments of the Knights of the White Eagle; not that all of them were Spokesmen, but those who had not the Gift of Utterance, made him profound Reverences. Compliments over, the two Kings went into the Tent, where they found a Table exquisitely served up. Their Majesties, their Electoral Highnesses, the principal Lords of his *Prussian* Majesty's Retinue, and some of the King of *Poland*'s, sat down at a Table, without Ceremony, with their Hats on, as had been agreed before hand. Soon after, his Majesty's Saddle-Horses, Coaches, and other Carriages of all Sorts, all very magnificent, and drawn by six Horses each, passed by the Tent. The two
Kings

Kings got into a Chariot, and arrived at his Majesty's Quarters about Ten.

On the 1st of *June*, was made the great Review. The whole Army was ranged in Battalia, in two Lines, having at their Head the Electoral Prince of *Saxony*, and the Field Marshal Count *Wackerbarth*, who commanded under him. When all things were ready, the two Kings, accompanied by the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, and the other Princes, Generals, Officers, and Lords of their Retinues, passed along the two Lines. Their Majesties were every where saluted in the usual Manner: They were followed by an infinite Number of Spectators, of both Sexes, some on Horseback, others in Coaches. As soon as the two Kings were returned to their Tents, which were pitched at a small Distance from the Front of the Army, 24 Pieces of heavy Cannon began the Salutation, which was continued by 48 Field Pieces, ranged between the Intervals of the Battalions of the two Lines, and by the Musqueteers. The Salutation having been repeated twice more, the whole Army passed by Corps and Regiments before their Majesties Tents, and then returned to the Camp.

The second was a Day of Rest: The King of *Prussia* dined with the King; and in the Afternoon there was a Comedy.

On the 3d, the Dragoons performed an Exercise. The four Regiments, of which they are composed, first drew up in a Line in the Middle of the Place of Arms; after which, dividing themselves into two Columns, they marched to a certain Distance from the Royal Pavilion, and formed themselves in Parade, where their Majesties passed along the Front of their Line, and reviewed them. This done, they made several Marches

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Exercifes, and Evolutions, both on Horfeback and on Foot ; in performing which, they practifed the new Way of coupling their Horfes, which the King is introducing in his Army, and is executed in fuch Manner, that each Regiment goes directly from its Rank, and forming its Battalions immediately in Front, does by that Means cover its Horfes.

On the 4th, there was a Comedy and Ball at Court.

On the 5th, the Horfe performed their Exercife. They confifted of 24 Squadrons of the Body Guards, the Carabineers, and the three Regiments of Cuiraffiers, and marched in four Columns towards the Royal Pavilion, where having formed themfelves into two Lines, they made feveral Motions, Marches, Attacks, and other Exercifes, which concluded with their forming a Square about the Royal Pavilion, from whence they retired in one Column, marching quite round the Pavilion, and fo returned to the Camp.

On the 6th, there was a Concert of Mufick, in which, among the reft, feveral *Italian* Songftreffes performed.

The 7th was the Day appointed for the Foot to exercife ; but the two Kings being indisposed with Colds, occafioned by the cool and wet Weather, they had for fome Days, it was put off till the 10th, when the Foot marched in two Columns, and formed a Square about the Royal Pavilion. Their Majesties having gone quite round it, they began with handling their Arms, to which fucceeded the different Ways of charging by Ranks, by Platoons, by Demi-Divifions, by whole Divifions, and by Hedges, wherein the Grenadiers threw a great Number of Grenades

nades towards the Middle of the Square. Afterwards, they made the Charges always with two Lines of the Square at a time, one advancing against the other towards the Pavilion, and retreating. When this was over, the Foot made the Chain-Fire, and the Running Fire; and closed all with three general Volleys of the whole Square, and so returned to the Camp, in the same Manner they came from it.

The Duke of Saxe-Weimar's Answer to the King of Prussia's Letter (concerning a Pamphlet,) inserted in our last Number, viz.

YOUR Majesty has given us to understand, by your Letter of the 15th of last April, the great Displeasure you have received at the injurious Expressions contained in a certain Piece lately published, intitled, *Evangelic Preparations for the second Celebration of the Jubilee of the Confession of Auxburg*. Your Majesty informed us at the same Time, that you believed this Piece had been approved by our Supreme Consistory. As we can assure your Majesty, that far from approving such Injuries, we have expressly condemned them, by an Ordinance published in our Dominions, so we have been sensibly touched to understand it was supposed to be published with the Approbation of our Supreme Consistory, to whom our Intentions in this respect are sufficiently known: Therefore we were not wanting to inform our selves immediately, and to demand the Reason thereof. But after the strictest Inquiry, we find that this *Work* was neither printed in our Dominions, nor approved by our Consistory.

sistory. It is true, that the Author, by sending only the *Title* of his *Work*, desired a Permission to let it be printed, which was granted him; but the *Work* it self was not communicated for the Approbation thereof: And the Author, in Abuse of this Permission, has inserted therein, by his own Authority, the pretended Approbation of the *Consistory*; upon which we have sent him the Receipt hereunto annexed. Your Majesty will thereby plainly see, that neither We nor our *Consistory* had any Hand in what was done in that Respect; and will also find that the Author of this *Work* has been severely reprimanded: So that we hope your Majesty will forget the Displeasure which this Affair caused, and will continue to honour us with your Affection. We are, &c.

Signed ERNEST AUGUSTUS

Done at Weimar, May 1, 1730.

ADVICES from FOREIGN PARTS.

Mosco, May 11. On the 9th of this Month, the Coronation of the Empress was performed with great Solemnity, in the Cathedral Church of this City. Yesterday her Imperial Majesty received, on that Occasion, the Compliments of the Foreign Ministers, and of the Lords and Ladies of the Court; and Orders have been sent to all the *Russian* Ministers who reside in Foreign Courts, to give Feasts there on this Subject: The Vice-Chancellor, Baron *Osterman*, has been promoted by the Empress to the Dignity of Count, and her Imperial Majesty has made him a Present of some Estates in *Livonia*, of a very considerable Value.

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Hamburgh,

Hamburgh June 2. We learn from *Mosco*, that, since the Coronation of the Empress, the Deputies of the *Calmucks*, and other *Tartars*, situate along the *Caspian* Sea, as also of the *Cosacks*, have had their Audience of Leave; that the unfortunate Family of *Dolgorucky* are sent away from *Mosco*, under a Guard of 40 Dragoons, to *Tobolskoy*, the Governor of which Capital of *Siberia* is ordered to cause him to be conducted to the extreme Frontiers of *Tartary*, and to place them Ten Werstes from each other, and that none of them shall be allowed above one Servant; and their Consorts and Children are to be placed in different Cloisters, till farther Orders. The Bishops, &c. now at *Mosco*, are ordered by her Imperial Majesty, not to admit any Person into Ecclesiastical Offices, till they are well versed in the Rites, &c. of the *Greek Church*.

Santa Cruz, in *South Barbary*, *April 24.* According to Advices from *Sallee*, *Mulei Abdallah's* Army was not yet broke up, for want of Provisions; but their March is now directed first to *Morocco*, thence to *Suz*, and so higher, to receive Homage. At *Tarudant*, the Capital of this Province, is started up a Man, who gives himself out to be some eminent Personage: His Retinue consists at present only of 70 Followers on Horseback, and a few Foot; but his Reign is like to be very short, the Mountaineers having intirely surrounded him.

Copenhagen May 30. By the Ships bound to *Iceland*, his *Danish Majesty* has sent two Engineers, in order to make an exact Chart or Map of the whole Island, and to discover how far the subterraneous Fire has spread of late Years, and the Desolation occasioned thereby. And since the King, desirous of providing for the Inhabitants, whose

whose Lands have been ruined, is about to send them to the new Colonies in *Greenland*, a Ship is getting ready, which is to take on Board all sorts of Artificers; also Linen, Woollen, Wood, and Iron Manufactures, and what is necessary for the Fishery, and for the Families designed to be transported; whereby it is hoped the Coast of *Greenland* will not only be peopled, but the wild Inhabitants be made tractable, and great Advantages be in time drawn from thence.

Amsterdam June 9. It is advised from *Florence*, of the 20th past, that an Earthquake which had been felt in divers Parts of that Duchy, the 12th, had quite ruined the small City of *Norcia*, all the Houses whereof, except the Convents of *St. Francisco* and *St. Antonio*, and the Palace of Justice, were overturned; that 400 Persons were already drawn from under the Ruins; and that the rest of the Inhabitants, to the Number of 4000, were retired into the Country.

From *Vienna*, of the 27th, that a Courier was arrived from *Florence*, advising, that the Grand Duke had again declared against the Introduction of *Spanish* Troops into his Dominions; and that he would assist the Emperor with Money to carry on a War, in case of a Rupture.

The 8000 *Palatine* Troops, who are to enter into the Emperor's Service, have received Orders to hold themselves ready to march for *Italy*, if requisite.

Shafhouse, June 8. The King of *Prussia* has wrote to the laudable *Swiss* Cantons, communicating to them a Letter of Recommendation, which he has sent to the King of *Sardinia*, in Favour of the *Protestants* inhabiting the Vallies of *Savoy*. His *Prussian* Majesty offers at the same Time, to receive into his Dominions Part of those who

have been expelled the said Vallies, and demands a List of their Names, Professions, &c.—We learn, that the *French* have got up the *Rhine*, from *Strasburg* to *Hunningue*, 20 Barks, with the Design of throwing a Bridge over the River, at that Place; whereat the Inhabitants of the Marquisate of *Dowlach*, and the adjacent Countries, are already greatly alarmed; that they are making great Movements in *Alsatia*, where Quantities of Forrage, &c. are amassing; and that the Garrison of *Hunningue* is considerably reinforced.—“With however lowering an Aspect
 “all this (and much more of a like Strain from
 “divers other Places) may look, yet from most
 “Parts we learn, that People still flatter themselves with the Hopes of an Accommodation.”

Berlin, May 29. This Evening, about Nine, the new Tower of *St. Peter's Church* here was fired by Lightning, and the Flames communicating to the Church, set Fire to the Houses adjoining; and thus the *Dog-Market*, *Green-Street*, *Broad-Street*, and all the Houses on one Side of the Canal, are now in Flames, at the Departure of the Post.—The new born Prince was baptized the 24th, by the Name of *Augustus Ferdinand*; the King of *Poland* and the Duke of *Brunswick-Beveren* standing Godfathers. This Day the King and Prince Royal of *Prussia* set out for the *Saxon Camp* at *Muhlberg*, and are expected back the 15th or 16th of *June*.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated April 6.

WE have not as yet any Benefit from our present Peace with *Spain*, they not allowing

ing us the least Communication with them, nor any Supplies to be brought us, either by Sea or Land; nor will they admit any *British* Ships from hence, except such as call at *Tetuan* for a Bill of Health from the Friars. They continue in their Huts very near us. We are not suffered to make any Use of the Mills, or *Devil's Tower*. The Mouth of the Mine is walled up, and the Rock blown away underneath it, so that there is no getting up to it. It runs ninety to a hundred Yards in a hard solid Rock towards *Willis's Battery*, and about five Foot broad, except at the Mouth, which was wide, but could never have been brought to be of Service to them. They keep up *Tesse*; and till they are removed from thence, the best Part of the Bay will be rendered unserviceable, whenever we have a Misunderstanding with *Spain*. At *San Roque* they continue to build, and *Algezira* is become a very large Town. — *Barbary* continues in great Disorder to the Southward, Mr. *Black* having been carried, by Admiral *Cavendish*, to *Algiers*, was received there as Consul, and all Matters were amicably adjusted: Some Difference arose about a *Genoese* Ship, which had an *English* Pass, but Foreign built and manned, on which Account she had been carried in as Prize. The *Dey*, at releasing her, said: "He was sensible that many had our Passes, who were not intitled to them; and added, that tho' he released this Ship, it should be no Precedent for the future."

Gibraltar, May 23. Since my last, the *Drake* Sloop of War brought Mr. *Russell*, and all the Captives from *Tangier*, and they are gone for *England* in the *Dover* Man of War, and Mr. *Russel* goes hence in Captain *Spencer* (as does this) bound for *Amsterdam*, who is to set him and his Family

mily on Shore in *England*. — From *Barbary* it is wrote: That their Emperor will take the Field this Summer, to prevent Quarrels between the *Whites* and *Blacks*; the latter are jealous of him, believing him too much in the Interest of the former, and therefore will not suffer him to divide their Body, and will march all together, lest their Destruction might be completed if weakened. A Cruiser is now fitting out at *Sallee*, and another at *Mamora*. — We hear from *San Lucar*, that the *Spaniards* in an unwarrantable manner, had seized Consul *Pringle*, and exposed his Goods to public Sale. Captain *Moore* has received Orders, and a Plan for Barracks to be built on the Plain near the *New Mole*; likewise to make a Road to the *Signal-House*, and to *Middle Hill* Guard, and to make a Rampart from the *Barrier Wall* (by *Water Port*) to the *Butchery* by the *Parade*. They are now building three Magazines for Powder, Shot, and Carriages on the Road of *Willis's Battery*, for the Use thereof. General *Sabine* our Governor arrived here the 13th Instant, in the *Dreadnought* Man of War from *Plymouth*. Admiral *Cavendish* arrived here Yesterday from *Barbary*. It is rumoured as if Brigadier *Clayton's* Regiment will imbark in the Squadron, if the Expedition to *Italy* goes on.

Paris June 24. A very dirty Business has been lately carried on here between two Gentlemen of the *English* or *Irish* Nation, for some Time, by the Arts of the Law. We look upon it originally to have been a Quarrel: And they carry the Point of Honour so far, that they will not suffer each other to live after it; whereupon one swore *Sodomy* against his Friend, and pushed on the Prosecution vigorously, in hopes to have him burned,

ed, but the supposed Criminal happily escaped; for he was acquitted; and then in his turn he attacked his Adversary, by charging him with hiring a Russian to assassinate him; for which, tho' they are thought to have been equally right, he who is Defendant now, is Prisoner in the *Châlet*, and in a very fair way to be hanged.

About a Week ago, an *Abbé* well known in the World, was arrested in his Apartment, for unlawfully increasing his Income, by coining of False Money.

June 28. They write from *Calais*, that by the Negligence of the Inspectors of the Sluices, there has been such an Inundation in the Low Countries, that they can hope for no Harvest this Year, the Land still lying many Feet under Water in several Places. From *Vendosme*, they give us a melancholy Account of the Troops of Wolves about that Country, who have made great Ravages, and devoured many Children, in Spite of all the Care and Precaution of the Hunters. from *Meaux* they frighten us with a Tale of a Flying Dragon, which is of an astonishing Length, and terrifies the whole Country.

A certain Abbot, whose Conduct was none of the most regular, being lately shut up by the King's Order, in one of the Seminaries of this City; a Lady, with whom he had frequently conversed, was not able (it seems) to support his Absence, but disguised herself in the Habit of a Page, and so got Admittance into the Seminary. This was a lucky Expedient! But the pretty Page relying too much upon the Safety of it, and being never easy but when she was with her dear *M. L'Abbe*, with whom she had always a Collation, the Superior of the Seminary began to suspect something more than ordinary in those frequent

quent Visits and Collations, and taking his Measures, discovered the whole Intrigue. Madm is shut up; and as for her Paramour, he probably may have Reason and Leisure enough to repent.

It is advised from *Turin*, that the King of *Sardinia* has published an *Edict*, whereby all his Subjects are forbid to make, for the future, either by Will or otherwise, any Donations of real Estates to Religious Communities; whether Secular or Regular, declaring all such Donations to be void; and ordaining all the Lands which such Communities are possessed of by Virtue of such Donations, since a certain Number of Years, shall be subject to pay the same Impositions, as those of his other Subjects are liable to.

Paris June 6. There were seized lately at *Villejuif*, some Bales of *Libels*, as they are called, being written by the Bishops of *Montpellier* and *Senez*. They were directed and packed up, as Bales of Liquor, for a Merchant at *Versailles*, to whom they permitted them to come; but a Guard following the Voiture to his House, took Care of the Merchant and Merchandize.

We are told from *Holland*, that two *Dutch* Ships are sailed from *Batavia* in *East India*, to join two *English East India* Men, with design to fall upon two Ships carrying *Polish* Colours, bound for *Ostend*; and it is farther said, that in case these Ships should escape this joint Force, they will be met with coming Home, by some *Dutch* and *English* Cruisers, to be sent out for that Purpose. Mean while the Owners seem to be in no Pain about them, they having the King of *Poland's* Commission, which they fancy will satisfy all Gainfayers.

From *Rome* they write, that, on the 4th was carried to the Prison of the *Inquisition*, a Man of
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a Venerable Aspect, having a long gray Beard, clothed in a red Gown, with a Cowl almost like those the Cardinals wear. It is said, he was taken at *Cracow*, and brought thither at the Expence of the *Inquisition*; that he speaks all Languages, is versed in all Sciences, and has foretold several Events: He is 135 Years of Age, and calls himself *Enoch*.

Hague June 6. We have a Confirmation, that Cardinal *Fleury*, having proposed an *Ultimatum* (or last Offers) to Count *Kinski*, that Minister has dispatched a Courier to *Vienna*, whose Return will decide the Fate of *Europe*, as to Peace or War. That *Ultimatum* is said to consist of the strongest Guaranty of the Emperor's *Pagmatica Sanctio*, comprehending not only his Territories in *Italy*, but also his Hereditary Countries, and herein the Successors his Imperial Majesty shall appoint in case of Default of Male Issue: Moreover, that the King of *Spain* will pay the Arrears of the Subsidies, and even continue them according to the Terms of the Treaty of *Vienna*, provided the Emperor will leave the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, and the Duke of *Parma* at Liberty to admit 6000 *Spaniards* into their Territories. This carries a Face of Probability, and shews the Tendency of the Reports that have been industriously spread, as if *Naples* and *Sicily* had been promised to the Crown of *Spain*, in lieu of *Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon*.

From *Algiers*, under *June 11.* We are assured; That the *Algerines* have carried in their two *Dutch* Ships of 36 Guns each, bound to *East India*. That two *French* Ships of War are arrived there, to complain of the *Algerines* cruising on the Coasts of *France*. That the *Dutch* Commodore *Schryver*, is also there, with three Men of War, and has delivered,

livered to the *Dey* the *Presents* from the *States-General* ; and, for near 26,600 *Florins*, has agreed with him, for the Ransoms of 29 Captives, either *Dutch* or taken under *Dutch* Colours. “Tho’ we have not yet any exact List of those *Presents*, to the *Algerines* from their *High Mightinesses*, yet these Advices affirm ;” That the Anchors, Cables, Masts, Sails, &c. enable those *Corfsairs* to equip out the three large Ships now on their Stocks, without opening their Magazines ; which were always tolerably well stored ; thro’ the Bounty of their *European* Allies ; exclusive of their Acquisitions from such of the *Europeans* as are not in their Alliance. — N. B. “ That Regency is now at Peace with *Great Britain*, *France*, *Sweden* and the *United Provinces* : As for the *Emperor*, it is well known, that all the *Grand Signor’s* Influence, either perswasive or menacing, could not prevail with those *Corfsairs* to listen to a Syllable of Accomodation ; tho’ *Presents* in abundance would have been forthcoming ; of which, at a convenient Opportunity, some authentic Particulars shall be given in one of our Numbers.

Admiral *Perez* having made good his Credentials and Powers from the *Emperor of Morocco*, has agreed with the State, for the Redemption of the *Dutch* Slaves, for a Sum of about 40,000 *Gilders*, which are to be paid at *Gibraltar*, to which Place the Captives are promised to be brought and delivered.

From *Caen* in *Normandy* we have the following odd Story. A rich Merchant of that City, apprehending his Daughter would marry against his Consent, shut her up in a Convent. Her Paramour got a Letter conveyed to her, wherein he conjured her to meet him at such an Hour in the Night

Night at the Garden-Wall, where he would attend to carry her off. The young Lady embraced the Proposal; and the Gentleman came and threw her over a Rope-Ladder to climb the Wall. She had but just fixed it, and was going to mount, when the Dogs which they let loose in the Night, ran and tore her in Pieces. The Gentleman has not been heard of since.

Some of our Politicians are still persuaded we shall have no War, but that all Things in the End will be amicably adjusted. Possibly the *Spaniards* may not be very well pleased with this; but Cardinal *Fleury* spares no Pains to bring the Queen of *Spain* over to his Sentiments: And let the News-Papers ring the Chimes never so roundly upon the Preparations that are every where making for War, it is certain they are carried on so slowly, that the Emperor is at present in no great Danger of being forced; neither do we hear, that the Ships designed for the Expedition so much talked of, are any where victualled; at least they are not so in this Country; nor have the Troops, nominated to go on board them, yet received Orders to march to any of the Ports. It is true, our three Men of War are ready to put to Sea; but they are not yet sailed, tho' the Wind has been very fair. They are designed for the *Mediterranean*, where they are to join Commadore *Schryver*, and make up his Squadron six Men of War. Orders are sent to him, that as soon as he has delivered the *Presents* to the *Dey* of *Algiers*, he is to go and cruise upon the Coast of *Salée*, till the Arrival of the three other Ships, and his Instructions.

They write from *Berlin*, that they are grieved to hear the Differences between the King of *Great Britain* and *Prussia* are far from being reconciled;

that the Intermarriages so ardently wished, are in a manner broke off; and that they will scarce be brought on again till the Conclusion of the Peace, when his *Prussian* Majesty, being less necessary, may perhaps abate of his Pretensions.

Letters from good Hands at *Vienna*, dated the 4th Instant, are full of the Hopes they conceive, that an Expedient will at last be found to preserve the Peace; and that by the Interposition of *England* in particular; the Courts of *Vienna* and *Spain* will once more be Friends. The Truth is, it in the Cardinal Minister's Plan of Accommodation, the *Allies* of *Seville* undertake the Guaranty of the Emperor's Territories in *Italy* and the *Austrian Netherlands*, in Favour of the Archduchesses his Imperial Majesty's Daughters, we cannot see why it should not take Effect; especially, considering the Imperial Ministers are very well aware how backward the Empire is in meddling with Affairs which concern the abovementioned Domains.

All our Advices from *Paris* assure us, that the Cardinal-Minister makes it his whole Study to prevent a Rupture, and at the same Time pursues the old Scheme, by cementing the Friendship of *France* and *Spain*.

Their Sea-Officers are continually setting out for *Provence*, and new Orders are sent thither in relation to the *Don Carlean* Expedition, in case the Emperor should not acquiesce with the last Proposals of the *Allies* of *Seville*: But every Thing goes on so slowly, that it is very plain the Cardinal has not a War in View.

We are informed, that in the last Council held at *Fontainebleau*, upon the Affairs of the present Juncture, the *Spanish* Party, having the Duke du *Maine* at their Head, insisted, that a positive Declaration should be made to the Emperor, that
unless

unless he readily comes into the *Ultimatum* agreed upon in the Conference between the Ministers of the *Allies* of *Seville*, they will immediately proceed to the Performance of their Engagements with the Court of *Spain*, for the Introduction of 6000 *Spaniards* into *Italy*: And not only so, but that they ought to be as good as their Words, which might be easily done, by making a Diversion upon the *Rhine*, and in the *Netherlands*. But the Cardinal's Sentiments are more pacific: He is not for precipitating in any Respect, and does not despair but that he shall by that means bring Matters to an amicable Issue. Mean while, the *Spanish* Ministers treat with his Eminency altogether in Writing, to justify themselves to the Queen, who complains: "That tho' the Season is so far advanced, yet
 " Things are much in the same State they
 " were six Months ago; and is persuaded, that the
 " Emperor would have complied long since, had
 " the *Allies* acted with that Vigour and Readiness
 " which her Majesty had promised herself."

The late Rigours, in relation to the Constitution *Unigenitus*, have proved disagreeable to most of the *Parisians*, where a great Number of the Priests (as well as in the Country) preach openly against the *Jesuits* and their pernicious Maxims. This has occasioned a Sort of Conscience War, which has already set Families together by the Ears, and grows so hot, that none knows where it will end.

Hague, June 20. They write from *Hanover*, that the Regency there having received two Expresses from *Rostock* and *Zeitzchburg*, with the News of the Duke of *Mecklenburg's* Arrival at *Swerin*, immediately dispatched an Express to *London*, to acquaint the King of *Great-Britain* with it:

Affairs at *Rome* stand much as they were. But one Piece of News from *Naples* we know not well how

how to omit, since it puts that whole Kingdom into a most terrible Consternation. The Matter is this : Whereas the Blood of the glorious St. *Genaro*, which was usually congealed, and only liquifies when brought in Presence of the Head of that beatified Saint, has been found wholly liquified in its Repository : Now they will not be persuaded, but that this Prodigy must needs portend some direful Event.

We learn, that *Sultan Esbref*, the vanquished *Persian* Usurper, is arrived at *Constantinople*, having saved himself with much Difficulty, after the Defeat of his Army by *Shah Thamasb*, who sent 30,000 Horse to pursue him : He earnestly solicits the *Ottoman* Porte to succour him against the victorious *Thamasb*, who is powerfully supported by the *Great Mogul* : Upon which 30,000 Men are sent to prevent the said *Sof* of *Persia* from attacking the Provinces granted by *Ashraff* to the Porte. The Grand Signor continues dangerously ill. — And that, the Hopes of Peace increase daily at *Vienna*, that Court being ready to enter into Negotiations on the Foot proposed by the Allies of *Seville*, for accomodating the Affairs of *Italy* ; however the Generals are to go thither, even if there be no Rupture, in which Case it is said, the new Troops will remain in *Italy*, and the old ones be drawn from thence.

The Imperial Troops continue to arrive in *Italy*, the Number of which amounts to 30,000 Men.

The Duke of *Mechlenburg* is augmenting his Garrison at *Swerin*, and has sent one of his Secretaries to execute a Commission of Importance with the King of *Prussia* ; upon which the Courts of *Hanover* and *Wolfenbuttel* have ordered their Troops to have an Eye on the Motions of those of the Garrisons of *Swerin* and *Domitz*.

Leghorn,

Leghorn, June 3. It is currently reported (here and elsewhere) that the Difference between *Spain* and the Emperor is accommodated; that *Don Carlos*, with 6000 Soldiers, shall be peaceably admitted into *Tuscany*; the Emperor being first paid for the Charge he has been at in raising and marching the Troops, &c. 4000 of which are said to be arrived in the State of *Massa*. The Court of *Florence* appears in Tranquillity, and shews no Sign of Fear, either of *Spaniards* or *Germans*. A *French* Ship is arrived with a suspicious Bill of Health from *Salonica*, which makes it feared, that the Plague is in that City.

Last Week several Persons were seized at *Paris*, for diminishing the *Louis d'Ors*, by making them six or seven Grains lighter each; and among them is *Abbot*, who has annual Benefices to the Amount of 3000 *Livres*.

Notwithstanding what the News Papers have said of the King of *Sardinia's* acceding to the Treaty of *Seville*, we are well assured, that his said Majesty has declared he will remain Neuter: But at the same time, he has given the most *Christian* King to understand, that if he should have Occasion to send any Troops thro' his Territories, he will not refuse them Passage, upon certain Conditions.

Hague, June 30. N. S. At *Barcelona* they are getting every Thing ready for the Troops to embark next Month, to the Number of 42,000 Men. From *Vienna* they tell us, the Emperor's Answer to the last Proposals of the Allies was to be drawn up the 17th; but the Generals Count *Merci* and *Staremborg* set out the same Day for *Italy*. This does not look like Peace; and indeed they begin to lose all Hope of it at *Paris*. There is Blood drawn in the Dutchy of *Mecklenberg*, between the Duke's Troops and those of *Hanover*, the latter hav-

having retaken the Post from which they were dislodged upon the Duke's Arrival at *Swerin*, There was one Man killed, and two wounded; but they do not say on which Side.

Leghorn, June 10 The Grand Duke has granted Passage into his Dominions to 6000 *Imperialists* quartered in the Dutchy of *Massa*. We learn from *Malta*, that divers Ships of War of that Island were sailed for the *Levant*, to intercept the Fleet of Merchant Ships, bound from *Alexandria* to *Constantinople*.

Vienna, June 17. The Emperor's Answer to the last Resolution of the Allies of *Seville*, is to be drawn up this Day, and will be sent in two or three Days at farthest.

“ This much-expected *Answer* is, it seems, arrived, and is very far from *answering* Expectation, if the *Holland* Mails are to be believed. ”

L O N D O N.

Friday, June 26. Yesterday began the Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of *Westminster* at *Westminster-Hall*, where was a very numerous Appearance of Justices of the Peace; and Sir *John Gonson*, Chairman of that Sessions, gave a most learned and ingenious Charge to the Grand Jury, of about three Quarters of an Hour, setting forth the Excellency of our Constitution and Laws, above our neighbouring Nations, the Antiquity, Nature, and Power of Grand Juries; and then explained the Laws to them in a very clear Manner, and particularly recommended it them, to prevent all common Gaming-Houses, Night-Houses, and disorderly Brandy-Shops, as being Dens of Thieves, Nurseries of Street-Robbers and Highwaymen, and the Magazines of all Sorts of Wickedness.

The

The CEREMONIES observed at the Installation of his Royal Highness the DUKE, the Earl of Chesterfield, and the Earl of Burlington, in Presence of the SOVEREIGN and Knights-Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter, at Windsor, on Thursday the 18th of June, 1730.

THERE were present at this Ceremony the following Knights in the several Stalls belonging to them.

The Duke.	Sovereign.	Prince of <i>Wales</i> .
		Duke of <i>Somerset</i> .
		Duke of <i>Argyll</i> .
Duke of <i>Kent</i> .		
Earl of <i>Strafford</i> .		Earl of <i>Peterburg</i> .
Duke of <i>Dorset</i> .		Duke of <i>Montagu</i> .
Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> .		
Duke of <i>Grafton</i> .		Duke of <i>Bolton</i> .
Earl of <i>Scarborough</i> .		
Duke of <i>Richmond</i> .		Sir <i>Robert Walpole</i> .
Earl of <i>Chesterfield</i> .		Earl of <i>Burlington</i> .

The following Persons attended, and placed themselves in this Method.

The Poor Knights stood in the North Isle of the Chapel of *St. George* in a Body, habited in their Mantles, two and two, according to their Seniorities.

The Prebendaries of that Chapel, also in their Mantles, stood in the like Manner, two and two, next to the Poor Knights, the Seniors standing nearest to the Door of the Chapter-House.

Next to the Prebendaries, and nearer to the Chapter-House, all the Officers of Arms stood according to their respective Degrees.

E e e

The

The Pursuivants in their Tabarts of the Sovereigns Arms.

The Heralds in their Tabarts, and with their Collars of S. S.

The Provincial Kings of Arms in their Tabarts, and Collars, and Badges; *Lyon* King of Arms of *Scotland* in his Tabart, with his Underhabits of Crimfon Velvet, wearing his Jewel, and Collar; all in their Orders next above the Prebendaries, and nearer to the Chapter-House.

In the Dean's Lodgings attended the five Officers of the Order in their different Habits, and with their respective Badges of the Order. The Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, carrying the Black-Rod in his Hand, and with his Badge about his Neck; *Garter*, Principal King of Arms carrying his Rod or Scepter, with the Arms and Ensigns of the Order enamelled thereon upon Gold, and with his Badge; the Dean of *Windsor*, Register of the Order; all three habited in their Crimfon Satin Mantles.

Next to them the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Sarum*, Chancellor of the Order, and the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Winchester*, Prelate of the Order, apparelled in their Mantles of Purple Velvet, and with their respective Jewels or Badges.

The Earls of *Burlington* and *Chesterfield*, the Knights elect, in the Underhabits appropriated to the Order, having their Caps with Feathers in their Hands.

The Duke in the like Underhabits, with his Cap in his Hand, and having the Badge of the Order of the *Bath* at a Red Ribbon.

The Knights-Companions of the Order, here above mentioned, in their compleat Habits, with their great Collars and Georges.

The

The Sovereign, apparelled in the full Habits, and with the Great Collar, was received upon his Entry by all the Companions, who made their Reverences to him, and he saluted them. And from thence a Procession was made into the Chapter-House, the junior Knights entering first, then the Officers of the Order preceding the Sovereign.

The two Earls, the Knights elect, retired to Chairs placed for them near the Entry to the Chapter-House Door.

The Duke retired to a Chair placed in the same Manner, having waiting upon him his Herald *Blanc Courfier*, invested with a Tabart of the Coat of Arms of his Royal Highness, and with his Jewel or Badge.

The Sovereign having seated himself in his Chair in the Chapter-House, his Majesty commanded that *John Anstis* junior should be called in, and that the Oath of the Office of *Garter* King of Arms should be administered unto him; who having taken it kneeling, his Majesty was pleased to put the Ensign of that Office, hanging at a Gold Chain, about his Neck, and to permit him to kiss his Royal Hand. *Garter* King of Arms was then commanded by the Sovereign to introduce his Royal Highness the Duke from the Chair, where he had reposed himself behind the Altar; who at the Door of the Chapter-House was received by the two senior Companions present, the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Argyll*, who (with Reverences to the Sovereign) conducted him to the upper End of the Chapter-House, where *Garter* had before placed the Surcoat, Girdle, and Sword.

Garter then presented to these two Knights-Companions the Surcoat of his Royal Highness,

who invest'd him therewith; during which Time the Chancellor read the proper Admonition, *Take this Robe, &c.*

Then *Garter* in the same Manner presented the Crimson Velvet Girdle to these two Knights-Companions, with the Hanger and Sword, which they buckled and girded his Royal Highness withal.

Garter was then commanded to introduce the Earl of *Chesterfield*, who was received at the Door by the two junior Knights present, Sir *Robert Walpole* and the Duke of *Richmond*, who conducted him with the like Ceremonies; and coming to the Place where his Surcoat and other Ensigns had been placed, *Garter* then delivered to the above-mentioned two senior Knights the Surcoat, wherewith he was invest'd, while the Register read the Admonition, *Take this Robe, &c.*

And then *Garter* presented the Crimson Velvet Girdle, with the Hanger and Sword, which were buckled and girded about the Knight elect in the former Method.

Then *Garter* was commanded to introduce the Earl of *Burlington*, who was received, conducted, and invest'd with the same Ceremonies as the Earl of *Chesterfield*.

The Duke and these two Knights elect continued in the Chapter-House, while the Procession was made from thence into the Choir of the Chapel in this Manner:

The Poor Knights moved from their Station in the North Isle, going by Pairs down to the Western End of that Isle, and then passing up through the middle Isle, entered into the Choir, and in the Middle thereof they in a joint Body made their Reverences first to the Altar, and turning about in a Body made their Obeisances towards the Sovereign's Stall, and passing up to
the

the Steps near to the Altar, there divided themselves, and stood on each Side one below the other, the Juniors nearest to the Rails.

The Prebendaries staid at the Door of the Choir until the Poor Knights had thus placed themselves; and then entered by Pairs, making the like double Reverences in a Body together, and entered into their Seats under the Stalls, wherein they all stood (except two that attended at the Altar) until all the Knights-Companions had taken their Stalls, and the Officers of the Order were seated upon their Forms.

While the Prebendaries were thus entering into their Seats, the Officers of Arms, according to their Degrees, entered into the Choir, made their double Reverences in a Body jointly, and passed up near to the Rails next to the Poor Knights on each Side.

Then the Knights-Companions, according to the Situation of their Stalls, those in the lower Stalls entering first, either by Pairs, or single when the Companion in the opposite Stall was absent, entered into the Choir, and being come a little Way beyond the Sovereign's Stall, made double Reverences in the Middle of the Choir, and being come up against their respective Stalls, repeated their Obeisances, and retired under their Banners, where they stood.

The junior Knight or Knights thus standing under their Banners, the next junior Knight or Knights entered in like Manner, made the like Reverences at their Entries, jointly when they were Fellows, and opposite to their Banners, and retired under them, where they stood; which same Ceremonies were performed by all the Knights present, the Juniors entering first,
either

either by Pairs, or single, according to their Stalls.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* enter'd with the like Reverences, and stood under his Banner.

The Black-Rod, Garter, and Register of the Order entered in breast, and made their Reverences, and retired to their Places, standing before their Forms.

The Chancellor and Prelate did the same.

The Duke of *St. Albans* carried the Sword of State, and held it erect before the Sovereign during the greatest Part of the Solemnity, his Majesty being pleased to grant him Leave sometimes to repose himself; the Vice-Chamberlain went upon the Left Hand of this Duke, who carried the Sword, and they both stood on the Steps before or under the Sovereign's Stall, the Sword of State on the right Side thereof.

The Sovereign at his Entry into the Chapel made his Reverence to the Altar only, his Train being born by the eldest Sons of the Dukes of *Grafton* and *Dorset* and the Master of the Robes, who (when his Majesty had ascended his Stall, and made his Reverence therein to the Altar) placed themselves upon the Steps going up to the Sovereign's Stall.

The Sovereign being thus placed, *Garter* went into the Middle of the Choir, and after his double Reverences, having his Rod or Scepter in his Hand, turned himself to the Prince of *Wales*, who thereon came from under his Banner into the Middle of the Choir, and there made his Reverence to the Altar, and to the Sovereign in his Stall, and then went up the nearest Way to his Stall; where he repeated the same Reverences, and then sat down.

All

All the other Companions continued standing under their Banners.

The Prelate was conducted by the Serjeant of the Vestry to the Altar, who made the like Reverences, and two Prebendaries went likewise conducted thither in like Manner by the Verger.

Garter then went into the Middle of the Choir with the usual Obeisances, and repaired to the Place under the Stall of the late Duke of *York*, where he had before laid his Hatchments upon a Stool, and took up the Banner, holding it in his Hand almost rolled up, whilst *Lyon* King of Arms and the eldest Provincial King of Arms met, and came down from the *Haut-Pas* near the Rails of the Altar; who, having made their Reverences in the Middle of the Choir jointly, came to the two senior Knights, the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Argyll*, standing under their Banners, and bowing to them, these Knights thereon came out into the Middle of the Choir opposite to their own Stalls, and made their Reverences, then joined and advanced towards the Place where these Hatchments were laid, where *Garter* delivered to these two Knights, making a Bow to them, the Banner; which these Knights received, and carried with the Point thereof forward a little declining, being preceded by these Officers of Arms; and being advanced to the Degrees or first Step towards the Altar, made their Reverences to the Altar, and to the Sovereign, and at the Rails to the Altar only; and then these Knights, kneeling, delivered the Banner to the Prelate, who gave it to the Prebendaries assisting, who placed the same upright at the South End of the Altar. These Knights then descended, making the like Reverences,

verences, and attended by those Officers of Arms, retired under their Banners. And these Officers of Arms, making their double Obeisances in the Middle of the Choir, retired to their former Stations.

Then the two next Officers of Arms in Seniority descended in like Manner, and came to the next two senior Knights, the Duke of *Kent* and the Earl of *Strafford*, who removed from under their Banners, to whom *Garter* delivered the Sword of the late Duke of *York*, the Pommel or Hilt held upwards; which was carried up to the Rails of the Altar with the same Ceremonies; and then these Knights descended as the former did, and retired standing under their Banners, and these Officers of Arms returned to their former Stations.

The two next Officers of Arms in Seniority came to the next two senior Knights present, the Earl of *Peterburg* and the Duke of *Dorset*, to whom *Garter* delivered the Helm and Crest of the said late Duke of *York*, which were carried in the same Manner, and with the same Ceremonies; and these Knights being returned under their Banners, and the Officers of Arms to their Places,

Garter then went into the Middle of the Choir, made his Obeisances; and coming opposite to the Place where he had laid the Hatchments of the late Duke of *Devonshire*, took up the Banner; and then two Officers of Arms waited upon the above-mentioned two senior Knights, who offered it with the former Ceremonies, and retired under their own Banners.

Two other Officers of Arms waited upon the two next senior Knights above mentioned, who offered the Sword in the former Method.

Then

Then two other Officers waited upon the two next Knights in Seniority, above named, who carried up the Helm and Crest with the former Ceremonies.

Garter then made his Reverences in the Middle of the Choir, and coming opposite to the Place where he had laid the Hatchments of the late Earl of *Lincoln*.

His Banner was likewise offered by the same two senior Knights.

His Sword by the two next Knights in Seniority.

His Helm and Crest by the two Knights next to them in Seniority, in the same Manner as the other Hatchments were before carried.

The Knights-Companions standing thus under their Banners during all the Time of these Offerings of the Atchievements, *Garter* then went into the Middle of the Choir, and making his Reverences, turned himself to the eldest Knight, pointing to him with his Rod; who thereon came from his Station under his Banner into the Middle of the Choir opposite to his Stall, and there made his Reverences, and then went up by the nearest Way to his Stall, where he repeated his Reverences, and sat down.

Garter repeated the same to the next senior Knight, and to all other the Companions present in like Manner, according to the Situation of their Stalls, which all of them, the Seniors first, entered into through the nearest Passages, with the like Ceremonies; but where the Knights were Companions in opposite Stalls, they removed at the same Time from under their Banners, and after making their joint Reverences in the Middle of the Choir, at the same Time entered into their Stalls.

F f f

All

All the Knights-Companions being thus seated in their Stalls, *Garter* after the usual Obeisances summoned down the two senior Knights present, the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Argyll*, appointed by the Sovereign to install his Royal Highness the Duke; who after making Reverences in their Stalls descended, and in the Middle of the Choir made their Obeisances, and retired under their Banners.

The Poor Knights forthwith joined, and came down into the Middle of the Choir, and there made their Reverences in a Body, and proceeded two and two out of the Chapel towards the Chapter-House.

The Officers of Arms did the same.

The Usher of the Black-Rod, *Garter*, and Register, in the same Manner.

The Chancellor of the Order.

Then the said Knights appointed to install the Duke.

These Officers of the Order, and these two Knights, entered into the Chapter-House; the Poor Knights and Officers of Arms staying on each Side without the Door in their usual Manner of placing themselves.

The Poor Knights then began the Procession into the Chapel.

The Officers of Arms followed them.

Garter King of Arms carrying upon a Velvet Cushion, of Crimson Colour, the Mantle, Hood, great Collar of the Order, George, and Statute-Book, having upon his Right Hand the Register of the Order, and upon his Left the Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod.

The Chancellor of the Order.

These

These two Knights-Companions having his Royal Highness the Duke (invested in his Surcoat, and girt with his Sword, and holding his Cap in his Hand) between them,

The Procession was thus made from the Chapter-House, to the West-End of the Chapel, and thence up the middle Isle into the Choir.

The Poor Knights entered the Choir in the Manner accustomed.

The Officers of Arms in the usual Manner, and proceeded up through the Area of the Chapel, where they made a Stand on each Side below the Poor Knights.

Then *Garter*, thus carrying the Cushion with the Ensigns between the Register and the Black-Rod, after the usual Obeisances, placed the same under the Duke's Stall, while the two Knights-Companions conducted the Duke directly up into his Stall, (because the Sovereign had dispensed with the Duke's taking his Oath by reason of his tender Years, which otherwise was to be administered to him before his Entry into it;) and then *Garter* King of Arms, with the Chancellor standing under the Stall, *Garter* delivered the Mantle to these Knights, who invested the Duke therewith, the Chancellor at that Time reading the usual Admonition, *Receive this Robe, &c.*

Next *Garter* presented to these Knights the Hood; who put it over the Duke's right Shoulder, bringing the Tippet or Pendant overthwart fastened under the Girdle.

Then *Garter* presented the Great Collar, and George appending thereto, to these Knights, who fastened the same over the Mantle and Hood, whilst the Chancellor read the Admonition, *Wear this Collar, &c.*

Garter then presented the Statute-Book to the Knights, who delivered it to the Duke, and then placed the Cap and Feathers upon his Head, and seated him down in his Stall, who rising up made his double Reverences; when the Knights who installed him, after embracing and congratulating him, descended into the Middle of the Chapel, and there made their double Reverences, and then ascended into their own Stalls, and repeated the Obeisances therein, and sat down; and the Officers of the Order returned to their Places before their Forms.

Then *Garter*, going into the Middle of the Choir, summoned down the two next Knights-Companions in Seniority, the Duke of *Kent* and the Earl of *Strafford*, who descended with the accustomed Reverences, and stood under their Banners.

The Poor Knights then joined again, and proceeded out of the Chapel with the former Ceremonies.

The Officers of Arms in like Manner.

Then the Usher of the Black-Rod, *Garter*, and Register.

After them these two Knights so summoned, who all proceeded in the former Manner to the Door of the Chapter-House, which the Officers of the Order and these two Knights entered, and these Knights from thence conducted the Earl of *Chesterfield*, Knight elect, between them (being in the Surcoat of the Order, carrying his Cap in his Hand) through the North Isle, turning below the Organs into the Choir, which they all entered in the usual Manner, and *Garter* King of Arms (having the Register on his Right Hand, carrying the New Testament, and the Form of the Oath fairly wrote, and on his

Left

Left the Gentleman-Usher with the Black-Rod) laid down the Cushion, having thereon the Mantle, Great Collar, with the George and Book of Statutes, upon the Desk of the lower Seat under the thirteenth Stall of the Sovereign's Side.

The eldest of these two Knights-Companions; who installed him, entered into that lower Seat; then the Earl of *Chesterfield*, the Knight elect, and after him the other Knight-Companion also entered.

The Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod held the New Testament open, on which the Earl of *Chesterfield* laid his Right Hand, while the Register read the Oath; which done, the Knight elect kissed the Book.

Then these Knights, and the Knight elect, came out of this Under-Seat, and the senior Knight entered into this thirteenth Stall appointed for this Knight elect, who followed him into it, and the other Knight entered also.

The Register of the Order and *Garter* entered then into the Under-Seat, the Black-Rod continuing in the Area; and from thence *Garter* presented to these Knights the Mantle, who invested the Earl of *Chesterfield* therewith; during which Time the Register read the Admonition, *Receive this Robe, &c.*

Then *Garter* presented the Hood in like Manner; which these Knights put on the Earl's Right Shoulder, fastening the Pendant overthwart under the Girdle.

Garter then presented the Great Collar and George in the same Manner to these Knights; who put it over the Mantle and Hood upon the Earl's Shoulders, fastening it; whilst the Register read the Admonition, *Wear this Collar, &c.*

Then

Then *Garter* presented in like Manner the Statute-Book; which was delivered by the Knights to the Earl; who likewise placed on his Head the Cap and Feathers, and seated him down in his Stall; and then the Officers of the Order retired with usual Reverences, and stood before their Forms.

The Earl being thus installed, rose up, made his Reverences first towards the Altar, and then to the Sovereign in his Stall; and the Knights Companions who performed this Ceremony embraced and congratulated him; and then descended into the Middle of the Choir, and having made their Obeisances, ascended into their own Stalls, where, repeating the same, they seated themselves.

Garter then went into the Middle of the Choir, and summoned down the two next Senior Knights, the Earl of *Peterburg* and the Duke of *Dorset*, appointed to install the Earl of *Burlington*, Knight elect; and thereon the like Procession was made, and same Ceremonies were performed, as in the Case of the Earl of *Chesterfield*, in every Particular.

These Installations being finished, and the Officers of the Order being returned to their Forms, and all the Companions in their Stalls,

The Officers of Arms came down in a Body, and making their joint Reverences, stood in the Area under the higher Stalls, or those of the Senior Knights, *Blanc Courfier* Herald standing under the Stall of his Master the Duke.

The Poor Knights making Reverences in a joint Body, retired to their Seats.

Divine Service then began; and after the Creed, the Offertory Words being pronounced,
Let

Let your Light so shine, &c. the Organs then playing,

The Officers of the Wardrobe spread the Carpet over the Steps that lead up to the Rails of the Altar.

The Poor Knights removed from their Seats, made their double Reverences in a joint Body, and passed up near to the Rails of the Altar, where they divided, and placed themselves as before.

The Officers of Arms did the like, and placed themselves as before.

The Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, making his Obeisances, went up to the Rails of the Altar, and standing upon the Right-side, received from the Yeoman of the Wardrobe a rich Carpet, which with his Assistance he spread upon the other Carpet; and then the Yeoman delivered to him two Cushions, of which they took the Assay, and then laid them down for the Sovereign to kneel on.

While this was doing, *Garter* arose, and after his wonted Reverences summoned all the Knights Companions to descend from their Stalls, and to come into the Area under their Banners, beginning with those in the lowest Stalls, summoning them either single, or by Pairs when they were Fellows in opposite Stalls, pointing to every one of them with his Rod, or Scepter, which he held in his Right Hand.

Each Knight, having made Reverences in his Stall, came down, and in the Middle of the Choir, before his Stall, repeated his Reverences, and retired under his Banner.

His Royal Highness the Duke did the same.

The Prince of *Wales*, with the like Ceremonies, came down, and stood under his Banner.

The

The Prelate of the Order placed himself in the Midst before the Altar, holding a gilt Bason, two Prebendaries assisting him.

All the Companions standing thus under their Banners, the Sovereign, having made his Reverences towards the Altar in his Stall, descended from it, and in the Middle of the Choir made another Reverence, and at the Steps of the Altar, and proceeding up to the Rails of the Altar, there repeated the same.

Which Procession of the Sovereign was in this Manner:

Garter King of Arms and the Register of the Order in Breast.

The Chancellor of the Order.

The Duke of *St. Albans* carrying the Sword of State, supported by the Vice-Chamberlain going on the left Hand.

The Sovereign, his Train bore as before.

The Duke of *Somerset*, appointed to deliver the Offering to the Sovereign, came from under his Banner, making Reverence to the Altar, and to the Sovereign then in the Procession, and placed himself somewhat behind the Sovereign upon the Right-side.

The Sovereign being come against the ninth Stall, the Duke of *Grafton*, he being Lord-Chamberlain of the Household, in Virtue of that Office, removed from under his Banner, and waited upon the Sovereign, going somewhat behind, on the Left Hand of the Knight-Companion who thus carried the Offering.

The Sovereign being at the Rails of the Altar, the Usher of the Black-Rod, having taken Assay of the Offering, delivered it kneeling to the Duke of *Somerset*, who in like Manner delivered it to the Sovereign; who taking off his Cap, and kneel-

kneeling, put it into the Basin, held by the Pre-
late, assisted by two Prebendaries.

The Sovereign rising, made his Reverence at
the Rails at the Bottom of the Steps of the Al-
tar, and again in the Middle of the Choir, and
ascended into his Stall, and making another Re-
verence therein, (all of them towards the Altar
only,) then sat down.

All the Attendants in this Proceſſion turned
as the Sovereign did, made their Reverences in
the ſame Manner without any Obeifances toward
the Sovereign's Stall, his Maſteſty being in the
Proceſſion.

The Lord Chamberlain, in his Return, being
come oppoſite to his Stall, made his Obeifances,
and retired under his Banner.

The Knight who carried the Offering retired
in like Manner.

During this Time, the Officers of the Ward-
robe removed the upper rich Carpet and Cuſhi-
ons, whereon the Sovereign kneeled, leaving
the firſt Carpet laid over the Steps to remain,
and placed two other Cuſhions near the Rails of
the Altar for the Knights-Companions to kneel
upon.

In the mean Time, the Uſher of the Black-
Rod returned with the accuſtomed Obeifances,
and ſtood before his Form.

All the Knights-Companions thus ſtanding un-
der their Banners, *Lyon* King of Arms and the
eldeſt Provincial King of Arms joined, came
down from the Places where they ſtood, and
making their Reverences in the Middle of the
Choir, went towards his Royal Highneſs the
Prince of *Wales*, and bowing to him, he then
removed from under his Banner into the Middle
of the Choir, made his double Reverences, and

was conducted by these Officers to the first Step ascending to the Altar, where the same Reverences were repeated, and at the Rails of the Altar to the Altar only; where his Royal Highness taking off his Cap and Feathers, kneeled down, and put his Offering of Gold and Silver into the Basin held as before, and rising made his Reverence to the Altar singly, and repeated his double Obeisances at the lowest Step, and was thence conducted by those Officers thro' the Area of the Chapel; where, after the accustomed Reverences, he ascended into his own Stall, and there repeating his Reverences, sat down therein.

These Officers of Arms returned to their former Stations.

Then *Blanch Courfier* Herald to his Royal Highness the Duke, and after him the two Senior Officers of Arms, next to those who waited upon the Prince of *Wales*, in like Manner went to the Duke; who made his Offering with the same Ceremonies, and returned to his own Stall in like Manner.

The next two eldest Officers of Arms, in like Manner conducted all the other Knights, either by Pairs when they were Fellows in opposite Stalls, or single when their Fellows were absent, with the like Solemnities; which Ceremonies were done to all the Knights present respectively, according to the Seniority of their Stalls.

The Sovereign and Knights being all thus in their Stalls, and the Officers of the Order placed upon their Forms, Divine Service proceeded; and being ended, the Prelate was conducted down to his Seat by the Serjeant of the Vestry, and the two Prebendaries by the Virger.

The

The Poor Knights standing at this Time, on both Sides, near the Rails of the Altar, and the Officers of Arms next to them.

Garter then went into the Middle of the Choir, and in the former Manner summoned down the Knights from their Stalls, either by Pairs or single, who all retired under their Banners, with this only Distinction, That he began by summoning the Knights in the lower Stalls, and proceeded on according to the Juniority of the Knights in a Succession, who all descended with the usual Ceremonies, and stood under their Banners respectively.

The Officers of the Order stood before their Forms.

The Poor Knights came down by Pairs, made their Reverences in a joint Body, and began the Procession out of the Chapel; and being passed by the Sovereign's Stall,

The Prebendaries immediately came out of their Seats by Pairs, and, with the same Ceremonies, followed the Poor Knights.

Then, after the Prebendaries, all the Officers of Arms in like Manner.

The Knights-Companions then removed from under their Banners either by Pairs or single, the Juniors going first out of the Chapel; observing this Rule, That as soon as the junior Knight was come opposite to the Sovereign's Stall, the next Junior or Juniors removed in like Manner from under their Banners.

His Royal Highness the Duke.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

Then the Black-Rod, *Garter*, and Register of the Order, in Breast.

The Chancellor and Prelate in Breast.

The Sword of State, and Vice-Chamberlain, as before.

The Sovereign, having made his Reverence to the Altar, descended from his Stall, repeated the same, and proceeded out of the Chapel, his Train born as before.

This Procession was made thro' the Middle Isle, down to the West Door of the Chapel, and then up the South Isle, and out of the South Door, to the Upper Castle, between the Castle Wall and the *Keep*, the Trumpets sounding all the Way to the Stairs-Foot that lead up to the Chamber of Presence, where the Drums and Fifes, placed at the Foot of the Stairs, did beat and sound,

The Poor Knights, entering the Guard-Chamber, filed off on each Side, for the Procession to be made between them, as did also the Prebendaries in like Manner.

The Officers of Arms proceeded into the Presence-Chamber, and there filed off, on each Side, in like Manner; the Pursuivants standing next to the Door whereby they entered; and then the Knights-Companions filed off in the like Manner, standing on each Side, according to the Situation of their Stalls; those Companions in the highest Stalls nearest to the State. The Sovereign, having the Officers of the Order before him, passed through, while the Companions made their Reverences to him, and the Officers of the Order having disposed themselves outside, the Knights near the State, the Sovereign, standing under the State, saluted the Companions by putting off his Cap and Feather, and then retired into the Privy-Lodgings until Dinner-time.

The

The Lord-Chamberlain, or Vice-Chamberlain, gave Order to the Gentlemen-Ushers, to give Warning to the several Officers concerned, to prepare Dinner, according to their respective Duties.

When the first Service had been placed both on the Sovereign's Table, and on the Tables of the Knights, the Sovereign, having the Officers of the Order going before him, (who waited at the Door, coming from the Privy-Lodgings, for that Purpose,) entred again the Presence-Chamber, where the Knights having ranked themselves in the former Manner, according to their Stalls, his Majesty saluted them, and a Procession was thence made into *St. George's Hall*, in this Manner.

Officers of Arms, two and two.

The Knights single, or by Pairs, according to their Stalls, the Juniors going first, all in their full Robes and Ensigns.

His Royal Highness the Duke.

His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*.

The Black-Rod and *Garter* in breast.

The Prelate alone, the Sovereign having dispensed with the Absence of the Chancellor.

The Sovereign.

The Officers of Arms stood at the Lower End of the Hall upon their Entrance into it, the Seniors nearest to the State.

The Knights-Companions passed up beyond them, and stood each above the other, according to their Seniority, (the Seniors nearest the State,) and continued all in a Line or Row on the Right-hand Side of the Hall.

The Officers of the Order coming up before the Sovereign, at the *Haut-pas*, retired on the Right

Right Hand at the Top of the Hall, standing behind the Knights.

The Duke and the Prince of *Wales* stopt at the Haut-pas until the Sovereign had ascended, and placed himself under the State; and then the Prince of *Wales* and the Duke ascended the Haut-pas, and stood at the Right and Left End of the Sovereign's Table.

As the Sovereign passed thro' to the Haut-pas, all the Knights-Companions took off their Caps and Feathers, bowing to him as he passed, who being under the State, there standing, saluted the Knights: And Grace being then said by the Prelate, the Sovereign sat down in his Chair, placed in the Middle of the Table, and then the Prince of *Wales* at the Right, and the Duke at the Left End thereof.

Then all the Knights put on their Caps; who, according to their Seniorities, were conducted from the Places where they stood by the Officers of Arms, to the Inside of the Table, where they all sat in a Row, or Line, one below the other, according to their Seniorities, in this Order.

Towards the latter End of this first Course, a large gilt Cup with Wine was brought to the Sovereign, by the Nobleman who waits Cup-bearer, with the usual Ceremonies.

The Sovereign then was pleased to drink to the Companions, while the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and all the Companions stood up uncovered; and a Glass of Wine being brought to every Companion, they altogether thus standing up uncovered, pledged the Sovereign, and then sat down, and put on their Caps.

The second Course was then brought in the following Manner to the Sovereign's Table.

Four

Four Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces, going two and two.

Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household in Brest, with their white Staves.

The Sewer.

Gentlemen Pensioners bearing the Dishes.

Two Clerks of the Green Cloth.

Two Clerks Comptrollers.

A Clerk of the Kitchen.

The second Course was then served to the Table of the Knights-Companions, by the Yeomen of the Guard.

Garter, in his Mantle, bearing his Rod, and attended by all the Officers of Arms following him in their Degrees, made his Obeisance at the Lower End of the Hall, and again in the Middle thereof, and lastly at the Foot of the Haut-pas, and then ascended the lowest Step thereof, and having there thrice cried *Largeffe*, proclaimed the Sovereign's Style in *Latin*.

Then he, with the Officers of Arms (who continued under the Haut-pas) making another Reverence, proclaimed the Style in *French*.

And again, after the like Reverence, proclaimed the Style in *English*.

Then *Garter*, and all the other Officers cried *Largeffe* thrice.

Garter then bowed to his Royal Highness the Duke, and crying *Largeffe* twice, the Duke stood up, taking off his Cap and Feathers, while *Garter* proclaimed his Style in *English*.

Then all the Officers of Arms cried *Largeffe* twice ; which done, *Garter* and all the Officers of Arms retired, keeping still their Faces towards the Sovereign ; and having made their Reverences, repeated the same in the Middle of the Hall, and at the Lower End thereof.

Garter

Garter then making his Reverences, with all the other Officers of Arms, came opposite to that Part of the Table where the Earl of *Chesterfield*, the new-installed Companion, sat, where they again made their Obeisances towards the Sovereign; and *Garter* then turning his Face toward the Earl of *Chesterfield*, and bowing to him, the Earl stood up uncovered, while *Garter* cried *Largeſſe* once, and then proclaimed his Style and Titles in *English*.

Garter, and the other Officers of Arms having cried *Largeſſe* once, the Earl of *Chesterfield* then sat down covered.

Garter then bowed to the Earl of *Burlington*, who likewise stood up uncovered, and crying *Largeſſe* once, proclaimed his Style.

Garter, and the Officers of Arms, then cry'd *Largeſſe* once, and retired.

The Banquet was afterwards brought up to the Sovereign's Table with the same Ceremonies; save only, that in Place of the Clerks of the Kitchen, the chief Clerk of the Spicery waited in that Place; and the Banquet of the Knights-Companions was also brought up by the Yeomen of the Guard.

Dinner being ended, the Knights Companions arose from their Tables, and the Juniors went off first, being followed by all in that Order, who placed themselves again on the Right Side of the Hall, one below another; and Grace being said by the Prelate, having washed, the Knights all together made their Reverences to the Sovereign, who put off his Cap, and re-saluted them.

Then all the Knights and the Officers of the Order present, proceeded, before the Sovereign, back again to the Presence-Chamber, in the former Method; where the Sovereign having saluted them, they all departed to their Lodgings. PRE-

PREFERMENTS, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military.

The Reverend Mr. Jones presented to the Rectory of *Killbevell*, in the County of *Glamorgan*, and Diocese of *Llandaff*.

The Reverend Mr. Powell to the Vicarage of *St. Brides*, in the said County and Diocese.

The Reverend Mr. Turner to that of *Lewenock*, in the County of *Cornwall* and Diocese of *Exeter*.

The Reverend Mr. Bayly to the Rectory of *Sparksford*, in the County of *Somerset*.

The Reverend Mr. Annesly to the Rectory of *Tidlisham*, in the County of *Berks*, and Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*.

The 28th past, the Right Honourable *Philip Dormer*, Earl of *Chesterfield*, kissed the King's Hand, on his being appointed Lord-Steward of his Majesty's Household.

The Reverend Mr. Savary presented to the Rectory of *Norton*, in the County of *Somerset*.

The Reverend Dr. Croxall installed one of the Prebends in the Church of *Hereford*.

The Reverend Mr. James Amand appointed Chaplain to the Honourable Brigadier Clayton's Regiment of Foot at *Gibraltar*, in the room of Dr. Lester, who has resigned.

The Reverend Mr. Levett presented to the Rectory of *Willoughall*, in the County of *Leicester*, and Diocese of *Lincoln*.

They write from *Cambridge*, that the Reverend Mr. Wilson, Fellow of *St. John's College*, is, by the University, choïen Rector of *Flenton cum Hengrave*, in *Suffolk*: And that the Reverend Mr. Warham, Fellow of *Jesus College*, was chosen Rector of *Wicliffe*, in *Yorkshire*.

H h h

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H h h

The

The Reverend Dr. *Jabez Earle* unanimously chosen Minister of *Salters-Hall*.

The Reverend Mr. *Warnford* elected Lecturer of *St. Michael's Cornhill*, in the room of the Reverend Mr. *Cox*, who resigned. The Candidates were the Reverend Messieurs *Warnford*, *Biscoe*, *Hare*, *Lawrence*, and *Steward*. By Order of Vestry this was done by Ballot, reducing the Candidates first to three, then to two; out of which, in the same Manner, one was to be chosen: *A most laudable Example, worthy to be followed in all Elections!* At the last Ballot, Mr. *Biscoe* had forty-six Voices, and Mr. *Warnford* fifty-four; whereupon he was declared duly elected.

The Reverend Mr. *Eyet* is presented to the Rectory of *Foxherd*, in the County of *Essex*, and Diocese of *London*.

Lord *Lynn*, Lord Viscount *Townshend's* eldest Son, is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Norfolk*, in the room of his Right Honourable Father, who resigned. His said Lordship is declared Master of his Majesty's Jewel-Office, vacant by the Removal of the Honourable *James Brudenell Esq;* to the Board of Trade.

The Reverend Mr. *Oades* is presented to the Rectory of *Dummer*, in the County of *Southampton*, and Diocese of *Winchester*.

William Lee Esq; Member of Parliament for *Chipping-Wicomb*, in the County of *Bucks*, (late Attorney-General to the Prince of *Wales*,) and one of his Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, succeeds, as a Judge in the Court of *Kings-Bench*, the present Lord Chief-Justice *Reynolds*.

Mr. *Wood*, Author of the *Survey of Trade*, is, by the Merchants trading to *Virginia* and *Maryland*, nominated their Solicitor in Parliament, in the room of Mr. *Blew* deceased.

William

William Wrightson Esq; Fourth Clerk in the *Pipe-Office*, is appointed Third Clerk, in the room of *Charles Hornby* Esq; lately Second Clerk, and one of the *Secondaries*, to succeed *William Wroth* Esq; deceased, and *William Tully* is appointed Fourth Clerk, in the room of *William Wrightson* Esq;

William Fortescue Esq; Representative in Parliament for *Newport*, in the *Isle of Wight*, Solicitor-General to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and Secretary to the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. is nominated a Baron of the Exchequer in *Scotland*, in the room of Mr. Serjeant *Miller* deceased.

The Governors of *Harrow* Free-School have appointed the Reverend Mr. *James Cox* Master of that School, in the room of the Reverend Mr. *Brian* lately deceased, who had been Master thereof near forty Years; and the Reverend Mr. *Francis Sanders* is chosen Usher in the room of Mr. *Cox*.

Thomas Abney of the *Inner-Temple* Esq; is unanimously elected Recorder of *Nottingham*, in the room of Mr. *Stephenson* deceased.

The Reverend Mr. *Hassley* is presented to the Rectory of *Trowbridge*, in the County of *Wilts*, and Diocese of *Salisbury*.

Dr. *Delany* is appointed Minister of *St. Warburge's*, in *Dublin*, in the room of Dr. *Edward Synge*, now Lord Bishop of *Clonfert*.

Mr. *John Walker*, near the *Hay-Market*, is, by his Grace the Duke of *Argyll*, Master of the Ordnance, appointed Tinman to the said Office, in the room of Mr. *John Dodson* of the *Minories*, lately deceased.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. *Serjeant* (Clerk of the Rope-Yard at *Chatham*) Clerk of the Survey at *Deptford*, in the room of Mr. *Janaway* deceased; and

Mr. *Philips*, one of the Clerks of the Navy-Office, to be Clerk of the said Rope-Yard in his room.

Their Lordships have appointed Mr. *Hugh Ross* to be Gunner of the *Chatham* Man of War; and

Mr. *Trent* to be Gunner of the *Hector* in his room.

The Right Honourable Lord *Bingley*, Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, Sir *Conyers Darcy*, Kt. Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, and Sir *William Strickland* Bart. his Majesty's Secretary at War, have been sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

William Lee and *Thomas Birch* Esqrs. have been called to the Degree of Serjeants at Law; and entertained the Lord Chancellor, Judges, and Sergeants at Law, at *Sergeants-Inn Hall* in *Fleet-Street*, with a sumptuous Feast, and presented them with Rings, whose Motto was, *Florent sub Casare Leges*.

William Lee, Esq; is sworn in, before the Lord Chancellor, a Judge of the Court of *King's-Bench*, in the room of the Lord Chief Baron *Reynolds*; and has taken his Place in the said Court.

Mr. *Jonathan Newton*, a Domestic of the Reverend Dr. *Aspinwall*, Sub-Dean of the Royal Chapel at *St. James's*, being appointed Groom of the same, officiates in that Station in the room of Mr. *Duncombe* deceased.

A General Council has been held at *Windsor*; when the Right Honourable Lord *Harrington*, lately arrived from *France*, was sworn in Principal Secretary of State, in the room of the Right Honour-

Honourable the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, who lately resigned.

His Grace the Duke of *St. Albans*, Lord *Bingley*, Sir *Conyers Darcy*, and Sir *William Yonge*, have taken the Oaths in the High Court of *Chancery*, to qualify them for their late respective Promotions.

Mr. Justice *Lee* has sat, for the first Time, in the Court of *King's Bench*, in the Place of Mr. Justice *Probyn*; and Mr. Justice *Probyn* in the Place of Mr. Justice *Reynolds*, now Lord Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Mr. *Arthur Porter*, Purser of the *Revenge* Man of War, to be Purser of the *Blenheim*, a Second-Rate Man of War, in the room of Mr. *Baker* deceased; and Mr. *Maddox*, Purser of the *Medway*, to succeed Mr. *Porter* in the *Revenge*; and Mr. *Fowler* to succeed Mr. *Maddox* in the *Medway*.

The Reverend Mr. *Chandler* is chosen Joint-Pastor of the Congregation in the *Old-Jewry*, with the Reverend Mr. *Levesly*.

The Reverend Mr. *George Smith*, of *Hackney*, is chosen Pastor of the Congregation in *New-Bond-Street*, *Petty-France*, in the room of the late Reverend and Learned Dr. *Evans*.

From *Guilford* we learn, that Mr. *Arthur Waite*, of *Catherine-Hill*, is chosen Town-Clerk there, in the room of Mr. *Leonard Child* deceased.

It is currently reported, that *Roger Holland*, of the *Middle-Temple*, Esq; Representative in Parliament for the Borough of *Chippenham*, will be made Attorney-General to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, in the room of Mr. Justice *Lee*.

As also, that Mr. *John Martyn*, a Gentleman very famous for his Skill in Botany, and other Parts of Natural History, is to succeed Dr. *Rutty*,
lately

lately deceased, as Secretary to the Royal Society.

Dr. *Cressel*, who has a Living in *Shropshire*, is made Dean of *Clogher* in *Ireland*, in the room of the Reverend Dean *Berkly*, who is gone to reside at *Bermudas*, he being Master of *Trinity-College* there.

Mr. *Truby*, at the *Queen's Arms* in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, is sworn in Coal-Meter of the City of *London*, in the room of his late Father, a Place worth six hundred Pounds per *Annum*.

The Lords of the Admiralty have put his Majesty's Ship the *Hector* in Commission, and appointed Captain *Peter Solegard* Commander thereof, and Mr. *Russel*, Mr. *Hewet*, and Mr. *Douglas* First, Second, and Third Lieutenants.

Twelve young Council have been lately sworn at the Court of *King's Bench*, before the Lord Chief Justice *Raymond*, in order to qualify them to plead at the Bar.

Mr. *Richard Saunders*, of *Aylesbury* in *Bucks*, is appointed by Mr. Justice *Lee*, to be his Marshal.

Commadore *Steward* is, we hear, to succeed his Nephew, Lord *Forbes*, as Governor-General of the *Leeward Islands*, his said Lordship having declined accepting that Government.

The Reverend Mr. *Nicholas Brindley* is presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of *Edmond-Thorp*, in the County of *Leicester*, and Diocese of *Lincoln*.

The Reverend Mr. *Samuel Dennis* to the Vicarage of *Yardley*, in the County and Diocese of *Worcester*.

Mr. *Daniel Beale*, Son of Colonel *Beale*, admitted and sworn in Attorney of his Majesty's Court of *Common-Pleas* at *Westminster*.

Peter

Peter King Esq; second Son of the Lord Chancellor, was called to the Bar the 13th Instant.

The Reverend Mr. *John Alexander* is presented to the Rectory of *Alinto*, alias *Alinton*, in the County of *Suffolk*, and Diocese of *Norwich*.

June 19. His Majesty in Council was this Day pleased to declare his Grace *Lionel Duke of Dorset* Lieutenant-Governor and General-Governor of his Majesty's Kingdom of *Ireland*.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of *Chesterfield* to be Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

Benjamin Darby and *Thomas Baker* Esqrs; are appointed Receivers-General for the County of *Somerset*, in the room of the late *Thomas Penn* Esq;

We hear that *Thomas Reeves* Esq; one of his Majesty's Council Learned in the Law, is to be made *Latin* Secretary to his Majesty, in the room of Mr. Justice *Lee*.

The Reverend Mr. *Barnard Wilson*, who lately published two Volumes of *M. de Thou's* History of his own Time, is installed into one of the Prebends in the Church of *Litchfield*.

— *Paunceford* Esq; has kissed his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed one of the King's Council, and Solicitor to the Prince.

Lord *Wilmington* is to succeed the late Lord *Trevor* as President of the Council.

Mr. *Burgefs*, Gentleman to her Grace the Dutchess of *Newcastle*, is appointed to succeed Mr. *Randal*, as Governor of *Tothill-Fields* Bridewell, which is worth two hundred and fifty Pounds annually.

The Reverend Mr. *Romney* is, by the Lord Chancellor, presented to the Vicarage of *St. Gillian*, in the County of *Hertford*, void by the Resignation of the former Incumbent.

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Sir *Richard Hopkins* is chosen Master of the *Fishmonger's Company*, into which he had lately been translated from that of the *Cutlers*.

At the late Election of Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, at *Guildhall*, for the Year ensuing, *John Fuller Esq;* Citizen and Distiller, and Sir *Isaac Shard Knt.* Citizen and Glover, were chosen.

About the same Time, Mr. *John Kirk*, Citizen and Goldsmith, was elected one of the Aleconners of this City, in the room of Mr. *John Tayler* deceased.

A Patent has lately passed under his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales's* Great Seal, appointing *John Russell Esq;* Steward of the Hundreds in the County of *Cornwall*.

The Reverend Mr. *Rawlins* has been ordained Pastor of the Congregation in *Fetter-Lane*, in the room of the Reverend Mr. *Tingey* deceased; at which Ceremony the Reverend Dr. *Calamy*, Dr. *Earle*, Dr. *Watts*, Mr. *Neale*, Mr. *Ridgley*, Mr. *Hurriion*, and Mr. *Bayes*, assisted.

Also, at the Election for an Organist at *St. Mary Hill*, in the room of Mr. *Cole* deceased, Mr. *Henry Duncalf* was chosen by a great Majority.

Mr. *John Kirk*, Mr. Deputy *Pitt*, and Mr. *Sisson*, are added to the Auditors of the City and Bridge-House Accounts.

The Reverend Mr. *John Tucker* is presented to the Rectory of *Cornwall*, in the County and Diocese of *Oxford*.

A Dispensation has passed the Great Seal for the Reverend Mr. *Collins*, to hold the Vicarage of *Breage*, in the County of *Cornwall*, and Diocese of *Exeter*, with his former Living.

A Dispensation is granted to the Reverend Mr. *John Quick*, Chaplain to Lord *Cathcart*, to hold the Rectory of *Lexhore*, in the County of
Devon,

Devon, and Diocese of *Exon*, with his former Living.

Mr. *Richard Evans* is made a Gauger belonging to the Port of *London*, on all Goods entered inwards.

A Dispensation has been lately passed the Great Seal for the Reverend Mr. *Francis Payne*, Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord *Cobham*, to hold the Rectory of *Wigginton*, in the County and Diocese of *Oxon*, with his former Living.

The Honourable *William King* Esq; was last Week sworn in Chancery Cursitor for *London* and *Middlesex*, in the room of his Brother, the Honourable *Peter King* Esq; who resigned, and who is, we hear, appointed Cursitor for *Yorkshire* and *Westmoreland*.

The Reverend Mr. *Casberd* was lately presented to the Rectory of *Woodmanston*, in the County of *Surrey*, and Diocese of *Winchester*.

Mr. *Francis Roberts* is appointed Surveyor of the Duty on Houses for *London*, in the room of Mr. *George Browne* deceased.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Earl of *Tanker-ville* is appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to his Majesty, in the room of the Right Honourable *Philip Dormer*, Earl of *Chesterfield*, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household.

The Reverend Mr. *Green* made a Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of *Chichester*.

The Reverend Mr. *Gally* presented to the Vicarage of *Churcham*, in the County and Diocese of *Gloucester*.

The Reverend Mr. *Ailmer*, presented to the Vicarage of *Lavington*, in the County of *Wilts*, and Diocese of *Sarum*.

Mr. *Richard Norton*, the Lord Bishop of *London's* Porter, sworn in Groom of the Chapel, in the room of Mr. *Duncombe* deceased.

William Lownds Esq; succeeds *Thomas Jett* Esq; deceased, as one of the Auditors of the Exchequer, the same being granted for three Lives, and he is the Survivor.

The Reverend Mr. *Thomas Buckle* is presented to the Vicarage of *Starton* in *Gloucestershire*, worth about 150 *l. per Annum*, vacant by the Death of the Reverend Dr. *Fenn*.

The Reverend Mr. *Gordon* is presented to the Rectory of *Denham*, in the County of *Bucks*, vacant by the Death of the Reverend Mr. *Stripiz*.

Captain *Meadows*, Son of Sir *Philip Meadows*, Knight-Marshal, is appointed *Aid-de-Camp* to his Excellency the Duke of *Dorset*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Lieutenant *Barnard* is, by the Lords of the Admiralty, appointed Commander of his Majesty's Sloop *Spence*, in the room of Captain *Fitze*, who has resigned.

Mr. *Matthew Ridley* is, at *Oxford*, advanced to the Degree of a Master of Arts, on Account of his Merit and good Behaviour at that University.

Henry Curll, Gent. who has long been on Half-Pay as a Sea-Lieutenant, and some Years since commanded a *Russian* Frigate, in the Service of his late *Czarian* Majesty, *Peter II.* has at length obtain'd a Promise of the Command of one of his Majesty's Ships of War.

MARRIAGES.

Mynheer Hop, Envoy from the States General, was lately married, at *St. James's Church*, to a Sister of *Sir John Lambert Bart.*

Hezekiah Haynes Esq; of *Cockford-Hall* in *Essex*, at the *Temple Church*, to *Mrs. Miles*, a Widow Lady, of great Merit and Fortune.

A Treaty of Marriage is on Foot, and will speedily be consummated, between *Robert Hucks Esq;* Member of Parliament for *Abindon* in *Berkshire*, only Son of *William Hucks Esq;* of *Great Russel-Street, Bloomsbury*, and *Miss Coghill*, in the same Neighbourhood, a considerable Fortune.

Abraham Jett Esq; married lately to *Miss Anne-Sophia Allanson*, a 12,000 *l.* Heirefs.

Edward Stanley, of the *Middle-Temple*, *Esq;* to the Daughter of *Mr. Thomas Ward*, Bookseller in the *Temple*.

Sir Francis Vyvian, in *Cornwall*, to *Miss Holbyn*, a beautiful young Lady, and a considerable Fortune.

Mr. Edward Godfrey, an eminent Brewer in *Old-Street*, to *Mrs. Mary Harris*, Daughter and Co-heirefs of *Mr. Harris*, (formerly a Linnen-Draper in *Gracechurch-Street*;) with whom he has 10,000 *l.* Fortune.

Ezekiel Dugdale Esq; to the late *Thomas Bodington Esquire's* Relict, a Fortune of 1300 *l.* per *Annum*, and about 11000 *l.* in *Specie*, &c.

The Reverend *Mr. Thomas Molde*, of *Rotterbith*, to *Miss Anne Weedon*, Daughter of *John Weedon Esq;* near *Uxbridge*.

S. Da Costa, an eminent Jew Merchant, to a Niece of *S. Salvador*, a rich Jew Trader in *Lincoln*

Street, and a grand Entertainment was dressed (after their own Manner) at *Pewterers-Hall*.

John Hind Esq; Son of *Mr. Hind*, a very wealthy Brewer in *Purple-Lane*, to *Miss Lister*, of *Cheshire*.

Thomas Mackworth Esq; married to *Miss Maria Read*, a 16,000 *l.* Fortune; and next Day they set out for the Seat of the Bride's Father, *William Read* Esq; at *Durham*.

The Reverend *Mr. Waite*, Lecturer of *Islington*, married lately to *Miss Kerr*, of *Chelsea*, at the *Temple Church*.

Mr. Ralph Beard, an eminent Attorney, and a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate, at *Hurst per Point*, in the County of *Sussex*, to *Miss Constable*, of *Burrage*, in the said County, a Lady of great Beauty and Fortune.

Francis Atwood Esq; at *Walton upon Thames*, in the County of *Surry*, to *Miss Barbara Strode*, Daughter of *William Strode* Esq; a Fortune, as is said, of 13,000 *l.*

Joseph Jackson Esq; an Attorney of his Majesty's Court of *Common Pleas*, married, at the new Chapel in the *Broadway Westminster*, to *Miss Penelope Tatham*, a young Lady of a good Fortune.

The Marriage is consummated between *Richard Owen* Esq; of *North Wales*, a Gentleman of a very plentiful Fortune, and the only Daughter of *Dr. Godolphin*, Provost of *Eaton-College*.

Paul-Breerton Collins, of *Barlow-Park*, *Oxfordshire*, Esq; married *Mrs. Margaret Mollyson*, a Lady of distinguished Merit, and Sister to *Mr. John Mollyson*, Merchant of this City.

Lately was married at *Brackinstown* in *Ireland*, the Honourable *Thomas Butler* Esq; second Son of the Right Honourable Lord Viscount *Lanesborough*, and Member of Parliament for *Belturbet*, in that Kingdom,

Kingdom, to the Widow of — *Omsby Esq;*
a Lady of 50,000 *l.* Fortune.

A Marriage is agreed on, and will very speedily be consummated, between the eldest Son of Lord *Grimestone* and Miss *Lovell*, only Daughter and Heir of *Henry Lovell Esq;* late of *Coleman-Street*, with whom he will have upwards of 40,000 *l.*

Also between *James Lamb*, of *Hackney*, *Esq;* and Miss *Barker* of *Hampstead*, a very great Fortune.

— *Jackson*, of *Southgate*, *Esq;* was married at *Allhallows Church* in *Thames-Street*, to a Daughter of Sir *John Tass*, Alderman of this City, who gave with her 10,000 *l.*

As was also — *Dudley Esq;* to Miss *Lempster*, a young Lady of about Sixteen, and 8000 *l.* Fortune.

The Right Honourable *William Needham*, of *Broadway-Castle*, in the County of *Chester*, Viscount *Killmorey*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, was lately married, in the Royal Chapel at *Whitehall*, to the Lady *Mary Shirly*, youngest Sister to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Ferrers*.

The Marriage between the Honourable *John Trevor Esq;* one of the *Welch Judges*, next Brother to the Lord *Trevor*, and Mrs. *Susannah Scawen*, Daughter to Sir *Thomas Scawen*, Knight and Alderman of this City, is put off for some Time, on account of the Death of Lord *Trevor* his Father.

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Sir *Thomas Pershall*, of *Sugnoll*, in the County of *Stafford*, Bart. a young Lady of great Fortune and Merit.

Thomas Kentish Esq; High Sheriff for the County of *Hertford* in the Reign of his late Majesty, was very lately married to *Martha*, the youngest Daughter of Mr. *John Iremonger*, of *St. Albans*.

As was also Sir *Wyndham Knatchbull*, of the County of *Kent*, Bart. to Mrs. *Harris*, Niece to the Right Honourable the Master of the *Rolls*, a young Lady of about 10,000 *l.* Fortune.

A few Days since Colonel *Richard Onslow*, of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, Brother to the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, and Member of Parliament for *Guilford* in *Surrey*, was married to Miss *Walton*, of *Camberwell*, Niece to Admiral *Walton*, an agreeable young Lady, of very great Accomplishments, and a Fortune of about 12,000 *l.*

A Treaty of Marriage is on Foot, and will be speedily consummated between Dr. *Clifton*, an eminent Physician of this City, and the only Daughter and Heiress of *Charles Banks*, of *Chelsea*, Esq; formerly one of the Governors of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, a Lady of great Merit, and a plentiful Fortune.

The Right Honourable the Lord *Brudenel* married the Lady *Mary Mountagu*, youngest Daughter of his Grace the Duke of *Montagu*.

A Marriage will speedily be consummated between Sir *Charles Mordaunt*, of *Massingham* in *Norfolk*, and of *Walton* in *Warwickshire*, Bart. and the Daughter of Sir *John Woodhouse*, of *Kimberly* in *Norfolk*, Bart. a Lady of a considerable Fortune.

BIRTHS and BAPTISMS.

The fifth Son of the Lord *Byron*, of which his Lady was safely delivered, was lately baptized, at his Lordship's House in *Great Marlborough-Street*, by the Name of *George*; the King and the Duke of *Bridgewater* standing Godfathers, and her Grace the Dutchess of *Kent* Godmother.

Baptized also by the Name of *George*, at his House in *Conduit-Street*, Lord *Effingham Howard*'s new-born Son. The Earl of *Albemarle* (Proxy for his Majesty) and Lord *Monson*, Godfathers; Lady *Effingham Howard* Godmother. Ceremony perform'd by the Reverend Dr. *Trebeck*, of *St. George's* near *Hanover-Square*.

The Lady of Sir *Robert Furnese Bart.* safely deliver'd of her first Child, a Daughter, at his House in *Dover-Street*.

The new-born Daughter of the Earl of *Essex* was baptized, at his Lordship's Seat *Cashibury*, by the Name of *Anne*. His Grace the Duke of *Bridgewater* stood Godfather, her Grace the Dutchess of *Kent* and the Countess of *Bristol* Godmothers.

Her Grace the Dutchess of *St. Alban's* safely delivered of a Son and Heir, in *Old Bond-Street*, to the great Joy of that noble Family.

D E A T H S.

Lately died, suddenly, Mr. *Hall*, a Serjeant belonging to *Wood-Street* Compter. The Place is in the Disposal of the Sheriffs.

Also died, at *Windsor*, the Wife of Captain *Kingsley*, of the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards:
She

She was Sister to the Lady of Sir *Barnham Rider*, of the County of *Kent*, Bart.

Died at *Kingston upon Thames*, Mr. *Jeremiah Hancock*, a very eminent and wealthy *Brasier*. He was Master of the *Brasiers Company*, one of the oldest Persons belonging to the said Company, and *Brasier* to *Queen Anne*. He has left a considerable Estate to his only Daughter and sole Heiress, who is married to *William Beliphu Esq;* of *Kingston*.

Died at *Endfield*, of the Small-Pox, *John Spencer Esq;* Heir to Mr. *Spencer*, formerly an eminent Merchant, said to be worth 150,000 *l*. This young Gentleman was his Nephew, and changed his Name from *Desborough* to *Spencer*, by Act of Parliament, and was a Week after to have been entered in the *Temple*.

Died, at her House at *Greenwich*, Mrs. *Singleton*, Wife of Mr. *Singleton*, an eminent Broker, lately deceased.

Lately *William Ayscough Esq;* died suddenly at his House at *Crawford* in *Kent*. He was Brother to *John Ayscough Esq;* who is just arrived from *Jamaica*, of which Place he was once Deputy-Governor.

Died Mrs. *Mary Manby*, one of the Executors of the late deceased Mr. *Henry Rhodes*, of *Fleet-Street*, Bookseller.

Also the Son of — *Hedges Esq;* at his Father's House in *Devonshire-Street Red-Lion-Square*.

Died the Lady of *George Tilson Esq;* Deputy Secretary of State at the Office late Lord Viscount *Townshend's*.

Died at *Salisbury*, in his twelfth Year, Sir *Nicholas Crisp* Bart. only Son and Heir of Sir *John Crisp*. He is succeeded in Title by his Uncle *Charles Crisp Esq;* of *Dornesford* in *Oxfordshire*, formerly

formerly Member of Parliament for *Woodstock*. The Deceased's Mother was Sister to Dr. *Exton Sayer*, his Majesty's Surveyor-General.

April 12. At *Newbury*, in *New-England* died, *Thomas Noyce Esq*; lately one of his Majesty's Privy-Council in that Province.

Died, at *Sutton-Place*, near *Guilford*,—*Weston Esq*; a *Roman Catholic* Gentleman of an excellent Character. He left an only Daughter, who inherits his Seat and Estate, which has been in the Family for many Ages.

Died at his Lodgings in *White-Fryers*, the Reverend Mr. *Cheney* of *Oxford*. By his Death an Estate of five or six hundred Pounds *per Annum* falls to his Widow, (by whom it came to him,) and after her Decease, to his Son.

Died also, at his House on *Bednal-Green*, *John Vande-Poll Esq*; an eminent *Dutch* Merchant.

Lately died—*Ludlow*, of *Bromley* in *Surrey*, *Esq*; who was in the Commission of the Peace for that County, and much esteemed in his Neighbourhood.

Died Mr. *Duncombe*, Groom of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and Secretary to the Lord Bishop of *Durham*; the former being in the Gift of the Lord Bishop of *London*, as Dean of the Chapel.

Died, at *Dublin*, lately, *Pierce Hasset Esq*; Counsellor at Law.

Also, in *Craigg's-Court*, by *Charing-Cross*, the Wife of *Thomas Hurwes Esq*; Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Navy, and Second Clerk at the Admiralty.

Lately died, at *Hampstead*, the Relict of Sir *James Mayo*, who was Knighted the 7th of Queen *Anne*.

Died, of a Consumption, *William Rutty*, M. D. Secretary to the Royal Society, at his House in *Salisbury-Court*, *Fleet-Street*, in the Flower of his

K k k

Age,

Age, a Gentleman of great Merit, to the great Regret of all his Acquaintance.

Died Mr. *Janeway*, Clerk of the Survey of *Deptford*.

Died, of a Mortification, Mr. *Needler Webb*, a Common-Council of the Ward of *Faringdon Within*.

Died, in a very advanced Age, at her House in *Red-Lyon-Street*, *Holborn*, after a lingering Indisposition, the Lady *Witherington*, Relict of Sir *Francis Witherington*, of *Froome* in *Somersetshire*, Bart.

Died, of the Small-Pox, the youngest Son of *Peter Le Heup* Esq; Brother to *Isaac Le Heup* Esq; his late Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Sweden*. The same Gentleman had another Son died some Weeks before, and both the Bodies have been deposited in *St. Anne's* Parish, *Soho*, till the Death of Mrs. *Le Heup*, when a Vault will be prepared for the Family.

Died *James Bancroft* Esq; in *Arundel-Street*, *Strand*. He was an *Irish* Gentleman, and formerly a Member of Parliament in *Ireland*. He is reputed to have died worth forty thousand Pounds; and having made no Will, the same devolves to his Son *Thomas Bancroft*, who is now in *Dublin*.

Died, of a Consumption, at *Hammersmith*, in the 18th Year of her Age, Miss *Catherina Wentworth*, second Daughter of the Honourable *Peter Wentworth* Esq; Equerry to her Majesty.

Sir *Richard Sherrard* died at his House at *Paddington*.

At *Hampstead*, Mr. *Baker*, Purser of the *Blenheim* Man of War.

By Letters from *Oporto*, dated the 31st past, we have Advice of the Death of Mr. *Henry Heyman*, an eminent *English* Merchant residing there, whose Death is lamented by all who knew him.

Died,
✱

Died, at *Fulham* in *Middlesex*, of a *Pleurisy*, *Fawcet Bambrigg* Esq; a near Relation of *Earl Bambrigg* of *Camelford*, in *Cornwall*, Esq;

Mr. George Warren, an eminent Merchant residing at *Marseilles*, is also dead.

Died, at his House in *Cudston's-Square*, in the 71st Year of his Age, the Reverend *Mr. John Noble*, a noted *Anabaptist* Minister, who belonged to the Meeting-House at *Brewers-Hall*. His Corpse was interred in the *Anabaptist* Burial-Ground in *Southwark Park*.

John Lloyd Esq; an eminent and worthy *New-England* Merchant, who has left a large Estate, died lately in *Nicholas-Lane*.

The 19th Instant, early in the Morning, died suddenly, in his 72d Year, at his Seat at *Peckham* in *Surrey*, the Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Trevor*, of *Bromham*, in the County of *Bedford*, President of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. He was advanced to the Peerage the 31st of *December*, 1711. in which Dignity he is succeeded by his eldest Son *Thomas*. His Lordship went to Bed on the preceding Night seemingly in perfect Health, having given the necessary Directions for going, in the Morning, with his Family to *Chertsey*, whence he purposed to go to the Council at *Windsor*; but being seized with a Pain in his Stomach, supposed to be the Cholic, notwithstanding proper Means were used, in about an Hour after he expired. In the Reign of King *William III.* he was Attorney and Solicitor-General. Queen *Anne* made him Lord Chief Justice of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, and created him a Peer by the Stile and Title of Lord *Trevor* of *Bromham*, as above. In the Reign of King *George I.* he was made Lord Privy-Seal, on the Death of the late Duke of *Kingston*, and

one of the Lords Justices of this Kingdom during the late King's Absence. His present Majesty made him President of the Council, in the room of the late Duke of *Devonshire*.

The Day before, died, at his House in *Hoxton-Square*, Mr. *Laberdeen*, a noted *Spanish* Merchant.

Died also, Mr. *George Browne*, one of the Surveyors of the Duty on Houses in *London*.

Died at his House on *St. Mary Hill*, near *Bishopsgate*, Mr. *Whittle*, an eminent *Tobacconist*.

Died suddenly, at his Lodgings at *Kentish-Town*, *Jos. Wheeler* Esq; He was about twenty-two Years of Age, and had a very plentiful Estate left him, some Years since, by *Thomas Wilson Wheeler* Esq; his near Relation. He died without Issue; so that his Estate devolves to his Brother *William Wheeler* Esq; a Youth about twelve Years of Age.

Died, at his House in *Clapham*, *William King* Esq; formerly Partner with Mr. *John Jenkins* Banker, of *Lombard-Street*. By the Death of the former, and Failure of the latter, the List of Persons nominated for Sheriffs is reduced, both having been nominated in 1721.

Also died, at his House in *Barwick-Street*, near *Golden-Square*, Major *Johnson*; formerly belonging to the Right Honourable the Lord *Cobham's* Regiment of Horse, but lately on Half-Pay.

Died suddenly, at her House in *Bedford-Row*, *Holborn*, Mrs. *Goodfellow*, Widow, a Lady aged about Seventy. She is said to have left upwards of forty thousand Pounds.

Also, Mr. *Randal*, Governor of *Tothill-Fields*, *Bridewell*.

Lately, at the *Bath*, died *Miles Stapleton*, of *Harrow on the Hill* in *Middlesex*, Esq; third Son of the late Sir *William Stapleton* Bart. Governor of
of

of the *Leeward Islands* in the Reign of King *Charles II.* Which *Miles Stapleton Esq;* (Uncle to the present Sir *William Stapleton Bart.* Knight of the Shire for the County of *Oxford*) married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir to Sir *Charles Gerard*, of *Harrow*, Bart. Niece to the present Duke of *Somerset*, and Widow of *Warwick Lake*, of *Cannons*, Esq; who represented the County of *Middlesex* in several Parliaments.

Died, of a Pleuretic Fever, in *Great-Queen-Street*, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, Mrs. *Susannah Freke*, Widow of the late *Thomas Fowlis Esq;* and Wife of *Richard Freke Esq;*

Also, Captain *Henry Emmett*, an ancient Commander of one of the Packet-Boats on the *Corunna* Station, for which Service a new one was building him in this River; the Command of which will be given to Captain *Noel Tonkin*, late Master of the *Prince Frederick* Packet-Boat.

Died, in *Prescot-Street*, *Goodmans-Fields*, Mrs. *Hannah Prichard*, about seventy Years of Age, and never married. She used to Let Money at Interest, and is reputed to have died worth sixteen thousand Pounds.

A few Days past died *Samuel Tomlinson Esq;* whose Corpse was handsomely interred at *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*, in his own Family-Vault, which for many Years had not been before opened.

Died, at his Lodgings at *Kensington*, Mr. *Ranter*, a young Gentleman of a good Fortune; by whose Death, we hear, an Estate of four hundred Pounds *per Annum* falls to his Uncle Sir *Robert Pye Bart.*

Also, ——— *Holton Esq;* at his Lodgings in *Red-Lyon-Street*, near *Red-Lyon-Square*. His Corpse was interred at *Wagan* in *Lancashire*.

Lately

Lately died, at his Chambers in *Grays-Inn*, *Thomas Jett Esq;* Auditor of the *Exchequer*.

We learn from *Dublin*, that *Thomas Dalton Esq;* Lord Chief Baron of *Ireland*, and one of the Privy Council, died there.

Died, at *Mount-Lee*, at *Egham* in *Surrey*, *Francis Foot Esq;* of *Cornwall*, Barrister at Law, who served in Parliament, in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, for the Borough of *Bossiney* in *Cornwall*, late Justice of the Peace for *Middlesex*, *Devonshire*, and *Cornwall*. He married the only Daughter and Heiress of *Benjamin Harley*, a noted *Virginia* Merchant of *London*, at whose Death his Lady and Children became possessed of at least forty thousand Pounds. He has left his Lady, three Sons and one Daughter. He is to be buried at *Hunton*, near *Tunbridge* in *Kent*.

Died Counsellor *Herne*, at his Chambers in the *Kings-Bench-Walks* in the *Temple*.

Died lately, at his Seat in *Yorkshire*, in a very advanced Age, *Sir William Pennington Bart.* He is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his eldest Son, (now *Sir Joseph*,) a Comptroller of his Majesty's Office of Excise in Beer, Malt, &c.

Died also, the 28th past, of a Fever, *Beau Holloway*, at his Lodgings in *Bury-Street*, *St. James's*. He was the Person who sold the famous Horse, called *Leeds*, for a thousand Guineas, to his late Royal Highness *George Prince of Denmark*.

Died lately (aged ninety Years, wanting one Day) Captain *John Hazlewood*, one of the Elder Brothers of the *Trinity-House* at *Deptford-Strond*. In the last *French War* he commanded the Ship *Asia*, in the *Turkey Company's Service*.

Lady Hare died suddenly in *Old Bond-Street*.

The

The 26th Instant died, at *Edinburg*, the Right Honourable *William Lord Forbes*, a Gentleman of singular Merit, and much lamented. He is succeeded in Honours, &c. by his eldest Son *Francis*, now Lord *Forbes*. This Family has enjoyed its present Title upwards of three hundred Years, being the ancientest Barony in *Scotland*.

RULES *to be observed in the Admission of Solicitors in the Court of Chancery, till the 1st of December 1730.*

The Persons applying for such Admission, to have one of the Qualifications herein after-mentioned.

TO be a sworn Attorney of a Court of Record, and to produce his Admission.

To have practised in a Court of Equity as a Solicitor for the Space of four Years, and to produce a Certificate thereof under the Hands of a Serjeant or Barrister at Law, and a sworn Clerk of the *Six-Clerks-Office*, unless he be known to have been a Practiser during that Time by the Master of the Rolls, or the Master to whom he applies for his Admission.

To have served as a Clerk to one or more of the Sworn-Clerks of the *Six-Clerks-Office*, or to one or more Attorney or Solicitor, or Attorneys or Solicitors, for the Space of four Years, and to produce a Certificate or Certificates thereof from the Person or Persons he so served, or an Affidavit thereof, sworn by himself and some other Person of Credit.

To the End that none be admitted but Persons of Integrity and Ability, it is expected that every Person applying for such his Admission, if his
usual

usual Place of Abode be within the City of *London*, or *Bills of Mortality*, do produce Testimonial or Certificate under the Hands of three Gentlemen of known Credit, whereof one to be his Majesty's Attorney or Solicitor-General, or one other of his Majesty's Council, or a Serjeant at Law : Or if the usual Place of Abode of the Person applying for such Admission be not within the City of *London*, or *Bills of Mortality*, the said Testimonial to be signed by three Gentlemen of known Credit, whereof one to be a Serjeant at Law, or a practising Barrister : The Certificate to specify the Titles and Places of Abode of the subscribing Person, and to be to the Effect following, *viz.*

“ That such Person is well known to them,
 “ and, as they verily believe, a Person of Integrity, and well qualified to practise as a Solicitor in the Court of *Chancery* : And that an Affidavit be annexed to such Testimonial, to testify the signing of the Gentlemen who appear to have subscribed it. ”

From *Boston* in *New-England* under *May 4.* they write, that the following *Advertisement* has been published there, signed by the *Select Men* of that Town, *viz.* “ We being informed, that many
 “ Persons belonging to the adjacent Towns intend to come into this Town to have the *Small Pox* inoculated upon them, which we apprehend
 “ would be much Damage to this Place ; this is
 “ therefore to give public Notice, that if any
 “ Person or Persons, not belonging to this Town,
 “ shall presume to come into it upon the
 “ said Occasion, he or they shall be prosecuted
 “ according to Law. ”

MEMOIRS

Towards a

HISTORY of MEN

Eminent in the

Republic of Letters,

AS WELL

FOREIGN as DOMESTIC.

M E M O I R S

*Towards a History of Men eminent in the
Republic of Letters, as well Foreign
as Domestic.*

INTRODUCTION.

AS BIOGRAPHY is always acceptable to the generality of Readers, we shall occasionally entertain the *Public* with such concise *Memoirs* of Persons of Worth and Eminence, in the *Republic of Letters*, as are communicated to us.

A *French* Writer judiciously says, “ It has long
“ been complained, that the *History* of *Learned*
“ *Men* is too much neglected in *France*; that
“ they there suffer silently to perish the *Memo-*
“ *ries* of *Those* who distinguish themselves in
“ *Arts* and *Sciences*; that they who are best qua-
“ lified to perpetuate such, contenting them-
“ selves with their own Knowledge of them,
“ vouchsafe not to make them known to Po-
“ sterity, whom they thereby deprive of the
“ Pleasure they would have in being in-
“ structed in what relates to those Ornaments
“ of their Age, and of finding, in a faithful
“ Detail of them and their Literary-Con-
“ cerns,

cerns, wherewithal to form a truer Understanding of their Performances. In Effect, how many Men, of the greatest Erudition, have there been in the World, of whose Country, Birth, Condition, nay, the very Age they lived in, we are utterly ignorant, and whose Names are only known to us by being preserved in the *Title-Pages* of their *Works*? At this we cannot but murmur and accuse of gross Negligence *those* who have gone *before us*: But we are running into the very same Error; and we may justly believe, that those who come *after us*, will also complain of *Us*."

In order to prevent the same Complaint in *England*, we now offer some Account of a Gentleman, known to be Eminent in the *Republic of Letters*.



M E M O I R S
O F
Sir R I C H A R D S T E E L E.

THE Death of Men of great Genius, who have exerted their Capacities for the Entertainment and Advantage of Mankind, touches the Breast of every Man of Humanity in the most sensible Manner.

It was a Pleasure *Sir Richard Steele* formerly commanded, both of Entertaining and Reforming the World ; and when I reflect on the just Taste he had of Humanity, that fine Turn of Wit he enjoyed, and what we of *this Nation* owe to him, I cannot let slip the Occasion of our late Loss in so great an Humanist, without endeavouring to do some small Honour to his Memory. This I shall briefly and faithfully perform by an
Extract

Extract of the most material Incidents of his Life, as he has himself recorded them in his own Writings.

Being descended of *English* Parents, he used to call himself an *Englishman* born in *Dublin*; but leaving the Kingdom of *Ireland* young, he was, with his dear Friend Mr. *Addison*, educated under the learned Dr. *Ellis*, at the Charter-house, *London*.

The Bent of his Inclination taking a Military Turn, he pursued it, and for some time rode privately in the Guards. His first Advancement was the Colours. (a) " He then became an Author
 " when an Ensign, a way of Life exposed to much
 " Irregularity; and being thoroughly convinc-
 " ed of many Things, of which he often re-
 " pented, and which he more often repeated,
 " he wrote, for his own private Use, a little
 " Book called *The Christian Hero*, with a Design
 " principally to fix upon his own Mind a strong
 " Impression of Virtue and Religion, in Op-
 " position to the stronger Propensity towards
 " unwarrantable Pleasures. This secret Admo-
 " nition was too weak; he therefore in the Year
 " 1701, printed the Book with his Name, in
 " hopes that a standing Testimony against him-
 " self, and the Eyes of the World (that is to
 " say, of his Acquaintance) upon him in a new
 " Light, might curb his Desires, and make him
 " ashamed of understanding, and seeming to
 " feel what was Virtuous, and living so quite
 " contrary a Life. This had no other good
 " Effect, but that from being thought no un-
 " delightful Companion, he was soon reckoned

(a) See Mr. Steele's *Apology*.

“ a disagreeable Fellow. One or two of his
 “ Acquaintance thought fit to misuse him, and
 “ try their Valour upon him ; and every Body
 “ he knew measured the least Levity in his
 “ Words and Actions, with the Character of a
 “ *Christian Hero*. Thus he found himself slight-
 “ ed, instead of being encouraged, for his De-
 “ clarations as to Religion ; and it was now in-
 “ cumbent upon him to enliven his Character ;
 “ for which Reason he wrote the Comedy called
 “ *The Funeral ; Or Grief Alamode* ; in which (tho’
 “ full of Incidents that move Laughter) Virtue
 “ and Vice appear just as they ought to do. It
 “ was acted, at the Theatre Royal in *Drury-lane*,
 “ in the Year 1702, with vast Applause, and
 “ Dedicated to the Countess of *Albemarle*. No-
 “ thing can make the Town so fond of a Man
 “ as a successful Play, and this, with some Par-
 “ ticulars enlarged upon to his Advantage (for
 “ Princes never hear Good or Evil in the Man-
 “ ner others do) obtained him the Notice of the
 “ King : And his Name, to be provided for,
 “ was in the last Table-Book ever worn by the
 “ Glorious and Immortal WILLIAM III.

“ His next Appearance, as a Writer, was in
 “ the Quality of the lowest Minister of State,
 “ to wit, in the Office of *Gazetteer*, where he
 “ worked faithfully, according to Order, with-
 “ out ever erring against the Rule observed by
 “ all Ministries, to keep that Paper very inno-
 “ cent and very insipid.

“ It is believed, it was to the Reproaches he
 “ heard, every *Gazette* Day, against the Writer of
 “ it, that he owed the Fortitude of being re-
 “ markably negligent of what People said ; which
 “ he did not deserve, the Fault not being on
 “ his side.”

It

It should have been before observed, that from the Dedication of his *Christian Hero* to his Commander, the Lord *Cutts* of the *Coldstream* Regiment, his Lordship being not only a Lover of Wit, but a Man of Wit himself, by that Nobleman's Interest Mr. *Steele* soon obtained a Captain's Commission in the Lord *Lucas's* Regiment of *Fusiliers*.

His next Productions were still Plays, his *second* being *The Tender Husband: Or, The Accomplish'd Fools*, acted the Year following, 1703, and Dedicated to Mr. *Addison*. The succeeding Winter, 1704, produced his *third* Play, called, *The Lying Lovers: Or, The Ladies Friendship*, Dedicated to the Duke of *Ormond*. These three Comedies were, by himself, collected into a small Volume, with a general Dedication of the whole to her Grace the Dutcheß of *Hamilton*.

He first recommended himself to the Duke of *Marlborough*, by a pleasant Repartee he passed on his Grace's preferring his own Relations; which being told to the Duke, he relished it so well, that his Grace took a liking to him ever after.

The Friendship he contracted with Mr. *Addison*, from their being School-Fellows, lasted as long as he lived, except some little Bickerings, on certain Oeconomical Occasions, which soon terminated in a right Understanding on both Sides: For, it was by Mr. *Addison*, that he was first introduced into the Acquaintance of the Earls of *Halifax* and *Sunderland*, by whose Means he was made *Gazetteer*, as is observed.

He had not been long in this Post before he wrote the T A T L E R, 1709; by which most delightful Paper, his Reputation and Interest greatly

greatly increasing, he was preferred to be one of the Commissioners of the *Stamp-Office*.

Upon laying down the *TATLER*, 1711, in concert with Mr. *Addison*, he shortly after set up the *SPECTATOR*, and after that the *GUARDIAN* and *ENGLISHMAN*, 1713, which were for the greatest part his own; as were likewise both the Papers of *The LOVER*, and *The READER*, written by him in the Year 1714.

Besides these (on a particular Dispute with a Noble Peer) he wrote another public Paper called, *The THEATRE*, and after that, gave the Town a Monthly Entertainment, called, *The TEA-TABLE*.

In 1715 he published *An Account of the State of the Roman Catholic Religion throughout the World. Written for the Use of Pope INNOCENT the XIth, by Monsignor CERRI, Secretary to the Congregation de propaganda Fide. Translated from an Authentic Italian Manuscript, by Mons. De la Roche, Author of the Memoirs of Literature.* 'The Original Manuscript was found in Switzerland: It was taken out of the Library of St. GALL, after the Defeat of the Abbot of that Name, by the United Troops of Zurich and Berne, and lodged afterwards in the Library at Zurich. It was transmitted into England by the Reverend and very learned Mr. Ott, Principal Secretary of the Zurichian Library.' (b)

To this curious Piece was likewise subjoined, *A Discourse concerning the State of Religion in ENGLAND. Written in French in the Time of K. CHARLES I. and now first Translated. And*

(b) See the Preface to that Work.

to the whole, Sir Richard prefixed, *A large Dedication to his Holiness Pope CLEMENT the XIth, giving him a very particular Account of the State of Religion among Protestants; and of several other Matters of Importance, relating to Great-Britain.*

About this Time he likewise Published, *The Romish Ecclesiastical History of late Years.* Which he Dedicated to the Lord Finch, now Earl of Nottingham.

In the last Parliament of Queen ANNE, he was chosen a Member of the *House of Commons* for the Borough of *Stockbridge*; when such was his Attachment to the *Succession* in the *Illustrious House of Hanover*, that for treating its Enemies with a Warmth which was then reckoned *Criminal*; he was, after a very long and warm Debate, expelled from his Seat in Parliament.

But herein I must observe what he himself declares; there 'was one Circumstance in this Scene 'that very much sweetened his Affliction, which 'was, that he had the Honour to stand between 'Mr. Stanhope (c) and Mr. Walpole, who con- 'descended to take upon them the Parts of 'his Advocates.'

The chief Aim he affirms to have had in View, in all his Writings, was the Good of his Country; and that this Intent was sincere in him, will appear from the voluntary Resignation of the Stamp-Office Commission to the then Lord (d) Treasurer, before it was taken from him.

(c) *The late Earl Stanhope.*
 &c. ut supra, p. 384.

(d) *See Mr. Steele's Apology,*

His Political Writings, as he tells the Earl of CLARE, (now Duke of Newcastle) to whom they are Dedicated, *were written to confront daring and wicked Men, in the Prosecution of Purposes destructive to their Country.* They were all Composed by him between the Years 1711, and 1714, and consist of these Particulars.

- I. The *Englishman's* Thanks to the Duke of Marlborough.
- II. A Letter to Sir Miles Wharton, concerning *Occasional PEERS.*
- III. The GUARDIAN of August the 7th, 1713, and the *Importance of Dunkirk* considered; in Defense of that *Guardian.*
- IV. The *French* Faith represented, &c. in a Letter to the EXAMINER.
- V. The CRISIS: Or, a Discourse, representing from the most Authentic Records, the just Causes of the happy *Revolution*, 1688; and the *Protestant* Settlement of the Crown; with some seasonable Remarks on the Danger of a *Popish* Successor.
- VI. A Letter to a Member of Parliament, concerning the *Bill* for preventing the Growth of *Schism.*
- VII. Mr. Steele's Apology for Himself and his Writings; occasioned by his Expulsion from the House of Commons.

In this last Piece addressed to Mr. Walpole, He declares, ' *That he is much less concerned for the*
' *Fame* of a Writer, than *that* of an honest Man.
' The upright Purpose, and the innocent Inten-
' tion, *says he*, of the Writings I have composed,
' is all which I am anxious to assert. In the De-
' fense

' sense of *Truth*, I incurred popular Hatred and
 ' Contempt, with the Prospect of suffering the
 ' Want even of the ordinary Conveniencies of
 ' Life. The Probability of being undone, I
 ' could not but form to my self when I took
 ' upon me what I did; but a Weight heavier
 ' than all this fell upon me, to wit, a Resolu-
 ' tion of the Representatives of my Country to
 ' my Dishonour. This indeed, was a Blow un-
 ' expected; nor could it enter into my Imagina-
 ' tion, that the Insolence of any *Minister* could
 ' run so high, as to demand of the *House* of
 ' *Commons* to punish one of its Members, for be-
 ' ing unacceptable to him.— There was not
 ' so much as the Appearance of any other Mo-
 ' tive for my Expulsion.— It was remark-
 ' able however, that such was the Force of
 ' Truth, that the *Member* accused had not an
 ' harsh personal Expression used against him;
 ' and the MINISTER, in the midst of all his
 ' Power, who brought on the Accusation, was
 ' treated in the *Manner* which all Mankind knows
 ' he deserves. As for my Part I ever thought
 ' meanly of the Capacity, tho' not till lately, of
 ' the good Nature of that Demagogue, and
 ' saw very well his *Audaciousness* would one Day
 ' suffer by his *Ignorance*. It was visible, what-
 ' ever became of his Country, which I believe
 ' had little Share in his Lordship's Cares, he
 ' would, with the WAND in his *Hand*, raise
 ' Powers which he would want Skill to com-
 ' mand, and which consequently would tear him-
 ' self in Pieces.— Such were the Mischiefs
 ' wrought by a cunning wicked Creature, placed
 ' in a Station proper only for a Wise and Vir-
 ' tuous Man.— I will take upon me to say,
 ' that there never was a greater Insult on the

‘ Constitution than *this*, except *one* practised by
 ‘ the same Person without the least Deference to
 ‘ the Order of Things, the common Sense of
 ‘ Mankind, the Honour of the Crown, or the
 ‘ Property of the Subjects. It needs not be said
 ‘ what this *greater Impudence* was, nor who had
 ‘ so little Grace as to be guilty of it : It was he
 ‘ who was born in our Days for the Chastisement
 ‘ and Dishonour of them, a Tool whose Insigni-
 ‘ ficancy makes Sorrow, occasioned by him,
 ‘ the Subject of Laughter, takes all Dignity from
 ‘ Distress, and renders Calamity ridiculous. (e)

‘ As I never entered into Political Debates
 ‘ with ambitious Views, but have brought my
 ‘ Desires within the Necessaries and decent Con-
 ‘ veniencies of Life, I am the more jealously
 ‘ tenacious of the little I expect of the World,
 ‘ which is only to accept of my Service to the
 ‘ best of my Ability, without loading me with un-
 ‘ just Reproach. ’

These were always his real Sentiments ; and as
 to many other Instances of his unshaken Steadi-
 ness and Resolution to serve his Country, I refer
 to the Collection of his Political Writings before
 mentioned.

It is greatly to be lamented that one Design he
 had in View dropt ; which was his writing the
 Duke of *Marlborough's* History, from proper
 Materials which were once in his Custody. Pro-
 posals for it were published, and the Relation was
 to have commenced from the Date of his Grace's
 Commissions as Captain General and Plenipotent-

(e) See Mr. Steele's *Address to Mr. Walpole, prefixed to his*
Apology, &c. p. 210.

ary, and to have concluded with the Expiration of those Commissions. It was not doubted but this History, formed from the most authentic Papers, and all the most secret Intelligence which could be communicated with Safety, to Persons now living, and in the Confidence of Foreign Courts, would have been very entertaining, and set the Services of some of Queen ANNE's Ministers at home and abroad in a true Light.

The Loss of this Work none can account for but the *Marlborough* Family. Our Author however was recommended to his late Majesty, and by him, soon after his Accession to the Throne, Knighted.

In the Year 1722, from the fair *Andrian* of Terence, Sir *Richard* brought upon the Stage a Play called *The CONSCIOUS LOVERS*. In the Dedication of which, to his late Majesty, he thus addresses him. — *After having aspired to the highest and most laudable Ambition, that of following the Cause of Liberty, I should not have humbly petitioned Your Majesty for a Direction of the Theatre, had I not believed Success in that Province an Happiness much to be wished by an honest Man, and highly conducing to the Prosperity of the Common-Wealth. It is in this View I lay before Your Majesty a Comedy, which the Audience, in Justice to themselves, has supported and encouraged, and is the Prelude of what may be attempted, in future Representations*

‘ It was, as he acknowledges in his Preface, in every Part excellently performed ; the chief Design of it was to be an innocent Performance, and the Audience have abundantly shewn how ready they are to support what is visibly intended that way. ’

No more let Ribaldry, with Licence writ,
 Usurp the Name of Eloquence or Wit ;
 Redeem with long Contempt the Comic Name,
 And judge Politely, for your Country's Fame. (f)

Sir *Richard Steele* had another Play, almost finished, founded upon the *EUNUCH* of *Terence*, which he intended to call *The GENTLEMAN*.

The *Tories* often fell foul on Sir *Richard Steele*, for Writings of which he was only the Publisher, not the Author ; and one of the forwardest Advocates of that Party was the late Lord *B—* in his *Letter* to the *Examiner* ; and another Pamphlet wrote by him against the *Crisis*, &c. called *The Publick Spirit of the Whigs*, &c. Printed, and largely dispersed, by his Agents ; some of whom are now as Conspicuous from their South-Sea Exploits, and other public Acquirements, as they are ignobly obscure in their Birth, Parentage and Education.

The Plan of the *Crisis*, &c. was laid and chiefly executed by Mr. *Moore*, of the Inner-Temple, and many Hints in it came from the Pious and Worthy Dr. *Tennison*, late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Steward obtained very large Subscriptions towards it. But it was sufficient to gain Mr. *Steele* a Legion of Enemies, because the only Purport of that Piece was to defend the Glorious and Happy Revolution of 1688, and the *Protestant* Succession in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*.

His Proposals for an *Academy* of Music ; and

(f) *Prod. to the Conscious Lovers* by Mr. *Wellsed*.

the Patent he had for his *Fish-Pool-Project*, of bringing Fish to Market alive, would have met with much more Success than either of them did, had not Party Prejudice occasioned the Opposition.

One of Mr. H—n's Partisans published a most stupid Libel against him (f) only for honestly laying down this Position ; That *If the honourable House of Commons were of that Gentleman's Opinion* (as to the Calculations he had made) *and should act accordingly*; we might bid farewell to the *Wealth and Honour of Great-Britain*. In short, it was the Success of the *Crisis*, &c. which galled the Party, and being destitute of Argument, they had immediate Recourse to their usual Weapons of Falshood and Scandal.

He was likewise attacked by many other Scriblers, as impotent as they were despicable, such as the O——b's, the D——is's, and the whole Clan who clubbed in carrying on the *Examiner*. From slandering his publick Spirit, these poor Wretches descended to censure his private Oeconomy, in which he knew his own Foibles too well ever to defend : And I shall always be of Opinion, that a Cane is the much more proper Correction of such Insolencies than a Pen. But to close this irksom Topic, Sir *Richard*, when they came under his Chastisement, as a Writer, really treated them with a Contempt equal to their Insolence ; and for the Spleen they vented against him, justly made them the Ridicule of the whole Kingdom.

(f) Intituled ——— *The Crisis of Honesty. Being an Answer to the Crisis of Property. In a Letter to Sir Richard Steele. Printed for A. Moore near St. Paul's 1720.*

Thus,

Thus, as Sir *Richard* rendered all the Calumnies levelled at him, ridiculous on the one Hand; so he, with the utmost Contempt, despised them on the other. The *Female Skirmish* between him and Mrs. *Manley*, Author of the *Attalantis*, was amicably composed, as may be seen in the friendly Acknowledgment she pays him for bringing her *LUCIUS* upon the Stage, which are prefixed to that Play.

As to the Ribaldry of a certain ill-natured, snarling Pretender to Criticism, in his two Libels called, *The Character and Conduct of Sir John Edgar*, Sir *Richard* took no Notice of them; and as they were brought into the World by *Abortion*, they were interred in the same Grave of *Oblivion*, with his many other attempts to prove Mr. *Addison* and Mr. *Pope* no Poets, &c. &c. &c.

When Sir *Richard Steele* laid down the *Spectator*, in the last Paper, N^o 555, he told the Public, that, for his own Part, he had “tasted so deeply of Pain and Sorrow, he was Proof against much more prosperous Circumstances, than any Advantages to which his own Industry could possibly exalt him.” And thus expresses the just Esteem he had for Mr. *Addison*, “I am indeed, says he, much more proud of his long continued Friendship, than I should be of the Fame of being thought the Author of any Writings, which he himself is capable of producing.”

Such were the sincere and warm Expressions of his Heart, whenever he had the least occasion to mention Mr. *Addison*.

And

And now, tho' I digress from my Subject in one Respect, I hope I shall oblige the Public in another, by giving them the following most remarkable *Dissertation*, written by one of the most remarkable Prelates of the last Age. It was sent to be inserted in the L O V E R, but came not to hand till after that Paper was laid down.

To the Author of the L O V E R.

S I R,

That all your Readers may have a right Notion of the *Use and Abuse* of L O V E, as founded upon the unerring Laws of Nature, I here communicate the Discussion of two Cases of Conscience, as resolved by our learned Countryman Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, 1680, and they are freely at your Service.

Yours,

Glasgow,

JOHN MITCHELL.

Nov. 20. 1714.

This Copy is taken from the Original, attested by Dr. *Patterson*, Archbishop of Glasgow, now in Possession of the Honourable *Archibald Campbell*, where it may be seen, if there is Occasion.

The Archbishop of Glasgow's Attestation under his Hand and Episcopal Seal Manual. Edinburgh; the 5th of Jan. 1703.

The Resolution of these two Cases, viz.

[I. Is POLYGAMY in any Case lawful under the Gospel?

II. Is a Woman's Barrenness a just Ground for DIVORCE, or POLYGAMY?] is a true Copy of what I saw, read and copied, from the Original Manuscript, written with Dr. *Gilbert Burnet's* own

C

Hand

Hand ; and which I copied-over at *Ham*, (g) in the Year 1680, the Original being then in the Possession of the Duke of *Lauderdale*, by whose Allowance and Consent, I took a Copy of it. This I do hereby solemnly attest ; as witness my Hand and Seal, Day, Year and Place above written.

J. Glasgow. L. S.

C A S E I.

Is POLYGAMY in any Case lawful under the Gospel ?

R E S O L V E D.

For Answer, it is to be *considered*, that *Marriage* is a *Contract* founded upon the *Laws* of *Nature*, its *End* being the *Propagation* of *Mankind* ; and the *Formality* of doing it by *Churchmen*, is only a *supervenient Benediction*, or pompous solemnizing of it ; and therefore the *Nature* of *Marriage*, and not any *Forms* used in the *Celebration* of it, is to be *considered*. It is true, the Case is harder when any is married by such a *Form* as binds him to *ONE Woman*, than where he is bound only by the *Tie* of *Marriage* conceived in *general Terms*.

The Case of *Mankind*, since the *Fall*, varies very much from what it was in *Innocency* ; for then the *Soundness* of their *Bodies*, and the *Purity* of their *Minds*, did keep out of the Way all the *Hazards* of *Barrenness*, *Sickness*, *Uncleanness*, or *crossness* of *Humour* ; and therefore a single *Marriage*, as being the *perfectest*

(g) *In Surrey, where the Duke of Lauderdale had a fine Seat.*
Coalition

Coalition of Friendship and Interest, was proper to that State ; and so *God* made but *one* Woman for *one* Man : But upon the Fall, the Case varied hugely, and Frigidity, Barrenness, Uncchastity, Crossness of Humours, made the former Law not so proper for the following Race of Mankind ; yet still a single Marriage was the perfecter, as being nearer the Original.

Before the Flood, we find *Lamech* a POLYGAMIST ; such were *Abraham* and *Jacob* after it ; so that this was not indulged by *Moses* ; for all that he did relating to this, was only to allow of DIVORCE, which was a *Proviso* for the Hardness of the *Israelites* Hearts : Every Man was bound to maintain whom he had *once* Married ; lest therefore such as designed *another* Wife, and could not maintain the *former*, might use *Indirect* Ways to be rid of them ; this *Fair* One of *Divorce* was allowed of by *God* ; and this *Polygamy* was practised, without either Allowance or Controul, as the natural Right of Mankind ; neither is it any where marked among the *Blemishes* of the Patriarchs ; *David's* Wives (and store of them he had) are termed by the Prophet, *God's* Gift to him ; Yea, *Polygamy* was made, in some Cases, a *Duty* by *Moses's* Law ; when any died without Issue, his Brother, or nearest Kinsman, was to marry his Wife, for *raising up* Seed to him ; and all were obliged to *obey* this, under the Hazard of the *Infamy* if they *refused* it ; neither is there any *Exceptions* made for such as were *Married* ; from whence I may faithfully conclude, that what *God* made *necessary* in some Cases ; to any Degree, can in no Case be *sinful* in it self ; since *God* is holy in all his Ways : And thus it appears, that POLYGAMY is not contrary to the *Law* and *Nature* of *Marriage* : But it is next

to be examined, if it is *forbidden* under the *Gospel*. It is certain our *Lord* designed to raise Mankind to the highest Degrees of *Purity* and *Chastity*; and therefore our *Lord* and *St. Paul* do prefer a *Single Life* to a *Married State*, as that which qualifies us for the Kingdom of Heaven, and was loaded with the fewest Incumbrances; and by this Rule, a *Single Marriage* being next to none at all, is certainly most suitable to the *Gospel*; but a simple and express Discharge of POLYGAMY is no where to be found. It is true, our *Lord* discharges *Divorces*, except in the Case of *Adultery*; adding, that whosoever puts away his Wife upon any other Account, commits *Adultery*; so *St. Luke* and *St. Matthew* in one Place have it; or commits *Adultery against her*; so *St. Mark* has it, or causes her to commit *Adultery*; so *St. Matthew* in another Place. If it be then *Adultery* to take another Woman after an *unjust Divorce*, it will follow, that the *Wife* has that Right to the *Husband's* Body, that he must touch no other. This is indeed plausible; and is all that can be brought from the New Testament, which seems convincing; yet it will not be found of Weight: For it is to be considered, that if our *Lord* had been to antiquate POLYGAMY, it being so deeply rooted in the Men of that Age, confirmed by such famous and unquestioned Precedents, and rivetted by so long a Practice, he must have done it plainly and authoritatively; and not in such an involved Manner, that it must be sought out of his Words by the search of Logic; neither are these dark Words made more clear by any of the *Apostles* in their Writings. Words are to be carried no farther than the Design upon which they were written will lead them to; so that our *Lord* being in that Place to strike out *Divorces* so explicitly,

plicitely, we must not, by a Consequence, condemn POLYGAMY, since it seems not to have fallen within the Scope of what our *Lord* does there disprove. Besides, the Term *Adultery* may be taken in general for such a Breach of Wedlock, as is equivalent to *Adultery*; and such is an *unjust Divorce*. This may be the Importance of the Phrase used by St. *Mark*, viz. *He committeth Adultery against her*; or all may be better explained by the Phrase St. *Matthew* uses about it in one Place, *He causes her to commit Adultery*: Since he that exposeth and tempteth to Sin, shares in the Guilt with the Person that succumbs: And from this it appears, that POLYGAMY is not declared *Adultery*, neither in the Place cited, nor any other that I know of. But it is true, that POLYGAMY falls short of the Intendment of *Marriage* in Innocency, to which State we that are under the *Gospel*, must return as near as it is possible. It is to be confest, that POLYGAMY was much condemned by the Ancients: Tho' I think I have met with something about it that is little noticed; but of *that*, I can adventure to say nothing at this Distance from my Books and Papers. But all that being granted, it] is to be considered, that the Ancients were unjust and severe against *Marriage*, and did excessively favour the Celibate or *Single*; so that in some Places, they who *Married* the *second Time*, were put to do *Penance* for it: And, indeed, both *Jew* and *Gentile* had run into such Excess, by their free Commixtures, that it is no Wonder, that if the Holy Men of these Ages, being provoked to a *just Zeal* against such *unjust Practices*, must have been carried, through immoderate Swaying of the Counterpoise, into some Extrems on the other hand: Therefore to conclude this short Answer, wherein many Things are hinted, which
might

might have been enlarged to a Volume, I see nothing so strong *against* POLYGAMY, as to ballance the great and visible imminent Hazards, that hang over so many Thousands, if it be not *allowed*.

As to the *Solution* of the second Case of Conscience, viz. *Of the Lawfulness of Divorce on account of Barrenness*, there are some Expressions so plainly uttered, as would offend the Fair Sex; for which Reason we shall omit the Recital of them in this Place, and only observe with a late Historian, that these Arguments seem to forward a Design which Dr. Burnet tells us was set on foot, to Divorce K. Charles II. from Q. Catherine. (a)

From the Casuistry of Dr. Burnet, I shall now proceed to that of Sir Richard Steele, who in 1715, the Year of the *Preston* Rebellion, gives us his honest Reasons for concerning himself so warmly both in Theological and Political Enquiries. 'I must, *says he*, say something by way of *Apo-*
' *logy*, to those who may be surprized at my be-
' ing so deep in *Points*, which I never before
' pretended to meddle with." And, adds he,

' I acknowledge it has been sometimes with me,
' as it is with too many others, that a Sort of an
' *Implicit Religion* seemed the most easy, and most
' comfortable; and that a *Blind Veneration* for I
' *knew not what*, and I *knew not whom*, stood for
' every thing valuable, and important. I confess,
' I was not enough aware that this Implicitness of
' Conduct is the great *Engine* of *Popery* framed
' for the Destruction of *Good Nature*, as well as
' *Good Sense*. But my *Benevolence* to my *Fellow-*
' *Creatures*, I can truly say, is, and has been, al-

(a) See Higgon's *Remarks on Burnet's Hist.* p. 158, 159.

' ways

ways warm and inflexible. And *This* it is that hath, at length, alarmed and roused my *Understanding*, which, *one* or *two* Accidental Shocks have settled into the Order, wherein I now feel it.

I remember, that some time ago, I said, in Print, *That all Exorbitant Power in Clergymen was Popery*. What would be more general, or more inoffensive, than to speak this, without determining at all, what is that *Exorbitant Power*? And yet it is incredible, what an *Outcry* there was made about this, as if it was the very Height of all Madness and Absurdity to say so. I know there are many of that *Reverend Body* who are disinterested enough themselves to maintain such a Sentiment; but I soon found, from the Resentment of *Others*, that no Power, let it be what it will in *their* Hands, can be esteemed by them to be *Exorbitant*: Or else, that *that* Part of *Popery* was not a Thing they mightily abhorred. Upon this I proceeded to think a little farther of the Consequence and Tenderness of such Principles.

But the *Great Shock* of all that I ever received, was from the *Proceedings* about the late *Schism-Act*; which opened the *Scene* thoroughly. And this, I confess, was so great, as to move in me an Indignation not to be contained; to see the *Law of Nature*, and the Common *Rights* of Mankind, going to be sacrificed to *Fury* and *Bigotry*. I knew, indeed, very well, that the *Church* was only a *Word*, made use of by those *then* at the *Helm*, who valued all Churches and all Religions equally, and that no farther than for the forwarding their own *Ruinous Projects*. But I saw by how great a *Party* the Design was warmly espoused; that their very Hearts were in it; and

‘ and Crouds of Innocent People ensnared by
 ‘ them into the same Violence. This put me
 ‘ upon more *Enquiries* ; and led me to some
 ‘ *Thoughts*, of which I then gave the World a short
 ‘ Account. It is upon that *Bottom*, I have go-
 ‘ verned my self ever since ; till I am now brought,
 ‘ by the Natural Course of such *Thoughts*, to ex-
 ‘ amine into the Conduct of *Christians*, and parti-
 ‘ cularly of *Protestants*, of all Sorts. One Thing
 ‘ drew on another ; And, as little Conversant as
 ‘ I have heretofore been in such Matters, I quick-
 ‘ ly found that *Christianity* was neither *unintelligi-*
 ‘ *ble*, nor *ill-natured* ; That the Gospel does not
 ‘ invade the *Rights* of *Mankind* ; nor invest any
 ‘ Men with *Authority* destructive to *Society* ; and,
 ‘ (what was the most melancholy Part of the
 ‘ Whole,) that *Protestants* must be reduced to the
 ‘ Absurdity of renouncing *Protestant*, as well as
 ‘ *Christian Principles*, before they can pretend to
 ‘ make their *Practices* and their *Professions* confi-
 ‘ stent. This I resolved to represent ; and have
 ‘ done it, without Regard to any *one* Sort of them,
 ‘ more than *another*.

‘ I am more and more persuaded, every Day,
 ‘ that it is fitting to *understand* Religion, as well
 ‘ as to *praise* it ; and that it is the *Golden Rule* of
 ‘ *Proportion*, to give the highest Respect to *Those*
 ‘ only who deserve it.

‘ If I have used a Severity in some of the fore-
 ‘ going *Pages*, it flowed from the Resentment I
 ‘ have, at the Usage King G E O R G E hath
 ‘ met with, from too many, of a *Body* of Men,
 ‘ who owe all their Security to *His* Accession.
 ‘ This Part of their Conduct admits of no *Apo-*
 ‘ *logy*. I have given them sufficient Proof of
 ‘ my Devotion to their Interest, when they do
 ‘ not divide it from that of their Country. But I

‘ thank

' thank God my *Love* to the *Public*, is above it :
 ' and I feel it true within, what the *Patrol*, and
 ' *Orator of Rome* said, *Omnes omnium charitates*
 ' *Patria una complexa est*. And therefore, since
 ' many of *Them* are not contented that the *Glory*
 ' of their past *Conduct* should be forgot, or
 ' buried in *Silence*; but have thought fit, by
 ' their renewed *Affaults*, to revive the *Remembrance*
 ' of their former *Behaviour*, when *They* engaged
 ' themselves in the *Cause* of a *Worthless* *Incendiary*,
 ' and taught the *People*, by the *Cry* of the *Church*,
 ' (which hath deserved better *Usage* at their
 ' *Hands*,) to *Rebel* for * *Passive Obedience*, and to
 ' insult the *Supreme Authority* of the whole *Legi-*
 ' *slature*, out of *Loyalty*: Since, I say, *They* have
 ' begun the *War* a-new, and beat a fresh *Allarm*
 ' from their *High Places*, and, unprovoked and
 ' unmolested, have given the *Best* of *Kings*, a
 ' reception, unworthy, I do not say of *Christians*,
 ' but of *Men*; it lies upon *Them* alone to answer
 ' for the *Consequences*; and upon *all Others*, to
 ' guard their *Country*, their *Laws*, and their *Prince*,
 ' from such *Attempts*; and to shew, by their
 ' *Courage*, and *Constancy*, that, in spite of all
 ' the *Opportunities* which such *Men* employ to
 ' the misleading of the *People*, We will not sa-
 ' crifice, either our *Religion*, or our *Establishment*,
 ' or even the very *People* whom they mislead, out of
 ' any *Panic Dread* of their *Investives*, or *Insigations*.
 ' Indeed, whatever *Others* do, I think it *time*
 ' to let them see, that there are *those*, who are
 ' even passionately disposed to *love*, and almost
 ' *adore* them, who will not *fear* them. Whilst
 ' *They* shew the *World* that they *hate* the *King*,
 ' it is my humble *Opinion*, that *They* who *love*
 ' Him, do no better than make a *Sacrifice* of

* Dr. *Sacheverel*.

‘ Him, whenever they shew themselves afraid of
 ‘ such Men. As I am always *Romantic* enough
 ‘ to speak what I think ; so, I am *weak* enough,
 ‘ to think, it has its Use.

‘ All the World knows, with what a Tender-
 ‘ ness of Affection, and what a Sincerity of Pas-
 ‘ sion, I have espoused the Cause of the *Clergy*,
 ‘ and *Universities* ; that they have been observed
 ‘ to be the Delight of my Tongue, and the
 ‘ Darling Subject of my Conversation ; and that
 ‘ I have, with an Impetuousness of Warmth, in
 ‘ *Season and out of Season* run into their *Defence*,
 ‘ and their *Panegyric*. But what can I say ?
 ‘ The *Cause*, the *Topic*, I delighted in, is torn
 ‘ from me ; and left without any Support, but
 ‘ that of *Hope*, that the *Better Part*, (who
 ‘ have stood faithful, uncorrupted, and unwearied,
 ‘ amidst the *Throng* of *Great Examples*, and against
 ‘ the Torrent of Violence and Reproach,) may
 ‘ be looked upon, at present, as some *Atone-*
 ‘ *ment* for the Contrary ; and their *Virtue*, (after
 ‘ the Season of *Mad Despair* is over,) spread its
 ‘ Influence : and create an Imitation, universal
 ‘ enough to raise again the *Sacred Character*, and
 ‘ make it once more shine in all that Brightness
 ‘ and Vigour of Glory, in which every Good
 ‘ Man wishes to see it.

‘ And in the mean while, certainly it remains
 ‘ upon the Conscience, and Honour, of Every
 ‘ *True Briton*, to Employ all the Opportunities
 ‘ which can occur to Him, from His *Talents*,
 ‘ His *Station*, and His *Fortune*, in doing Honour
 ‘ and Service, to such Excellent Men in *Holy*
 ‘ *Orders*, as have, in the whole Bent of their
 ‘ Words and Actions, and upon all just Occa-
 ‘ sions, acknowledged and asserted the *Constitu-*
 ‘ *tion*

' *tion* and *Basis* of Our Government. Happy
' *They*, who have the *Power*, and the *Will*, to
' do it!

' Certainly, To Such *Clergy-Men*, *Esteem*, and
' *Regard*, are due, in proportion to the Excellence
' of their *Vertue*, and to that Course of Calumny,
' and Reproach, which They have suffered, both
' from their *own Order*, and from *others*, for their
' Candour and Honesty; in disdaining to exalt
' themselves, at the Expence of the Prosperity of
' their Brethren; and in labouring to shew them-
' selves the most *Generous Patriots*, in respect of
' *this World*, as well as the most *Faithful Ste-*
' *wards*, with respect to the *next*.

' What I have to add, is, that if there were
' occasion, I could call God to witness, that *the*
' *whole of what I have said*, hath proceeded, not
' from any regard to *private Interest*, or the
' narrow *Spirit* of a *Party*; (which any one
' may see, at first View, who knows the
' World;) but from a *Principle* of *Benevolence*,
' and a dilated Zeal to serve the *Best* of
' *Princes*, and the *Best* of *Constitutions*: And
' particularly, to rescue the *Christian* and *Pro-*
' *testant* Name, and the *Church of England*, from
' all the Scandals of *Antichristianism*, and *Po-*
' *pery*.

I shall now close this short Memoire with a
Recapitulation of the Favours he received from
his late Majesty, who soon after his Accession to
the Throne, put him in the Commission of the
Peace for the County of *Middlesex*, and made
him Surveyor of the Stables at his Palace of
Hampton-Court, and Governor of the *Royal Com-*
pany of Comedians; and in *April 1715*, the King
was pleased to honour him with Knighthood,
upon the presenting of an Address to his Ma-

jeſty by the *Lieutenancy*, of which he was the Penman.

In the firſt Parliament of K. GEORGE I. he was choſe a Member for *Boroughbrigg* in *Yorkſhire*, and after the ſuppreſſing of the Rebellion in the *North*, was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Forfeited Eſtates in *Scotland*, where he received diſtinguiſhing Marks of Reſpect from ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentry of that part of *Great Britain*. In this Parliament Sir *Richard* voted for the Repeal of the *Triennial Act*, and of the *Occaſional Conformity* and *Schiſm Acts*; but oppoſed the *Peerage Bill*, not only within Doors, but without, by the Share he had in thoſe excellent Papers called the *PLEBEIAN*. Not long after this, he wrote in Oppoſition to the *South Sea* Schemers, which ſome how or other gave Offence; the Conſequence of which was very well known. He likewiſe wrote ſome of the *Pasquins*, and two Papers called the *WHIG*.

Towards the latter End of his Life he grew Paralytic, and being perfectly diſabled for all Sorts of Buſineſs, Study and Converſation, having in a great Meaſure loſt his Speech, as well as the Uſe of his Limbs, he retired to *Caermarthen* in *Wales*, where he lingered ſome Years in that unhappy Condition.

He married to his firſt Wife a Lady of *Barbadoes*, with Her he had a valuable Plantation upon the Death of her Brother, who was taken by the *French* at Sea, as he was coming to *England*, and died in *France*.

His firſt Wife dying without Iſſue, he married Mrs. *Scurlock*, Daughter and Heireſs to *Jonathan Scurlock*, Eſq; of *Llangunnor* near *Caermarthen*. This Lady Died Decemb. 26, 1718 in the 40th Year of her Age. Leaving Iſſue one Son *Eugene*
(ſince

(since Dead) and two Daughters *Elizabeth* and *Mary* (now living) as we are informed by her Tomb-stone in *Westminster-Abley* where she lies Interred. His great Esteem for Her, he testified Publickly, in a Dedication prefixed to the *Ladies Library*, which is as follows.

M A D A M,

‘ If great Obligations received, are just Motives for Addresses of this kind, you have an unquestionable Pretension to my Acknowledgements, who have condescended to give me your very Self. I can make no Return for so inestimable a Favour, but in acknowledging the Generosity of the Giver. To have either Wealth, Wit or Beauty, is generally a Temptation to a Woman to put an unreasonable Value upon herself; but with all these, in a Degree which drew upon you the Addresses of Men of the amplest Fortunes, you bestowed your Person, where you could have no Expectations but from the Gratitude of the Receiver, tho’ you knew he could exert that Gratitude in no other Returns but Esteem and Love. For which must I first thank you, for what you have denied your Self, or for what you have bestowed on me?

‘ I owe to you, that for my Sake you have overlooked the Prospect of living in Pomp and Plenty, and I have not been circumspect enough to preserve you from Care and Sorrow. I will not dwell upon this Particular; you are so good a Wife, that I know you think I rob you of more than I give, when I say any Thing in your Favour to my own Disadvantage.

Who-

‘ Whoever should see or hear you, would think
 ‘ it were worth leaving all the World for you,
 ‘ while I, habitually possessed of that Happiness,
 ‘ have been throwing away impotent Endeavours
 ‘ for the rest of Mankind, to the Neglect of her
 ‘ for whom any other Man, in his Senses, would
 ‘ be apt to sacrifice every Thing else.

‘ I know not by what unreasonable Prepossession it is, but, methinks, there must be something austere to give Authority to Wisdom, and
 ‘ I cannot account for having only rallied many
 ‘ seasonable Sentiment of yours, but that you are
 ‘ too Beautiful to appear Judicious.

‘ One may grow fond, but not wise, from
 ‘ what is said by so lovely a Counsellor. Hard
 ‘ Fate, that you have been lessened by your
 ‘ Perfections, and lost Power by your Charms!

‘ That ingenuous Spirit in all your Behaviour,
 ‘ that familiar Grace in your Words and Actions,
 ‘ has for this seven Years only inspired
 ‘ Admiration and Love, but Experience has
 ‘ taught me the best Council I ever have received,
 ‘ has been pronounced by the fairest and softest
 ‘ Lips, and convinced me that I am in you blest
 ‘ with a wise Friend, as well as a charming Mistress.

‘ Your Mind shall no longer suffer by your
 ‘ Person, nor shall your Eyes for the future dazzle
 ‘ me into a Blindness towards your Understanding. I rejoice in this public Occasion to
 ‘ shew my Esteem for you; and must do you
 ‘ the Justice to say, that there can be no
 ‘ Virtue represented in all this Collection for the
 ‘ Female

* Female World, which I have not known you
 * exert, as far as the Opportunities of your
 * Fortune have given you leave. Forgive me,
 * that my Heart overflows with Love and Gra-
 * titude, for daily Instances of your prudent
 * Oeconomy, the just Disposition you make of
 * your little Affairs, your Chearfulness in Dis-
 * patch of them, your prudent Forbearance of
 * any Reflections, that they might have needed
 * less Vigilance, had you disposed of your For-
 * tune suitably; in short, for all the Arguments
 * you every Day give me, of a generous and
 * sincere Affection.

* It is impossible for me to look back on many
 * Evils and Pains which I have suffered since we
 * came together, without a Pleasure which is not
 * to be expressed, from the Proofs I have had in
 * those Circumstances of your unwearied Good-
 * ness. How often has your Tenderness remov-
 * ed Pain from my sick Head? How often An-
 * guish from my afflicted Heart? With how
 * skilful Patience have I known you comply
 * with the vain Projects which Pain has sug-
 * gested, to have an aking Limb removed by
 * Journeying from one side of a Room to
 * another; how often the next Instant travelled
 * the same Ground again, without telling your
 * Patient it was to no Purpose to change his Si-
 * tuation? If there are such Beings as Guardian
 * Angels, thus are they employed; I will no more
 * believe one of them more Good, in its Incl-
 * nations, than I can conceive it more charming
 * in its Form than my Wife.

* But I offend, and forget that what I say
 * to you is to appear in Public: You are so
 * great

' great a Lover of Home, that I know it will
 ' be irksome to you to go into the World even
 ' in an Applause. I will end this, without so
 ' much as mentioning your little Flock, or
 ' your own amiable Figure at the Head of it:
 ' That I think them preferable to all other
 ' Children, I know is the Effect of Passion
 ' and Instinct; that I believe you the best
 ' of Wives, I know proceeds from Experience
 ' and Reason.

I am, Madam,

Your most obliged Husband,

and most obedient humble Servant,

RICHARD STEELE.

Sir Richard Steele died in the Month of September 1729, and, according to his own Desire, his Corps was privately interred in the Church of Caermarthen.

An honorary Cenotaph is to be erected to his deserving Memory, from the generous and well-known Bounty of his Dear Friend Sir Robert Walpole.

M E M-

M E M O I R S
O F
Doct^r JOHN FREIND, M. D.

I HAVE always been of Opinion that a dry Detail of genealogical Descents much better suits the Province of the Herald, than the Pen of the Biographer ; it being the Office of the latter, rather to record good Actions, than empty Titles. In one word, the Death of Dr. *Freind* is not only a Loss to his Profession, but to the Public.

As to the Original of this great Physician, it is sufficient to say, he was the Son of a very worthy and learned Clergyman in the County of *Bucks*, where he was born in the Year 1675.

He received his Puerile Education in that most illustrious Seminary the Royal School of *Westminster*, from the Dictates of the immortal *Busby*.

The Progress in Letters which he afterwards made, will be seen in his Writings.

He was elected from *Westminster* School, to *Christ-Church* College in *Oxford*, in the Year 1691, and in that University took the several Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts 1701, and next, Bachelor of Physick, 1703. We find him likewise *Professor* of *Chymistry* in the same University.

E

In

In the Year 1704, 1705, and 1706, he attended the Earl of *Peterborow* into *Spain*; but whether he travelled with that Noble Lord in a public or private Capacity, I am not able to determine. He was created a Doctor of Physic by *Diploma*, dated the 12th of *June* 1707. And throughout the whole Course of his Practice, was an Honour, and by his Learning an Ornament, to his Profession.

How well he behaved in the famous, and so much disputed, CASE of Mrs. CLERK's *Lunacy*, who fancied her self Poisoned by some Glass which she groundlessly imagined she had swallowed, may be seen in the *true Narrative* thereof, set forth by her Brothers, Sir *Edward*, and Mr. *Arthur Turner*, (a) in the Year 1718.

In this Case Dr. *Freind* wholly acted in concert with Dr. *Mead*, and in a hearing before the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, Dr. *Freind* told his Lordship, " That he supposed he was called thither only
 " to give his Opinion in Mrs. (b) Clerk's CASE,
 " whether he thought her in her right Senses or
 " no; and therefore it would be unnecessary to
 " trouble his Lordship with all the Particulars,
 " which induced him to think she was not, and
 " accordingly repeated only the various Circumstances of her imagining she had swallowed
 " Glass. He said in general, that he had seen
 " her several times, both with, and without, Dr.
 " *Mead*, and that to him there appeared evident
 " Signs of a *distempered Brain*. That he hoped
 " those of his Faculty might be allowed to judge

(a) In Answer to a scandalous Pamphlet, called, Mrs. CLERK's Case.
 (b) See the Narrative abovementioned, pag. 35, and 36.

“ better of the several Tendencies and Ap-
 “ proaches to Distraction, than any other Stan-
 “ der-by whatever. That tho’ she had her In-
 “ tervals of Sense, it was no more than the mad-
 “ dest Person in *Bedam* had. That for a Fort-
 “ night *Dr. Mead* and He had endeavour’d to
 “ do what Service they could by gentle Methods,
 “ but that they could not make her comply
 “ with their Directions: That in this Case they
 “ thought they could not do a more just Thing
 “ to themselves, nor a kinder Thing to her, than
 “ to leave her in the Hands of one of such
 “ unquestionable Skill and Character as *Dr. Hale*.
 “ *Dr. Freind* said, whether he did right in *Point*
 “ of Law so to advise, he could not tell; but
 “ He was sure he did right in his *Physical Ca-*
 “ *capacity*.

Some Readers may perhaps think it imper-
 tinent, and very peculiar, to insert a single Case
 only, in the Practice of so eminent a Person, but
 ’tis hoped such a Censure will be somewhat allevi-
 ated, for the Reasons given by *Mrs. Clerk’s* Bro-
 thers, “ That her Case had made a great deal of
 “ Noise in all Quarters of the Town; and that
 “ both her Relations and Physicians had been
 “ severely censur’d, the one for asking, and the
 “ other for giving such proper Advice as her
 “ Condition required.” (c) Besides, *Dr. Freind*
 was also Libelled on this Account by a Medi-
 caster (hired for the Purpose by *Dr. Woodward*)
 who has thought fit to stile, in his Buffoon
 Dialect, the honest and honourable Declaration
 of *Dr. Freind*, as above recited, *baranging before*
the Lord Chief Justice. The Dr. was likewise a-

(c) *Vid. the Narrative ut supra, pag. 1.*

bused by this Libeller, (d) for asserting, that Physicians “ were Men of a *Science*, not a *Trade* ; “ that, their Education, and the Dignity of “ their Profession was to be considered, and that “ they were incapable of mean Practices.” Every impartial Reader will, I dare say, as readily grant, that *Physic* is a *Science*, not a *Trade* ; as they will be from imagining that either Dr. Mead, or Dr. Freind could be ever suspected of mean Practices. But as Woodward bought Dirt, he was willing it should be thrown.

Upon Dr. Friend's publishing his Defence of the Earl of Peterborow's Conduct in Spain, he was attacked by a Remarker, equally impotent and invidious ; one Richard Kingston, who formerly called himself Chaplain to King Charles the II. and I am sorry to speak the Truth (tho' I am obliged in Justice to do it upon this Occasion) he was a Dishonour to his Royal Master, as well as to his Function, being a Man of very wavering and profligate Principles. The Earl of Peterborow complained of his Insolence ; and the *Libel*, as it well deserved to be, was suppressed, and condemned to the proper Uses *ad Ficum & Piperem*.

But now to return to a more pleasing Scene, tho' it is likewise of a digressiory Kind, I should have before observed, that Dr. Freind was (as well as his Friend Dr. Hannes) an excellent Poet. This his Exercises will testify, as may be seen in the University Books, on Public Occasions, viz. on the Death of Q. Mary, and K. William, and the D. of Gloucester. He had the Honour to be

(d) See Notes on Dr. Freind's Epistle to Dr. Mead, pag. 4. Printed 1719.

twice Representative in Parliament for the Borough of *Launceston* in *Cornwall*, as well as to be most notoriously misrepresented as an Enemy to his Country, and charged with Crimes as black, as they were groundless and malicious; and tho' not the least Fact could be proved against him, yet he was taken into Custody 12th of *March*, and on the 15th of the same Month committed Prisoner to the Tower: He was admitted to Bail *June* 21 following, 1723. Notwithstanding the Malice of those who brought this seeming Blemish upon his Character, yet their Designs (as is generally the Case) tended greatly to his Honour, his Innocence being so conspicuously remarkable, that he was wholly acquitted in 1724, without even the least Crime being proved against him; and upon their present Majesties Accession to the Throne, he was made Physician in Ordinary to the Queen (in which eminent Station he is now succeeded by his learned and most intimate Friend Dr. *Richard Mead*.) He had likewise the Honour of being nominated Governour of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital; and on *June* the 12th 1728, was likewise confirmed one of the Governours of the Hospitals of *Bridewell* and *Bethlem*, but had not received his Staff or Charge. His Writings are held in such due Estimation abroad, that a Medal has been struck at *Lucerne* in *Switzerland* representing the Drs. Effigy in *Profile*, and on the reverse *Æsculapius*, with this Motto,

MEDICINA VETUS ET NOVA.

From what fatal Causes the Public were deprived of this Eminent Person I cannot particularly assign; it is reported, that going to *Hampton-Court* to pay his Duty to her Majesty, and having on a
Blister

Blister for some slight Indisposition he was under, the heat of the Weather, and the Journey, threw him into a Fever, for which he took, too precipitately, a more than usual Quantity of *Hiera Picra*, which not Operating according to Expectation, caused a Mortification of his Bowels, of which he died the 26th Day of *July* 1728, in the Fifty third Year of his Age. His Corps was interred at *Burnham* near *Slough* in *Buckinghamshire*, in a Vault belonging to his Family. It may be said without Flattery to him, or derogating in the least from any of his Faculty, that he was one of the greatest Physicians of the Age wherein he lived, as well as one of those, who leaving the old conjectural Method of Physical Writers, struck into a new and more solid Way of Reasoning grounded upon Observation, and Mathematical Principles. He has left Issue a Son, and only Child, a young Gentleman of great hopes, now at *Westminster-School*.

Of his Writings here follows a Catalogue.

I. An Account of the E. of *Peterborow's* Conduct in *Spain*, chiefly since the raising of the Siege of *Barcelona*, 1706. To which is added, the Campaign of *Valencia*. With Original Papers. Printed Anno 1707.

II. *Prælectiones Chymicæ, in quibus omnes fere Operationes Chymicæ ad vera principia & ipsius Naturæ Leges rediguntur, Oxonii habitæ, 1704.*

The same translated, viz.

Chymical Lectures, in which almost all the Operations of *Chymistry* are reduced to their true Principles and the Laws of Nature, read in the *Museum* at *Oxford*, 1704.

III. *EMMENOLOGIA: in qua Fluxus muliebris menstrui Phænomena periodi, vitia, cum medendi methodo ad rationes mechanicas exiguntur.* Lately Translated into *English*.

IV. *HIP-*

IV. HIPPOCRATIS *de morbis popularibus liber primus & tertius. His accommodavit novem de Febribus Commentarios, 1717.* Translated likewise into English.

V. ORATIO *Anniversaria in Theatro Collegii Regali Medicorum Londini Habita ex HARVAEI institutio, in eorum Commemorationem, qui sua in hoc Collegium beneficentia Claruerunt die XVIII. Octobris, Anno 1720. Lond. 4^o. 1721.*

In the *Philosophical Transactions* for the Month of September 1699, Numb. 256, is,

A Letter from Dr. Freind to Dr. Sloan concerning an *Hydrocephalus*.

In the *Philosophical Transactions* for March and April 1701, Numb. 270, is a Latin Letter under this Title,

Job. Freind ad H. Sloan Epistola Missa de Spasmi, rarioris Historia.

In the *Philosophical Transactions* for July, August and September, 1711, Numb. 331, is the following Tract,

Prælectionum Chymicarum vindiciae. In quibus Objectiones in Aëtis Lipsiensibus. Anno 1710. Mense Septembri contra vim materiae attracticem allatae, diluuntur.

This Piece is Translated into *English*, and subjoined to the Version of his *Chymical Lectures*.

The *History of Physic* in two Volumes. This was Translated into *French* 1726, and some Remarks have been made on this Work beyond Sea, which may hereafter be the Subject of our Examination.

In the Year 1719, the late Dr. Sewell of *Hampstead*, Published a Translation of Dr. Freind's Epistle to Dr. Mead, in the Preface to which he tells us, *it will be proper to say something of the Controversy, in which Dr. Freind and Dr. Woodward*
were

were engaged, which I shall deliver in this Place, in Dr. Sewell's own Words, Transcribed from his Pamphlet.

‘ Dr. F. and his *Coadjutors* (for like a *German Bishop*, he cannot stand alone) propose *Purgative Medicines* in the *Fever* that attends the *Small Pox*.
 ‘ This Method of Cure they do not confine to any particular kind of the *Pox*, but lay it down, with great Assurance of Success, in general Terms, and in the utmost Latitude. Any one who has read the Doctor's *Commentaries* upon *Hippocrates*, will perceive that this is his Drift; and the whole Question, without distinguishing between the *Distinct*, *Confluent*, or *Cobærent Sort*, turns upon this Hinge. His Fellow-Labourer in this Field of Error, (a) Dr. M. goes still farther, and recommends it to be considered, whether the same Method would not be of Service in other *slow and difficult Fevers*.

‘ The Purging Doctrine being thus advanced without Distinction of the *Times*, and *Course* of the *Distemper*, without regard to the *Season of the Year* or the *Age of the Patients*; and this too so *unguardedly* propounded, yet made the only *safe infallible* way of Cure, alarms Dr. Woodward, who, in his *State of Physic*, proves it *irrational, unnatural*, and unsupported by *Experience*.

‘ Instead of returning an Answer to all this, the Doctor proceeds with *new Assistants*, to prove his Method true in (b) ONE KIND of the DISEASE, and shifts off the Load of the rest upon his Friend Dr. M. whom he compliments with a *Province* the Doctor will hardly discharge, the Justification of his Blunders thro' all the *Sorts* of this Distemper. This surely is

(a) Freind's *Commentar*, p. 127.

(b) p. 10. De Purgantibus.
 ‘ the

the most compendious Method of *Answering* Books that ever was invented, as new and uncommon as their Practice of *Purging*. The Doctor being an Admirer of *Parallels*, let us see how this ingenious Method will do in other Cases. Suppose a *Complex Question* of Law stated, reasoned upon, supported with *Authorities* by a *Learned Council*; would it be sufficient that his Antagonist should reply to a *single* and perhaps the least material *Point*, and produce the Hand of two *Attornies* that he was in the right? This is exactly the Case of Dr. *Freind*, and the two supplemental Letter-Writers; and this must pass for an Answer to Dr. *Woodward*, at least till Dr. *Mead* is delivered of the wonderful Bratt, of whom Dr. *Freind*, who certainly has seen the *Embrion*, promises such glorious Things.

Nor is this the only Instance of the Doctor's shifting the Question, and skreening himself under the Protection of others; for in the Course of his *Histories* he has drawn together a Parcel of Physicians, some known, some unknown, some of good, some of obscure Name, to justify his *Doctrine*, as being his Associates in the *Practice*. On every one of these he passes a Compliment; and so secures them to his Party; for what Man of Courtesy can fly off, when Dr. *Freind* has tickled his Sides in elegant *Latin*? This is He! this is the Man who despises mean *Artifices*, is a Stranger to Insinuations and Intrigues in the Practice of his Profession, and treads the true Path to solid Glory and Reputation! Are not these some of those (*c*) *Lenocinia* and *Illecebræ*

(c) P. 4. De Purgantibus.

‘ that he despises ? But the *Saints* in *Physick* may
 ‘ act like the *Saints* in *Divinity* formerly, com-
 ‘ mitting with Impunity the very Sins they con-
 ‘ demn in others.

‘ Thus instead of a Rational Reply to Dr. *W.*
 ‘ we have an Account of the great *Civilities* that
 ‘ pass between Brother-Practitioners, a *Heap* of
 ‘ *Names*, a String of *Cases*, not One of which is
 ‘ at all to the Purpose, or had been answered be-
 ‘ fore by the *Author* of the *State of Physic*. To be
 ‘ a little particular in this Business.

‘ Dr. *Freind* has not so much as pretended to e-
 ‘ stablish his Doctrine on Nature and Reason, nor
 ‘ to remove the Objections drawn from thence by
 ‘ his Adversary ; which it highly concerned him
 ‘ to do, otherwise their Force and Authority are
 ‘ still good against him.

‘ Dr. *F.* is proved to be mistaken, not only in
 ‘ his Method of *Purging*, but the *Choice* of his
 ‘ *Purgatives*, in the Forms of them, and the Doses
 ‘ themselves. So that if his Practice had been
 ‘ right, yet his Unhappiness in the Manner of it
 ‘ necessarily destroys the End he proposed to him-
 ‘ self by *Purging*.

‘ That the Method it self was improper, was
 ‘ fairly made out by Dr. *W.* and confirmed by
 ‘ their own Instances, where their *mala Praxis*
 ‘ brought on several successive Crops of the
 ‘ Small-Pox, dangerous Exulcerations, and even
 ‘ *Gangrenes*. If such Facts as these are to be
 ‘ looked over with a supercilious Eye, as of no
 ‘ Consequence, it will be very easy for the mean-
 ‘ est *Quack* in *Europe* to justify his dealing of
 ‘ Murther and Death among the Fools who will
 ‘ trust him.

‘ Dr. F. is so fond of *Purging*, that he makes
 ‘ use of it in *Gangrenes*, directly against the Au-
 ‘ thority of *Hippocrates* and *Celsus*, and other re-
 ‘ peated Instances of Medical Writers, where it
 ‘ proved fatal to the Patients. Dr. W. took No-
 ‘ tice of this before, yet still Dr. F. keeps to
 ‘ his old Tract without Reason or Reply. One
 ‘ would be tempted to think, that the *Words Kill*
 ‘ and *Cure* signified the same thing in his Dicti-
 ‘ onary, or else his Physical Faith is as ill found-
 ‘ ed, and as much to the Destruction of Mankind,
 ‘ as those

*who built theirs upon
 The holy Texts of Pike and Gun.*

‘ With equal Neglect he passes over the Objecti-
 ‘ ons against *Blisters*, *Pblebotomy* and *Opiates*, these
 ‘ being Trifles and Peccadillos, beneath the State
 ‘ and Dignity of this Practitioner’s Notice. But
 ‘ surely his Silence in these Cases implies rather a
 ‘ tacit Conviction, than a Contempt; while the
 ‘ false Modesty and Fear of a publick Retraction
 ‘ of an Error he believes would lessen this *Dictator*
 ‘ in Medicine.

‘ In the same scornful way he seems to con-
 ‘ temn the Objection Dr. W——d raised from the
 ‘ Season of the Year, when the Small-Pox were
 ‘ most fatal; a remarkable *Æra*, when the *Weekly*
 ‘ *Bills* and *Purging* rose together; which, if he
 ‘ has forgot, is remembered with Tears, in ma-
 ‘ ny a noble Family, not at all to the Honour of
 ‘ the Prescribers. There may indeed be some
 ‘ favourable Conjunctions, either in the *Kind*, the
 ‘ *Season*, the Strength and Temperament of Body
 ‘ in the Patient, where it is almost impossible even
 ‘ for a *Purging Physician* not to succeed: But shall

‘ such Accidents as these be sufficient to build a
 ‘ general *Hypothesis* upon, where *Chance* has all
 ‘ the Honour of the Cure, and the Physician on-
 ‘ ly the Disgrace of running an unnecessary Ha-
 ‘ zard? D. F. in his new Book, has given ten
 ‘ Cases more of *Women* and *young Men*, the oldest
 ‘ not exceeding thirty Years of *Age*, upon whom
 ‘ he repeated his *Purging* Experiments; and had
 ‘ he brought twenty more Instances of that kind,
 ‘ they would be nothing to the Purpose. Here I
 ‘ cannot but take Notice, that one of his Defen-
 ‘ ders (*d*) is very zealous for soft’ning the Term
 ‘ of *Purging*, affirming, that it only means a gen-
 ‘ tle *Laxative*; whereas his Master Dr. F. values
 ‘ himself upon giving even (*e*) *Scammonidus Pur-*
 ‘ *gatives* at the Height of the Distemper.

‘ So much do these Men not only mistake Na-
 ‘ ture, but one another: and indeed all Error be-
 ‘ trays it self equally in its weak Assertions, and
 ‘ its absurd Contradictions.

‘ But has this *New Book* nothing *New* in it,
 ‘ but a tedious recital of *Cases*, and one or two
 ‘ smart Strokes of Satyr? Not a Word more,
 ‘ honest Reader, unless you will reckon the fol-
 ‘ lowing Detail of its Contents for a System of
 ‘ rational Practice.

‘ The Doctor endeavours at some Authorities
 ‘ to justify his Doctrine of *Purging* in the Small-
 ‘ Pox, and happy would he be, could he get but
 ‘ *Hippocrates* on his Side; but dead Authors make
 ‘ no Compliments, tho’ they receive many. For
 ‘ all the kind Things Dr. F. has said of *Hippocra-*
 ‘ *tes*, he has returned him nothing but an obscure
 ‘ Passage or two, which even this illustrating Com-

(*d*) Dr. Quincy.

(*e*) Freind’s *Commentaries*, p. 63.

‘ *mentator*

‘ *mentator* cannot, with all his Cunning, draw to
 ‘ his Purpose. Had the Cause been tried at *West-*
 ‘ *minster-Hall*, how many young students had
 ‘ given their Evidence *viva voce* on his Side ; but
 ‘ alas it fares not so at the Tribunal of the Dead !
 ‘ However let us suppose these Places speak a lit-
 ‘ tle in his Favour, it is plain he knew nothing
 ‘ of them when he published his Commentaries,
 ‘ or he had alledged them there ; so that he has
 ‘ read *Hippocrates* occasionally since, or run over
 ‘ his *Indexes*, which he without the least Reason
 ‘ fancies to be Dr. *W* — *d*’s Cate.

‘ In short, poor *Hippocrates*, tho’ forced and
 ‘ tortured, and cajoled and flattered, will not
 ‘ come into the Doctor’s Scheme ; and tho’ often
 ‘ referred to, when you come to examine his Words,
 ‘ says something either contrary to his Purpose,
 ‘ or nothing at all to countenance his Practice. On
 ‘ the other Hand, Dr. *W*. fairly produces the Pas-
 ‘ sages from *Hippocrates*, to which Dr. *F*. modest-
 ‘ ly replies, they are *spurious*, without proving
 ‘ them to be so. If he has no more Skill in *Greek*
 ‘ than he has shewn in *Latin*, it will be the most
 ‘ difficult Task he ever undertook to ascertain
 ‘ which Books of that great Man are *genuin*, and
 ‘ which *spurious*.

‘ But what if *Hippocrates* will not vouch for
 ‘ him, can he press no one else into his Service ?
 ‘ Yes truly, People of another Character and
 ‘ Complection than *Hippocrates*, a whole Troop of
 ‘ *Arabians*. No Body envies the Company he has
 ‘ got into now. The *Arabs*, by his own Account,
 ‘ being the most absurd Set of jumbling Practitio-
 ‘ ners that ever appeared in *History*. Some of
 ‘ them are very free with *Purging* in *Fevers*,
 ‘ others are as fond of *Astringents*, so that no cer-
 ‘ tain Conclusion can be drawn from their Autho-
 ‘ rity.

' rity. Yet the *Doctor* follows both Methods,
 ' without Reason, without just Indication, and in
 ' some Cases where they are of dangerous Con-
 ' sequence. If Authors of this kind are to be
 ' depended upon as Standard, all Contradictions
 ' are reconcilable; and there never was any thing
 ' frivolous, absurd, or hurtful in Physick, but
 ' he may find *Patrons* for among his '*Arabs*. He
 ' might as well have quoted the Testimony of a
 ' *High German* Doctor, or mustered Authorities
 ' from those polite Scenes of Literature *Lapland*
 ' and *Muscovy*. The Truth of the Matter is,
 ' when Argument fails him, the Doctor wisely
 ' takes Refuge in ostentatious Learning, as pru-
 ' dent a Contrivance as the laying on a Piece of
 ' Embroidery to cover a Hole in a Garment. If
 ' this were not his Design, he would not have
 ' confessed, as he does afterwards, that nothing
 ' material was done in the Cure of the Small-Pox
 ' till (f) Dr. *Sydenham*. Thus he has travelled a
 ' great way for his *Arabs*, and now sent them
 ' home again as a Pack of Wretches with one
 ' Dash of his Pen: As he had no Reason for
 ' fetching them, he has none for sending them
 ' back, but that arrogant Levity so natural to
 ' the Temper of this great Genius.

' This is the Sum of the Doctor's Book, and
 ' if any one thinks him harshly treated either in
 ' the Translation or the Course of the Remarks,
 ' he is to consider the just Provocation to this
 ' Usage from the Liberties of his own Writings.
 ' There runs such a Vein of Superiority and In-
 ' solence thro' his whole Performance, that he
 ' looks more like a Giant in a Land of Pigmies,

‘ than one among Creatures of his own Size. This
 ‘ indeed is his distinguishing Character, and we
 ‘ may say of his Book as was said of an ugly
 ‘ Child of an ugly Parent, that the *Mother had*
 ‘ *marked it all over.*’

Thus far, Dr. *Sewell*; whose Earnestness either for the Matter in Debate, or for the Judgment of Dr. *Woodward*, has, in my Opinion, made him deliver his Sentiments with two much warmth: Coolness in Controversy, of all kinds, always does the greatest Service to the Point in question. As I am not a Party in the Dispute myself, it is my Business only, to give those who are such, a fair and impartial Hearing; in order to which, I shall next produce what Dr. *Woodward* has advanced in his *State of Physic*, and of *Diseases*, &c.

In the 90th Page of that Work he thus delivers himself.— ‘ Dr. *Freind* has set forth an Edition
 ‘ of two excellent Books of HIPPOCRATES:
 ‘ (*concerning FEVERS*) and pays a great Deference
 ‘ to him, very justly.— It is no small Pleasure
 ‘ to me to find so close a Conformity, of what
 ‘ he has delivered, with what I here offer simply
 ‘ from the Contemplation of Nature. — His
 ‘ standing Maxim is, *That all Diseases whatever,*
 ‘ *which proceed from Principles within the Body,*
 ‘ *owe their Origin to Bile and Phlegm.* — He as-
 ‘ serts very rightly, that there is *Bile and Phlegm*
 ‘ brought into the World with the Body: that
 ‘ they are existent in it, ever after, in greater or
 ‘ lesser Quantity: and that each owes its *Supply,*
 ‘ and *Increase*, to the *Meats*, and the *Drinks* made
 ‘ use of. As these two Principles are in all Men
 ‘ living, so, when they are rightly constituted,
 ‘ and in due Quantity, they have their Offices,
 ‘ and Uses, in the Body. But when they are
 ‘ vitiated

' vitiated, and redundant, they become morbid,
 ' and noxious. This Redundance he ascribes to
 ' Intemperance very justly. As to the first Rise
 ' of the Bile, it being from the Aliment, the Sto-
 ' mach has the fairest Claim: and *Hippocrates*
 ' seems to pitch upon this, as the main *Fountain*
 ' of it. At least he over and over represents Bile
 ' as existent in the Stomach: and he seems to
 ' imply that the *Bile* in the *Stomach* and that in the
 ' *Vrſica fellea*, are of much the same Constitution,
 ' by his treating of them indifferently and pro-
 ' miscuously as he does. What he delivers con-
 ' cerning Diseases in general, he applies elsewhere
 ' particularly to a *Fever*: and asserts that this
 ' proceeds from *Bile and Phlegm* put into a *Heat*,
 ' and *heating the whole Body*. But he, elsewhere,
 ' very rightly, supposes the Bile to be the prin-
 ' cipal Agent: and that this, put into Emotion, and
 ' cast into the Blood, heats the Body, and brings
 ' on a Fever. I do not transcribe this, and some
 ' other Passages, because of their great Length.
 ' Nay he descends to *particular Fevers*, and in-
 ' titles the *Bile* to the Production of these; *e. gr.*
 ' The *Febris Causus*, the *Leipyric Fevers*, the *Fe-*
 ' *bris continens*, the *quotidian*, *tertian*, and *quartan*
 ' *Ague*. So for the *Symptoms* which attend *Fevers*.
 ' He ascribes the *Rigor* to *Bile and Phlegm*, espe-
 ' cially the latter, cast into the *Blood*: The *Pbre-*
 ' *nitis* to the *Bile*: The *Heartburning*, that some-
 ' times attends, likewise to the *Bile*. The *Heat of*
 ' *Urine* he attributes, treating of the Stone, to
 ' Biliose Matter. Nay the happy Crisis, upon
 ' which Fevers frequently go off, the *Urine* be-
 ' coming *thick* and turbid, he ascribes, very
 ' rightly, to *Bile and Phlegm*, cast forth of the
 ' *Blood*, into the *Bladder*. Nor can any Thing
 ' be more rational than that, when these two
 ' Principles,

' Principles, which, while in the Blood, were the
 ' Cause of the Fever, are thus cast out along
 ' with the Urine, the Fever should, in Conse-
 ' quence, decline, and finally cease: And the
 ' Clearness and Justness of his Arguing is very
 ' extraordinary. Then it stands upon a firm
 ' Foundation of Nature, Observation and Fact.
 ' For, without that, his Authority is nothing:
 ' And, where he has not those Vouchers, or
 ' where he reasons obscurely, Nature must be
 ' the only Rule. Thus, where he speaks of the
 ' *Blood*, and *Water* or Serum, as concurring in
 ' the Production of Diseases, 'tis certain they can-
 ' not do that but as vitious Principles, a depraved
 ' Bile, and crass putrid Phlegm, are cast in, and
 ' mingled with them. So, to pass by other In-
 ' stances of that, from his treating of the *Head* as
 ' the *Source of Phlegm*, and the *Spleen of Water*, 'tis
 ' plain he had not dissected, and made Observa-
 ' tion on the Inside of the Body, with the same
 ' Accuracy that he had done upon all those
 ' Things that are turned out of it.

' In an Affair of the great Delicacy, Extent and
 ' Moment that this is, 'tis hard to be held to
 ' Bounds. I am aware I have transgressed those
 ' which I first proposed to my self. But this
 ' Advantage there will be of it, that, so much
 ' being set forth already, there will be now less
 ' Need of further Light: And I may be the short-
 ' er in my Account of the following Stadia of
 ' the Small-Pox. In the second, or Eruption,
 ' the Scene changes, from the Stomach, to the
 ' Blood, and Habit; the vitious Principles, the
 ' Bile, and putrid Phlegm, escaping, and pas-
 ' sing continually out of that Organ, into the
 ' Blood. By which means the Emotions and Col-
 ' luctations in the Stomach, are exchanged for a

‘ Perturbation and Disorder of the whole OEconomy: the Nausea, Reaching, and Vomiting,
 ‘ for an Uneasiness and Sickly Aching all over
 ‘ the Body: the Heat of the Stomach, the Cardialgia, or Burning of the upper Orifice of it,
 ‘ caus’d by the Ascent of hot Fumes, for a Heat
 ‘ and Fever in the Blood and upon the Habit:
 ‘ the Fretting and Corrosion of the Stomach, for
 ‘ a like Fretting and Inflammation of the Skin
 ‘ and Surface. Then the putrid Phlegm, passing
 ‘ into the Blood, is push’d forth at the Surface in
 ‘ Pimples; which, gradually inlargeing, and filling,
 ‘ become finally Pustules. In Proportion as
 ‘ the Symptoms of the Blood and Habit increase,
 ‘ those of the Stomach gradually decrease: and,
 ‘ finally, go wholly off, in ordinary Cases, where
 ‘ the Disease is benign, and the Quantity of vicious
 ‘ Principles in the Stomach moderate. The
 ‘ Symptoms of the Back, Thorax, and Head,
 ‘ attending those of the Stomach, go off too.
 ‘ Than which, there cannot be a more convincing
 ‘ Proof that they are all Links of the same Chain;
 ‘ all proceeding from the Action of the same
 ‘ common Principles in the Stomach. Nature is
 ‘ plain, simple, and direct in all her Ways; her
 ‘ Procedure is regular, and wholly geometrical.
 ‘ They, who are rightly apprized of the Frame
 ‘ and Structure of the Body, using due Care and
 ‘ Attention, will trace her Steps, descry her Motions,
 ‘ and regulate them without much Difficulty. Whereas those
 ‘ who are not really Masters of that Science, but Practisers
 ‘ meerly on Receipts: and those who have obtain’d only a
 ‘ Cloud in lieu of *Juno*, Schemes, and Notions,
 ‘ taken from Books or Imagination, instead of a
 ‘ true and accurate Information of the Laws of
 ‘ the Animal OEconomy, will be ever bewildred,
 ‘ in

in perpetual Mists of Fancy: and much more likely to put Nature out of her Way, and to do Hurt, than Good. Where the Morbid Principles in the Stomach happen unfortunately to be excessive, and in so great Quantity that, notwithstanding what is detach'd thence, and sent into the Blood, there remains still behind, in the Source, so much as yet to act, and continue the disorderly Emotions and Conflicts there, the Symptoms of the Stomach, and of the Parts affected by it, must continue of course.

Towards the latter End of the second, or the beginning of the Maturation or third Stadium, the Jaws and Throat become usually sore: the Swallow difficult: and a Salivation arises. The Eye-Lids, Face, and Head, plump and swell. The Hands swell in like Manner. The Pustules gradually fill, break, and finally refund a Phlegmy purulent yellowish Matter. As that Colour is owing to the Bile, sent forth along with the Phlegm, the higher the Yellow is, the sooner ever the Pustules break and run. For the Biliose Salts, here, being more numerous, corrode faster, and so the sooner make Way thorough the Skin and Pustules. The Bottom of the Stomach, however tight and firm, is considerably below the Pylorus, or Pass into the Guts. But when the Stomach is strained, and relaxed, the Bottom of it is still lower and deeper. So that 'tis rarely, if ever, quite emptied. That is an Ordination of Nature: and this Organ is, to pass over all other Uses of it here, thus framed on Purpose that there should be a Restraint of the Aliment, and the Biliose Salts, the Instruments of Digestion, there, that that great Work, so essential to Life, may be the more surely perfected. By means of the same Mechanism of

‘ that Organ such vitious Matter, as happens to
 ‘ be there, is under a like Restraint. Nor is it,
 ‘ in this Case, ordinarily so far drain’d forth, that
 ‘ there remains not behind sufficient to act a very
 ‘ considerable Part there. ’Tis to this that the yet
 ‘ continuing Inflation and Tension of the Stomach
 ‘ is owing : and this Inflation bearing it on the
 ‘ descending Aorta, the Blood is curbed, and
 ‘ thereby a so much greater Quantity of it cast
 ‘ up to the Hands, and Parts above, the Throat,
 ‘ Head, and Face. Now the Blood being highly
 ‘ charged with Phlegm, this is thronged and de-
 ‘ posited in the Vessels of those Parts ; by which
 ‘ means they are plumped up, and bloated : as
 ‘ also inflamed and rendered sore, in Proportion
 ‘ to the Biliose Salts that happen to be intermix’d.
 ‘ The thinner Part of that Phlegm which is thus
 ‘ cast upon the Throat, Chops, and Parts that are
 ‘ furnished with Glandules, finds its Way, and
 ‘ runs forth, thorough those Glandules ; thereby
 ‘ forming a Salivation. The Phlegm derived out
 ‘ of the Blood, this Way, is all clear Gain : and
 ‘ the Organs eased, freed, and rescued from the
 ‘ Injury and Oppression of as much as is thus dis-
 ‘ missed out. On which Account the Salivation
 ‘ is ever reputed a good Sign : and ought to be
 ‘ favour’d and kept up, till the Symptoms yield,
 ‘ and Life be secure.

‘ As to the Declination, or 4th Stadium, if the
 ‘ Symptoms, depending, do now regularly abate,
 ‘ the Danger is over : And the Method of finish-
 ‘ ing the Cure, and Re-establishing the Frame
 ‘ easy and obvious. But if, instead of that, the
 ‘ Symptoms not only persist, but become more
 ‘ obstinate and vehement : nay, and perhaps new
 ‘ Ones arise, at a Time that the Fabrick is now
 ‘ finally much shaken, and the Powers of the
 ‘ Body

' Body are reduced and impaired, the great Que-
 ' stion is, what is to be done. Now that can ne-
 ' ver be settled, and ascertained, till it be first de-
 ' termined what is amiss. This is absolutely ne-
 ' cessary : and indeed is the Practice of all who
 ' proceed regularly and with right Judgment,
 ' not only in Physic, but in every Part of Life,
 ' in Secular Affairs, in all manner of Arts. No
 ' intelligent Surgeon ever attempts to rectify a
 ' Disorder or Hurt of a Joint, till he hath first
 ' fully satisfied himself, whether it be only simply
 ' a Bruise, or a Strain, or a Dislocation. Nor
 ' does a Watch-maker go about to repair a Watch,
 ' that is out of Order, and to set it to Rights,
 ' till he has found out whether the Spring, the
 ' Balance, some Wheel, or what else is amiss
 ' in it. Had Dr. *Freind*, and the learned Phy-
 ' sicians his Consorts, taken this Course, what
 ' they have advanced had been set in full open
 ' Light: their Readers had been capable of
 ' forming a Judgment of it, and thereby much
 ' of my Labour superceded. As it is, however
 ' unequal I may be to such an Undertaking, I
 ' shall, in this, as I did treating of the first Stadi-
 ' um, following Nature, and reflecting on the
 ' Symptoms and Circumstances, endeavour to give
 ' such a Representation of the State of Things
 ' within, as may serve to Discover what are the
 ' Principles and Causes of the Disorders that at-
 ' tend this Stadium. Because, till they be known,
 ' for any Man to go about to offer Remedies:
 ' or to propose the Methods of Cure, that He, or
 ' Others use, must be surely too great a Para-
 ' dox ; especially in a Matter of so much Conse-
 ' quence, and on which depend the Fate of so
 ' very large a Share of the whole Race of Man-
 ' kind.

' The

' The Principles continuing, and the Causes
 ' being the same, the Source and Origin of them
 ' being likewise the same, as will appear in its
 ' Place, 'tis not strange that the Symptoms in
 ' this should be nearly with those of the first Sta-
 ' dium; one or more of which exert themselves
 ' according to the differing Accidents and Cir-
 ' cumstances of the Case. These are, a Nausea,
 ' sick Qualms, an Inflation of the Stomach,
 ' a Pain of the Back: a Straitness of the Tho-
 ' rax, Difficulty of Breathing, Anxiety of the
 ' Præcordia, Faintness. A Delirium, a Phreni-
 ' tis, Comatose Affections. A Diarrhæa, a bloody
 ' Flux. A Fever. subfultus's or Twitches of the
 ' Parts. Suppression of Urine. A Stranguary.
 ' Bloody Urine. Spitting of blood. Of which
 ' Symptoms, those, the Manner of whose Pro-
 ' duction has not been suggested already, shall
 ' be briefly touched on here.

' As to the Diarrhæa, or Loosness that some-
 ' times happens, when the Load of the putrid
 ' Phlegm, in Turmoyle and Emotion there, is
 ' great: and the Matter towards the Bottom of
 ' the Stomach, more putrid and vitiated than that
 ' above, finally arising, now annoys and molests
 ' it more than ever before, 'tis apt to cast it
 ' hastily into the Guts; which flinging it successive-
 ' ly downwards, a Diarrhæa is brought on. 'Tis
 ' not possible but that, this vitious Matter being
 ' thinned, agitated, and pailing by the Orifices
 ' of all the Lacteals, some of it must needs enter,
 ' get into the Blood, and upon the Habit, too
 ' much over-powered with it already. Hence a-
 ' rises the Danger, that ever attends such a Loos-
 ' ness. One common Accident in this Case, is the
 ' sudden Sinking or Falling of the Pustules. Which
 ' happens not, ordinarily, as some may imagine,
 ' from

' from the Supply being turned off by the Loof-
 ' ness; but, on the contrary, from a Charge of
 ' the vitious Matter upon the Blood, so great as
 ' to obstruct the fine Capillary Vessels near the
 ' Skin: and so to intercept the Supply to the Pus-
 ' tules. The main Care of the Physician, in Case
 ' of a Loosness, ought to be to support the Pa-
 ' tient for the Time: to remove all Obstacles and
 ' Impediments of the Passage downwards, that the
 ' peccant Matter may not be hindered, and turn-
 ' ed across into the Blood, but dispatched as safe-
 ' ly, and as soon as may well be, out of the Body:
 ' and finally to appease the Tumults in the Sto-
 ' mach, so that it may cease longer to send down
 ' that Matter. The Stopping of it in the Guts
 ' cannot but be hazardous; as it may be turned
 ' thence into the Blood. But so far as it is prac-
 ' ticable, the Quieting and Settling it a while in
 ' the Bottom of the Stomach, where it had before
 ' resided, perhaps long without sensible Harm, till
 ' thus incited, molested, and put into Emotion,
 ' must needs be of the utmost Advantage: and serve
 ' to gain a Truce and Time, for the Organs and
 ' Parts to quit, relieve, and disengage themselves
 ' of what was thrown into them too fast and free-
 ' ly before. They who are duly informed of the
 ' immense Quantity of putrid Phlegm that, ap-
 ' parently, and without any other discernible
 ' Mixture, passes off commonly in such a Diar-
 ' rhæa, need not be far to seek for one great Cause
 ' of this Disease.

' Where it happens that, along with the Phlegm,
 ' a hot, sharp, corrosive Bile flows down in Quan-
 ' tity through the Guts, it wounds and lacerates
 ' the tender Capillary Vessels, lets out the Blood,
 ' and so brings on a Dysentery.

' The

• The putrid Phlegm thrown into the Blood, in
 ‘ greater Quantity than can be flung forth, at the
 ‘ Skin, into the Pustules, tho’ not so great as
 ‘ wholly to obstruct the small Blood Vessels at and
 ‘ near the Surface, some of it being crass and
 ‘ thick, as also viscid, must move on, in those
 ‘ finer Blood Vessels uncertainly, and so unstea-
 ‘ dily as to twitch and jerk them, and cause those
 ‘ Subiultus’s that are commonly supposed to be
 ‘ of the Nerves and Tendons of the Muscles. They
 ‘ who shall take the Pains truly to inform them-
 ‘ selves of this Affair, will find that, in all other
 ‘ Cases likewise, most of those supposed ordinari-
 ‘ ly to be Affections of the Nerves, are in reality
 ‘ no other than Affections of these Vessels.

• That Part of this putrid Phlegm, that hap-
 ‘ pens, in the ordinary Distribution of the Blood,
 ‘ to come to the Kidneys, in order to be cast forth
 ‘ with the Urine, when it is coarse, gross, or in
 ‘ too great Quantity well and freely to pass, must
 ‘ make Gluts and Stops in the Vessels there, so as
 ‘ sometimes to obstruct the Secretion in these Or-
 ‘ gans, and cause a Suppression of the Urine.

• Biliose Matter, getting through the Lacteals
 ‘ into the Blood, and the Parts within endeavour-
 ‘ ing to disengage themselves of it, and to throw
 ‘ it out again with the Urine, being hot, and
 ‘ sharp, must impart a Heat, and excite a Sense
 ‘ of Pain in the Passages. Being accompanied
 ‘ with a Vapor, proportioned to the Bile there,
 ‘ this frequently inflates and distends the Bladder.
 ‘ by which means its Contraction, in order to
 ‘ expell the Urine, is eluded : and so the Egress
 ‘ of this much impeded, if not wholly barred
 ‘ and stopped. Which happens whether the
 ‘ Urine, sent down, from the Kidneys thither,
 ‘ be in greater Quantity : or in lesser, by reason
 ‘ of

of their being obstructed by the Phlegm
that likewise ordinarily enters them. Which are
the several Circumstances that attend the Strangury.

Where Phlegm is thrown into the Vessels of
the Kidneys, with such Force, and in such
Quantity, as to burst some of them: or, which
commonly falls out, where the Biliose Salts,
passing out of the Blood, that Way, are so very
numerous, or so excessively sharp, that they
fret, corrode, and lacerate the Capillary or fine
tender Blood-Vessels, the Blood, must, of course,
issue forth, and so the Urine be tinged with it.
They who have, by proper Tryals, inform'd
themselves of the great Quantity of Biliose Salts,
Ammoniac, Acerb, Vitriolic, Bitter; that come
forth ordinarily along with the Urine, in this
Case, and in the Strangury, will have no Cause
to be surprized at the Havock they make in the
Passages. Not but that the Heat, Pain, and
other Symptoms, remain, commonly, some
Time after the greater Part of the Biliose Salts
are thrown forth. For, those Salts, having dissolved the Mucus, wherewith the Ducts, and
Passages, and particularly the Urethra, were
before smeared over and defended: fretted the
Membranes, and rendered them tender and sore;
even the ordinary Salts of the Urine then offend
and hurt them as they pass, till the Parts are
healed, and a Mucus, to guard them, be supplied, by the Glandules, anew.

As the Biliose Salts, that pass with the Urine
through the Kidneys, hurt those Parts, so likewise do they that pass forth, with the Phlegm,
by the Way of the Lungs, Tonfils, and Glandules of the Throat, hurt these; sometimes to
such a Degree as to wound the Vessels, and let

H

forth

‘ forth the Blood. ’Tis to this Accident that the
 ‘ Spitting of Blood is owing: and what is thus
 ‘ spit is ordinarily so pungent and sharp as but
 ‘ too plainly to discover those Salts in great Abun-
 ‘ dance in it.

‘ It will not, I presume, be judged unseason-
 ‘ able that Inquiry be made how it happens, that,
 ‘ the Principles and Causes being still the same,
 ‘ the Symptoms produced by them, and, in par-
 ‘ ticular, the second Fever, are more fierce, and
 ‘ boisterous now, than ever before. This Inquiry
 ‘ is the more needful, because, at this End of the
 ‘ Disease, the Body has been, for some Time,
 ‘ not only deprived and indeed incapable of Nou-
 ‘ rishment, but the tenderest, and most delicate,
 ‘ and unguarded Parts of it, attacked and insulted
 ‘ by a merciless Enemy: and consequently the
 ‘ Danger is now greater, and the Treatment more
 ‘ nice and difficult. The Change, as to Degree
 ‘ of Action in the Principle, I take to be owing
 ‘ chiefly to three Causes. 1. The morbid Prin-
 ‘ ciples that are lightest, and float at Top, in the
 ‘ Stomach, are recent, less putrid, and offensive:
 ‘ and those which stagnate at the Bottom, are
 ‘ more stale, vitious, gross, ponderous, and noxi-
 ‘ ous. As the others, above, are passed off, these,
 ‘ finally rising in their Turn, act a Part, and pro-
 ‘ duce Symptoms, as much more troublesome than
 ‘ those others, as they are more vitious. They,
 ‘ who attend to the Operation of Vomits, rightly
 ‘ managed, cannot be Strangers to this order
 ‘ of Things in the Stomach: or ignorant that the
 ‘ most dangerous, active, and potent Principles
 ‘ there lye commonly deepest. 2. The Dangers
 ‘ that attend a Diarrhæa, in this Stadium, have
 ‘ been set forth already. Where it happens, as
 ‘ generally it does, that the Guts are stopped,
 ‘ Passage

Passage that Way wholly debarred: and the Vessels, and Organs, all over the Habit, and so full charged as to be now no longer capable of giving Reception, as in the foregoing Stadia, to more from the Stomach, all further Egress thence is hindred. So that the Principles restrained there, fall into greater Colluctations, emit more Fumes, cause a more intense Inflation of that Organ, and consequently a greater Affection of the Back behind it, and of the Parts above the Thorax, and the Head. 3. At this End of the Disease, the Frame, being thus overcharged, and the Organs pressed, by the vitious Principles, indeavours to push them off, wherever Way can be gained: and it frequently happens that some are thrown back, through the Gastric Vessels, into the Stomach. Now these falling into Conflict with the Principles which were there before resident, raise new Emotions. Of this there are so frequent Instances that there can be surely no Man, conversant with this and other Distempers, so inadvertent as not to have observed them.

There remains yet another Thing to be considered, which is by what means it happens that the Small-Pox are more numerous, thick, and confluent, the Disease of longer Duration, and attended with worse Symptoms, in some, than in Others. Now this proceeds ordinarily from the Matter in the Stomach, the first Source, being, not only more vitiated, but in greater Quantity. This is apparent from the symptoms. *e. gr.* A Diarrhæa, or great Looseness, sometimes precedes the Eruption of the Pustules. Or perhaps these are forced out sooner: the Face and Head swell, and the Salivation rises, in this Case, earlier than ordinary. The Fever, and

the Symptoms of the Stomach, and Parts above,
 continue, notwithstanding the Eruption of the
 Pustules. These, coming finally to break, and
 run, make sometimes an incredibly great Dis-
 charge. Then the phlegmy Matter, being in greater
 Quantity, and consequently having stagnated
 in the Stomach longer, is become more putrid:
 and issuing finally out of the Pustules, is more
 stinking and offensive. The Bilious Matter,
 being likewise in greater Quantity, and more
 vitiated, coming forth, frets and corrodes the
 Skin, makes Pits, Scars, and Marks in it. But
 that the Difference, betwixt the benign simple
 Small-Pox, and the confluent, proceeds mainly
 from the Difference of the Quantity of the vi-
 tious Matter, is evident from this, that, in the
 former, upon the Rise of the Pustules, the Sto-
 mach, and the Parts above, which are influenc-
 ed and affected by it, become easy: and the
 Symptoms do not continue, afterwards, as they
 commonly do in the confluent Sort. For, in
 that Case, the vitious Matter is in so small
 Quantity as to be drained all off, or at least all
 that is in Emotion, and that molests the Sto-
 mach: and is not so much but that it may be
 safely and well received, by the Pustules, and
 Parts near the Surface. So that the interior,
 more noble Parts, Vessels, and Organs, are not
 likewise charged, and glutted by it. But, in the
 confluent Sort, over and above the great Afflux
 to the Skin and Surface, there is still more and
 more continually dispatched in from the Sto-
 mach; sometimes till those Parts and Organs
 are thereby stifled, and oppressed. This the
 Symptoms recited, point forth too plainly to need
 Proof. What further confirms the Doctrine
 here delivered is, that, by Evacuations, and
 Lessening

‘ Lessening the Quantity of the vitious Matter in
 ‘ the Stomach, the Symptoms and Danger are,
 ‘ in proportion, lessened.

‘ This brief Sketch, of the Symptoms and Ac-
 ‘ cidents of the 4th Stadium of this Disease, and
 ‘ the Causes of each, thus finished, I shall next
 ‘ consider the Remedies, that are wont to be now
 ‘ added, by way of Inforcement of those menti-
 ‘ oned in the Account of the first Stadium.

‘ There are several who lay much stress on
 ‘ Blisters. ’Twill be too long a Digression for
 ‘ me here to deliver my Sentiments concerning the
 ‘ Operation of these : and the so great and fre-
 ‘ quent Use that has been made of them, of late.
 ‘ ’Tis sufficient for the present Purpose to note
 ‘ that the Ichor, which they Discharge, is of a
 ‘ Constitution very different from that of the Mat-
 ‘ ter flung out of the Blood into the Pustules : and
 ‘ consequently Blisters are far from forwarding
 ‘ the Design of Nature in casting off that Mat-
 ‘ ter. So far indeed that they must rather hinder
 ‘ it ; for the Ichor, that they fetch out, is much
 ‘ thinner than that Matter : and by their thus draw-
 ‘ ing off the thinner Fluid, the thicker must needs
 ‘ be rendred less disposed to pass forth. Besides,
 ‘ Blisters do not affect the Fountain and Source of
 ‘ these Disorders : and so long as the Principles,
 ‘ and Causes of the Disorders, remain, disturbed,
 ‘ in the Stomach, any Attempt to operate upon
 ‘ the Blood may be incommodious : and must be
 ‘ fruitless. For there will be, after all, a perpe-
 ‘ tual Supply from that Organ, ’till ’tis cleared :
 ‘ and the Principles, in Emotion, be either ex-
 ‘ hausted, or again settled and composed there.
 ‘ Then there can be surely none who do not know
 ‘ how frequently Blisters cause the Stranguary,
 ‘ and Bloody Urine. The latter of these, among
 several

several other Symptoms that are *irregular*, and
 very dangerous, Dr. Sydenham represents as
 brought on, in the Small-Pox, by *Ill-Management*: and one of the Physicians, in this Con-
 sort with Dr. Freind, treating of some who void-
 ed *bloody Urine*, mentions two means used on the
 Occasion. The one was *Letting of Blood*; which
 yet, he says, was so far from *restraining*, that it
 increased the *Bloody Urine*: and *hastened the Death*
 of the Patients. That was very obvious: and
 easy to be foreseen by any One duly apprised of
 the State of Things, in this Case, without any
 need of making Experiments. By taking Blood
 out of the Vessels, there's made, besides that
 Waste of the Support of the Life and Strength,
 Way and Room for the Descent of the sharp hot
 corrosive Bile, from the Stomach, that descend-
 ed and was thrown into them much too fast be-
 fore. Now This being what lacerated and in-
 jured, not only the Kidneys, but the whole
 Frame, and indeed the very Instrument of
 Death, 'twas certainly not hard to foresee, when
 let in thus, in so sudden and great a Torrent,
 what would follow. 'Tis true these Experi-
 ments made the Thing out to Sense: and shew-
 ed, what before was merely Speculation, to be
 certain, and Fact. Whether they were only of
 his own Trying, or likewise of some Other of
 his Acquaintance, it can hardly be thought,
 that the Patients had a very good Time of it.
 For my own Part, when I came rightly to consider
 this Practise, I could not keep out of my mind a
 Remark made by *Pliny*, probably upon some
 like Occasion; *Discunt Periculis nostris, & Ex-*
perimenta per Mortes agunt. N. Hist. L. 29. c. 1.
 'Twould be too great a Digression in this Place,
 or I could easily satisfy this Physician that *Letting*
 of

' of Blood, which he presses as so *happy*, and in-
 ' deed as the *only* Remedy, is as little proper, and
 ' not justly indicated, in Case of a *Difficulty of*
 ' *Breathing* coming on; tho' Death be not ever
 ' so sure a Consequence of it. The other Means
 ' he mentions, in case of *Bloody Urine*, is the
 ' Giving of *Camphore twice a Day*, and great *Quan-*
 ' *tities of Acids*. 'Twould doubtless have been of
 ' Use, to all considerate and intelligent Readers,
 ' since there is no President, nor the Authority
 ' of any One single learned judicious Physician,
 ' that I know of, for this Practice, to have set
 ' forth the Philosophy, and Reasons in Nature,
 ' that induced him to it. They must surely be
 ' very cogent, since he himself confesses that, as
 ' certainly as used, it ended in the Death of the
 ' Patient. What seems mightily to amuse him
 ' was, that, by it, the Symptom was taken off.
 ' Now one would be apt to think that could not
 ' well be judged much to the Patient's Advan-
 ' tage; since Death always so certainly followed.
 ' I have been, more than once, called in, on Oc-
 ' casion of bloody Urine in the Small-Pox; but
 ' have never known that Symptoms arise in my
 ' own Practice. Nor have I ever seen Camphore
 ' and Acids given. But, I must confess, I think
 ' that Administration must, of Course, as, it seems,
 ' it does, only change that Symptom for such as
 ' are much worse. While the Urine continues
 ' bloody, those sharp keen Salts, that must needs
 ' be so hurtful and dangerous within, are passing
 ' out of the Body, along with it. 'Tis true, 'tis
 ' by a very wrong and ill Way; but they are
 ' much better out than in. There are those that
 ' live, and some pretty comfortably, with this
 ' Symptom by Fits, for many Years; so that
 ' 'tis plain this Symptom alone is not of so very
 ' great

' great and principal Regard. That others may
 ' the better judge of the Reasonableness of it, I
 ' will shew, how this Practice takes off the Symp-
 ' tom ; I mean as well as I can ; for 'tis delivered
 ' so obscurely and imperfectly, that I am in the
 ' Dark as to many Things. I know not particu-
 ' larly, whether the Acids, that he gave, were
 ' Vitriolic. In case they were, as is very
 ' likely, they being in too common Use, 'twas
 ' adding Fuel to the Flame ; Vitriol being the
 ' main Ingredient of that Bile that is the chief
 ' Agent in the present great Disasters. Dr. *Freind*
 ' has rightly and pertinently noted, in this very
 ' Discourse, of the most virulent Humour that
 ' attends the Small-Pox, that his has the Effects
 ' of Oyl and Vitriol. But if Juice of Lemon,
 ' or other Acids, were used, the Thing comes to
 ' much the same at last. Camphore is a Drug the
 ' most volatile and active of any that I know in
 ' all Nature besides ; and such a One, coming in-
 ' to a human Body, already labouring under the
 ' ill Effects of too great Emotion and Action,
 ' can never do other than Harm there. Acids
 ' are of a Constitution directly contrary to Cam-
 ' phore ; and it must be allowed that the putting
 ' Bodies of so perfectly different a Nature toge-
 ' ther, is somewhat strange. To frame a com-
 ' plete Judgment of them, when thus mixed, and
 ' in Conjunction, is not easy, or indeed possible ;
 ' unless the Properties of Camphore were better
 ' known than perhaps, in a Body of so fugitive
 ' and intractable a Nature, they will ever be :
 ' and unless he had stated and defined the Doses
 ' and Proportions of each ; which he has not done.
 ' But he seems to imply that the Fluids, he gave
 ' the Acids in, were in large Quantity. In that
 ' Case, whether he used small Beer, Barley-Wa-
 ' ter,

' ter, some kind of Apozem, or whatever else,
 ' the Camphore and Acids would be diluted,
 ' drowned, and have little Effect, unless given in
 ' very great Doses indeed. Any of those Fluids,
 ' would take up such Biliose Salts as they light up-
 ' on: and these, with the Acids and Camphore,
 ' would contribute to the Attenuating of the pu-
 ' trid Phlegm, one great Cause of the present
 ' Disorders: and to the swelling it, in so extra-
 ' ordinary a Quantity into the Blood, as indeed
 ' to dilute and disappoint the Salts, that, wound-
 ' ing the Vessels, caused the Bleeding; but, at
 ' the same time, to overwhelm the Frame, charge
 ' the Capillary Vessels, the Glandules, and finer
 ' Organs with the putrid Phlegm, so as to quite
 ' stifle the Powers of the Body, and confound the
 ' Œconomy. This is not a Thing done in an
 ' Instant; but, being given thus *twice a Day*,
 ' Dose after Dose, and by Degrees, 'tis easy for
 ' one, who is rightly apprized of the Mechanism
 ' of the Body, and the Circumstances that 'tis put
 ' under here, and is likewise capable of Judging,
 ' to foresee the Consequence of these Things:
 ' and that it must be the very same that this fa-
 ' mous Practitioner, found constantly ensued. Not
 ' but that there are likewise other Things to be
 ' considered in this Administration; especially the
 ' Quenching the Feaver, and depressing that
 ' Flame, without the Assistance of which the
 ' peccant Matter cannot be cast forth, the Body
 ' be animated and invigorated, and Nature dis-
 ' engaged of what oppresses and confounds her.
 ' If, by these Remarks, I have given any Light
 ' to this Affair, contributed to the Rescue of
 ' those who fall into these unfortunate Circum-
 ' stances, merited the Thanks of the Author of
 ' this Method, and brought him to due Suspicion,
 I of

of it, I have my Aim. I shall now further pro-
 ceed to submit to his Consideration one quite
 different, and indeed diametrically opposite;
 which, if with due Attention, it do not ever,
 may yet generally succeed: Life be saved, and
 Death not thus constantly in the End close the
 Scene. In Order to this I would recommend
 Oily and unctuous Medicines. As Camphore,
 and Vitriol, are unnatural, strange to the Body:
 and indeed, as far as they can be brought to
 any Test, appear to be nearly allyed to Poi-
 sons; so these unctuous Medicines are really
 Antidotes, beneficent, amicable to the Body,
 and of the Nature of Nourishment. They dis-
 arm the Principles that cause the Bleeding: take
 up the Vitriolic, and other noxious Salts: baffle
 their Conflicts and Emotions: supple the Guts
 and Passages, rendring them slippery: and dis-
 posing the vitious Matter in them to descend,
 and go out of the Body. That likewise may
 be assisted, and furthered, by a proper carmi-
 native Clyster; which, by fetching off Wind,
 and removing the Obstacles of the Passage
 downwards, may serve to turn the Current of
 the vitious Salts from off the Laëteals, the
 Blood, and the Kidneys, where they must needs
 be injurious: and to dispatch them the natural
 and right Way, out of the Body. All which
 may, by a discreet and vigilant Physician, be
 done with great Gentleness: and by such De-
 grees and Measures, as he thinks fit. 'Tis not
 needful that I recapitulate: or bring together
 and compare the two Methods. 'Tis evident,
 at first View, that, in One, the Medicines are
 natural: in the other, quite contrary to Na-
 ture. In One, the Medicines exasperate: in
 the other, they appease. In One, the Medi-
 cines

'cines turn the noxious Matter into the Blood,
 'and upon the Habit, nay upon the very Parts
 'that suffer and are endangered: in the other,
 'they turn them quite off, and steer them di-
 'rectly out of the Body. Even the common
 'Mucilaginous Medicines take up the Salts, de-
 'fend the Membranes, lubricate the Passages,
 'and succeed happily. Of which I had Instance
 'in Mr. *W. Watlington's*, Mrs. *Cath. Long's*, and
 'some other Cases, that I hope will one Day see
 'the Light. Nor indeed have I ever judg'd this
 'Symptom of either great Danger, or difficult
 'Treatment: or known any one single Patient
 'miscarry under it: nay not one that is not at
 'this Hour alive and well. Which is a Thing
 'that may not be wholly unworthy the Conside-
 'ration of this Gentleman, or Others, if there
 'be any besides him, who give Camphore and
 'Acids.

'I proceed to consider the other Remedies
 'made Use of in Emergencies of the 4th Stadium:
 'and that which I shall next mention is the now
 'so common, but which, reflecting on Nature,
 'and the Reason of Things, I have, I confess,
 'ever judg'd, generally, a wrong Practice, I
 'mean Letting Blood. 'Tis indeed certain that,
 'by the drawing off Part, the rest having then
 'more Room and Scope to range and circulate
 'about in, some of the Disorders of the Habit,
 'that proceed from Overcharge and Croud, there,
 'become, for the present, less. But if the Store
 'of vitious Principles in the Stomach be not, be-
 'fore, near drained forth, those Disorders must,
 'and are actually wont to recurr; a new Supply
 'of those Principles being, of course, sent, from
 'the Stomach, into the Blood-Vessels, in Lieu
 'of the Blood let out. Which surely must be

' thought a Change much for the worse ; Part of
 ' the Blood, that alone sustains the Life and
 ' Strength, being drawn forth : and a Matter, so
 ' injurious to both, substituted in the Stead of it.
 ' Upon which, Inconveniencies, commonly very
 ' great, and sometimes such as are never to be
 ' remedied, are wont to ensue. Nor, 'till that
 ' Matter be removed out of the Stomach, and
 ' due Care taken of that Organ : till the Appe-
 ' tite be restored, proper Aliment supplied, and
 ' a right Digestion re-established, can any new
 ' Blood be advanced. Of which, Consideration
 ' ought to be had, if the remaining Stock be not
 ' sufficient to answer the Exigencies of Nature in
 ' the mean Time, and till a new Recruit can be
 ' obtained. For, without that, the Powers of the
 ' Body must needs fail : and Nature be soon at a
 ' Stand.

' Some rely much on Opiates, in this Stadi-
 ' um : and 'tis certain they are sometimes of Use.
 ' As the Colluctations of the vitiated Bile must needs
 ' irritate the Stomach, so the Fibres, of this Or-
 ' gan, irritated, twitching, and struggling, must
 ' reciprocally agitate, and promote the Emo-
 ' tions of the Bile. They who are apprized of
 ' the Manner of these Operations, and have duly
 ' attended to them, know that Opium, if the
 ' Bile be not in such Quantity as to overpower
 ' and subdue it, stuns and diminishes the Sense of
 ' those Fibres, and puts an End to their Strug-
 ' gles : and so consequently lessens the Emotions
 ' of the Bile, and other vitious Principles there.
 ' During this, the Dispatches of these into the
 ' Blood, are, if not wholly suspended, so much
 ' lessened, that the Blood-Vessels and Organs get
 ' a Truce, and Release from the before so con-
 ' tinual a Charge upon them, wherein to unbur-
 then

' then and disengage themselves, by Way of the
 ' Pustules, the Kidneys, and ordinary Emuncto-
 ' ries, of what has been so incommoding to them.
 ' Upon which it is hardly credible how great a
 ' Change generally ensues. The Bile being so re-
 ' strained in the Stomach, the Symptoms of the
 ' Habit lessen, and the Fever remits. The Heat
 ' becomes more mild. The Pain, Soreness, and
 ' even the Inflammation and Ruddiness of the
 ' Skin, abate very sensibly. If, by this Means,
 ' the Principles in the Stomach can be, at pro-
 ' per Intervals, bridled, and kept quiet, while
 ' the Habit and Organs are thus freed, 'twill be
 ' very happy. For, tho' no Physician ought to
 ' trifle and lose Time, or to rely upon these, un-
 ' less he have Incouragement from the Symptoms,
 ' and a rational Prospect of gaining his Point this
 ' Way ; for by such Loss of Time he suffers the
 ' Life of the Patient to be brought into Danger,
 ' if not cast away ; yet every wise Physician,
 ' that has due Humanity, will not unnecessarily
 ' go to storm a Distemper, and make Evacuati-
 ' ons in a Body that hath been so long harassed :
 ' and is thereby so much reduced and distressed.
 ' 'Tis very wrong to have Recourse to them,
 ' where the End can be attained by milder Treat-
 ' ment : and the Body gain a Truce, to disen-
 ' gage itself, and recover Strength ; after which,
 ' Evacuations may be made more successfully and
 ' happily.

' But, where all other Means fail, and the
 ' Symptoms will not strike to other Remedies, an
 ' Effort must be made for saving of Life : and
 ' Recourse had to Evacuations. The Enemy that
 ' cannot be pacified and governed, while within,
 ' must, if possible, be cast out. The Question
 ' is, what Evacuations are proper. Dr. *Freind*,
 ' and

' and the other Gentlemen in Consort with him,
 ' propose a Method of Purging. They will have
 ' it that this Method is pointed out by Nature;
 ' because of the Diarrhæa, which befalls some
 ' few in the Small-Pox. That indeed is an Indi-
 ' cation of remaining Load: and that Nature is
 ' yet overcharged with Something which is an-
 ' noying, and which he would get rid off. But the
 ' Thing to be inquired into is whether that, which
 ' he happens sometimes to take, be always the
 ' proper Course, and to be followed. In this Sta-
 ' dium, that at Top having been successively re-
 ' moved, the Matter at the Bottom of the Sto-
 ' mach comes next to rise, and flow over: and
 ' this being more vitiated, and noxious, and con-
 ' sequently ever attended with greater Danger,
 ' the hurrying it down into the Guts, and the Pas-
 ' sages into the Blood, in great Quantity, must
 ' needs hazard the Frame: and set Life hard;
 ' especially as Things now finally happen to be,
 ' the Body already overcharged, and the Organs
 ' languid, feeble, and near tired out. Those are
 ' very supine, inadvertent, and know little of
 ' these Things, who fancy Nature, or the Me-
 ' chanism of the Body, acts constantly so steadily
 ' and rightly, that it is never put out of its
 ' Way: but may be always safely and fitly imi-
 ' tated, or the Action pursued. There are in-
 ' deed Crises and Efforts of Nature, that hap-
 ' pen to salutary. But then there are others that
 ' prove fatal. She frequently casts noxious and
 ' morbid Matter upon an Organ in such Quantity
 ' as to bring on, not only a Tumor, or an Ab-
 ' scess, but an Inflammation: nay a Sphacelus;
 ' and Mortification of the Part: and consequent-
 ' ly the Destruction of the Whole, in Case that
 ' happen to be a principal Organ, and its Action
 ' and

‘ and Concurrence necessary to the Subsistence of
 ‘ the Whole. So there is commonly an unequal
 ‘ Distribution of the Blood : and a Quantity,
 ‘ cast on one Part, so great as to overpower it,
 ‘ probably to break the Vessels, and let forth so
 ‘ much of it, that Life is brought into immediate
 ‘ Danger. As in an Hæmorrhage of the Nose :
 ‘ Spitting, or Vomitting of Blood. The com-
 ‘ mon Practise, of those who fancy they imitate
 ‘ Nature, is, on such Occasions, to take away
 ‘ more Blood, even tho’ the Body be languish-
 ‘ ing, spent, and the Powers of it near failing,
 ‘ on account of the Loss sustained already. ’Twere
 ‘ undoubtedly more rational to turn off the Cause
 ‘ of that unequal Distribution ; but to be fru-
 ‘ gal of, and save the Blood, that is left, and so
 ‘ necessary, as well as so much wanted, for Sup-
 ‘ port of Life : and that may be long enough be-
 ‘ fore, if ever, it be renewed, or a Quantity of
 ‘ genuine good Blood supplied, where the Organs
 ‘ are debilitated, and impaired, to the Degree
 ‘ that they commonly are in these Cases. So
 ‘ that, if Life be not lost, the Constitution is, by
 ‘ this Method, frequently shattered and spoiled :
 ‘ and Life rendered afterwards so comfortless,
 ‘ and so distressed, that Death were more desir-
 ‘ able. As a too great Crowd of Blood bursts,
 ‘ so where it happens to be overcharged with
 ‘ Salts and Acrimonious Parts, they wound and
 ‘ lacerate the finer and more tender Vessels, and
 ‘ let the Blood out. Thus it ordinarily happens
 ‘ where the Urine is rendred Bloody. In which
 ‘ Case likewise there are those who let Blood.
 ‘ Where that Symptom happens with the Small-
 ‘ Pox, One of the Physicians of this Consult
 ‘ found that Practise constantly fatal. That sure-
 ‘ ly should be an Argument sufficient against it.
 ‘ But

' But the Practise had been more extravagant had
 ' it been to imitate Nature, or produce an Hæ-
 ' morrhage by Way of the Kidneys. Which yet
 ' is much like what they do, who, on Account
 ' of the Looseness, that sometimes happens in
 ' the Small Pox, produce one by their Purges.
 ' Besides, there will be the best Reason for that
 ' Practise, if it be considered that the Diarrhæa
 ' is far from attending the Small-Pox constantly ;
 ' and indeed not a legitimate Symptom of this
 ' Disease. Of the Cases recited by these Gentle-
 ' men there is not one in which a Looseness hap-
 ' pened, unless it was brought on by their Prac-
 ' tise, excepting only that p. 126. In which Case,
 ' by a Composition, very common indeed, but
 ' very unaccountable, Rheubarb and Diascor-
 ' dium, 'twas endeavour'd to lessen and restrain
 ' the Diarrhæa; an Enterprize mighty strange ;
 ' there being as little Reason, or Countenance
 ' from Nature, for stopping a Diarrhæa, when
 ' once raised, as for raising one, when the Bow-
 ' els discover no Disposition or Tendency that
 ' Way. For, when once the Morbid Matter is
 ' roused, and cast into the Guts ; to hinder its
 ' passing through them, directly out of the Bo-
 ' dy, is the sure Way to turn it into the Blood ;
 ' than which Nothing can be of greater Injury
 ' or Danger. Nor ought it to be pass'd over,
 ' that there happens a Diarrhæa near the Begin-
 ' ning, in the 1st or 2d Stadium, of this Disease,
 ' perhaps almost as often as in the 4th Stadium.
 ' Now if the Diarrhæa, in this last, be construed
 ' an Indication for Purging, they had done well
 ' to have assign'd their Reasons why that of the
 ' 1st or 2d should not be so too ; for that, as far
 ' as I can perceive, none of these Gentlemen pre-
 ' tend. Indeed the genuine Bent and Determination

' nation of Nature is the quite contrary Way.
 ' The Body is commonly stopped downwards,
 ' and bound for the whole Course of the Small-
 ' Pox, where the Disease proceeds rightly and
 ' kindly : and the Flux and Tendency of Things
 ' is upwards. Even in this 4th Stadium, where
 ' the vitious Principles in the Stomach chance to
 ' be in such Quantity as not to be exhausted be-
 ' fore, there happens ordinarily a Nausea, a
 ' Reaching, and sometimes a Puking : the
 ' Glands of the Throat and Mouth unload them-
 ' selves in a Salivation : and the Head and Face
 ' frequently continue swelled. If Things chance
 ' to steer a contrary Course, the Symptoms above-
 ' mentioned recede. Nature is under Force,
 ' put to her Shifts, and quite out of her Road.
 ' Being, by the Load there, the Imbecility of the
 ' Stomach, and the Reluctance of the Organs,
 ' hindered : and her Disposition, to cast the Ene-
 ' my upwards, frustrated, she takes the only other
 ' Course left, for the present saving of Life : and
 ' casts it down. But, where a Diarrhæa comes
 ' thus on, all intelligent Physicians judge it omi-
 ' nous. The Symptoms that attend it are shock-
 ' ing : and the Consequence, too frequently, fa-
 ' tal. So that One might surely well think it a
 ' marvellous Enterprize to attempt any Thing in
 ' Imitation of this, commonly, so tragical an Ac-
 ' cident.

' Nor, when this Affair shall be rightly con-
 ' sidered, and the Mechanism of the Body set in
 ' a proper Light, can any One be reasonably sur-
 ' prized at so terrible a Result of the Diarrhæa.
 ' 'Tis true, both by that, and by Purging, much
 ' of the vitious Matter, that is the very Cause of
 ' the Disease, may be thrown out of the Body.
 ' But, whoever shall attempt the Thing in that
 K Way,

Way, I will take the Liberty to tell Him,

‘ *Periculosa plenum Opus Aleæ*

‘ *Tractus, & incedis per Ignes*

‘ *Suppositos Cineri doloſo,*

‘ ’tis like rousing a ſleeping Lyon : and that Mat-
 ‘ ter being thinned, incited, and poured out of
 ‘ the Stomach into the Guts at once, paſſing the
 ‘ whole length of them, and preſenting it ſelf to
 ‘ the Orifices of all the Lacteals, a Quantity of
 ‘ it, as much greater than before as the Change
 ‘ on the Guts is now greater, muſt enter the Lac-
 ‘ teal, and paſs into the Blood. Now, if the
 ‘ Matter, thus getting into the Blood, chance to
 ‘ be in ſuch Quantity as to overpower the Or-
 ‘ gans, impede the Action of the Parts, and ſo
 ‘ overſet the Frame, the Purging had been much
 ‘ better omitted : and I can hardly be ever
 ‘ brought to believe that the ſmall Hopes of Be-
 ‘ nefit, by the Diſcharge the other Way, can
 ‘ poſſibly near ballance the Danger in this.

‘ ’Tis certain the Symptoms of the Habit, and
 ‘ particularly the Fever, is ever increaſed by the
 ‘ ordinary Methods of Purging. Dr. *Freind* him-
 ‘ ſelf, on another Occaſion acknowledges that
 ‘ Purges *accelerate* and *heighten* the *Pulſe* : increaſe
 ‘ the *Heat*, and conſequently the Fever. Which
 ‘ renders it a ſtill greater Paradox ; becauſe he
 ‘ urges the Fever as an Argument for Purging.
 ‘ Now, for the Fever to indicate an Operation,
 ‘ that he owns frequently, if not conſtantly, in-
 ‘ creases the Fever, is ſomewhat extraordinary.
 ‘ On the contrary, that Effect has been one, and
 ‘ I think a very good Reason, why former Phy-
 ‘ ſicians have ſo cautiously avoided that Opera-
 ‘ tion. Nay, ſome there are, and thoſe of no
 ‘ low

' low Rank, who are so apprehensive of any Ten-
 ' dency of Things downwards, that they give,
 ' if not through the whole Course of the Small-
 ' Pox, as long as the Patient lives and holds out,
 ' *Sanguis Draconis, Terra Japonica, Bolus Armend,*
 ' and other Astringents. That shews sufficiently
 ' how ill a Notion they have of any Purging, or
 ' a Looseness: and how studiously they endeavour
 ' to prevent it. However, theirs is an Error on
 ' the other Hand: and this Practise is very wrong.
 ' For Astringents, especially if strong, and given
 ' in too great Dose, absorb, smother, and cap-
 ' tivate Things in the Stomach, so as to disturb
 ' the Procedure there, impede the Passage into
 ' the B'lood, hinder the Small-Pox from coming
 ' kindly out, and the Pustules from filling. The
 ' vitious Principles, thus restrained in the Sto-
 ' mach, are not idle: but very mischievous there.
 ' They annoy, oppress, and incommode that
 ' Organ it self: and also infest the Breast, Præ-
 ' cordia, and Parts above, quite up to the Brain;
 ' proving by that Means frequently fatal. Of all
 ' which I had a while ago a plain Instance, being
 ' called into Consultation, at the Closure of the
 ' Scene, in the Practise of a Physician of real
 ' Merit, very careful, and judging generally ve-
 ' ry rightly; tho' terrified by the Ills he had ob-
 ' served on one extreme, in this Case, he runs so
 ' unhappily into the other. This is written, as in
 ' Caution to others, who use that Method, so in
 ' pure good Will to him: and when this, shall
 ' come to his Notice, I persuade my self, a Gen-
 ' tleman of his good Disposition will not fail to
 ' make a right Use of it. But to return to the
 ' Consideration of Purging; even *Hippocrates*; the
 ' Author on whom Dr. *Freind* has made these
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 ' make a right Use of it. But to return to the
 ' Consideration of Purgings; even *Hippocrates*; the
 ' Author on whom Dr. *Freind* has made these
 ' Commentaries, declares expressly against it. 'Tis
 K 2 ' true

' true the Small-Pox were not known in those ear-
 ' ly Times. The Principles from which they pro-
 ' ceed, were the Product of the Gluttony of later
 ' Ages. The *Greeks* and *Romans* indeed had their
 ' Revels, Feasts, and Entertainments, possibly
 ' greater than ours: but not near so frequent.
 ' Then in the intervals, they were very Abste-
 ' nious, and their Diet simple, and mean. Be-
 ' sides that their common Drink was chiefly Wa-
 ' ter. So that Nature had Time to cast off the
 ' Charge again: and the Organs to recover them-
 ' selves. Whereas the later Ages fell into a con-
 ' tinued Course of Gluttony: and had two or
 ' three large set Meals, ordinarily with great
 ' Quantities of Flesh, every Day. This brought
 ' on that standing Fund of Indigestion, and Load:
 ' and, in Time, of a Putrifaction consequent
 ' thereunto; to which the Small-Pox, and some
 ' other Diseases, now not less frequent than ter-
 ' rible, owe entirely their Rise and Fuel. But,
 ' tho' *Hippocrates* had never seen the Small-Pox,
 ' no Man ever better understood a Fever. Now,
 ' he asserts directly that *there ought not*, by any
 ' Means, *to be given Purges to those that are seized*
 ' *with high Fevers*, such as this second Fever in
 ' the Confluent Small-Pox assuredly is, *until the*
 ' *Fever remits: or, at least, not within 14 Days.*
 ' For the *Fever is increased, the Bile being put into*
 ' *Emotion*, by the Purge, *and not carried out*: and
 ' several very ill Symptoms arise. Nay he avers,
 ' that this Practise terminates *generally* in the
 ' *Death* of the Patient. This, coming from a
 ' Man of the great Experience of *Hippocrates*, of
 ' so much Exactness in making Observations, and
 ' Faithfulness in relating them, should surely have
 ' been a Warning, and Bar to this Practise. Nor
 ' can I, I confess, help being somewhat surprized
 ' that

' that this learned and ingenious Commentator
 ' upon him, should intimate that *Hippocrates* gives
 ' the least Countenance to it: and should found
 ' his seventh Commentary upon that, without
 ' producing so much as one single Instance to this
 ' Purpose out of him. Neither can I possibly
 ' bring my self to Dr. *Freind*'s Opinion, that Dr.
 ' *Sydenham* was not sufficiently bold in his Admini-
 ' stration of Purges, upon the Emergence men-
 ' tioned in the 4th Stadium of the Small-Pox. For
 ' he judges rightly that the Method was dange-
 ' rous: and therefore not to be used till other
 ' Means failed, and the *Life of the Patient* was de-
 ' spaired of. Nay, he was apprehensive that his
 ' very Mentioning of Purging might be the Means of
 ' far more Hurt than Good; and therefore he puts
 ' in a Caution that it should not be used, till, as
 ' *Hippocrates* advises, the Disease was in Declension.
 ' Indeed, upon the whole, I am not able to find
 ' out why they will have Dr. *Sydenham* to be a
 ' Patron and Voucher of this Practise. Not that
 ' it would be material, if he was. 'Tis not any
 ' Man's Example, but Reason, Nature, and
 ' the right Success of Things, by which we
 ' are to be guided. Nay, the Passage brought
 ' out of *Rhazes* is not very clear as to his Autho-
 ' rity: and till it be certain that That of Dr. *Rad-*
 ' *cliff* was more than Talk, I think these Gentle-
 ' men have themselves the fairest Title, and are
 ' wholly without Competitors for the Honour of
 ' this Method.

' The Affair ought not to be dismissed without
 ' some Consideration of the Sort, and Nature, of
 ' the Purges that these Gentlemen make choice
 ' of. No Work will ever be artfully performed
 ' where the Instruments used are not proper: and,
 ' in a Work of the Nicety and Importance of this,
 ' too

' too great Care cannot be taken. Now, were it
 ' not for the Regard I have for these Gentlemen,
 ' I should not, I confess, allow the least Claim to
 ' any *Aloetick*, or other hot bitter Medicines: nor
 ' indeed to the *Sal Mirabile Glauberi*, or any other
 ' Salts; such Bitters, and Salts, being Ingredi-
 ' ents of the Bile: and the chief and most active
 ' of the very Principles that bring on the great-
 ' est Distress and Danger in this Disease. Which,
 ' of many that might be alledged, may serve for
 ' an Instance of the Necessity of finding out the
 ' Causes of Diseases. Nor, till that be done, can
 ' any Man give a Medicine with Reason, or in-
 ' deed with Safety to the Patient. Then, where
 ' the Stomach is so easily offended, and will bear
 ' little, Medicines that are gross, and that answer
 ' not the Design unless given in great Quantity,
 ' such as *Coffia*, *Manna*, and *Lenitive Eleſtuary*,
 ' cannot certainly be over suitable.

' 'Tis true these Gentlemen give little Doses of
 ' them; whereby, in my Opinion, they double
 ' the Error. To rouse, exasperate, and provoke
 ' an Enemy, without effectually subduing, cast-
 ' ing him forth, and putting out of his Power to
 ' do Harm, must needs be imprudent, and a great
 ' Oversight. I know very well the Expression of
 ' *gentle Medicines*, *gentle Purging*, and the like, so
 ' frequent in some People's Mouths, passes very
 ' glib, and sounds well: and 'tis certain that the
 ' first and greatest Care of every Physician ought
 ' to be that his Operations be safe and benign;
 ' but that they be so likewise in their Consequences
 ' and Effects. For, without that, the rest is
 ' mere Amusement: and only doing nothing, or
 ' Mischief; which is the Case of all Purges that
 ' are slack, trifling, and Impotent. This is not
 ' the Place, nor indeed have I Words to set forth
 ' the

‘ the many great Inconveniencies, and Disor-
 ‘ ders, even the spoiling the best of Constitutions,
 ‘ that have, not immediately, perhaps, but by
 ‘ little and little, and in Tract of Time, followed
 ‘ on this Practise. With what Title soever the
 ‘ Medicine may be graced, such Operations, and
 ‘ Effects, cannot be said to be *gentle*: and ’tis
 ‘ strange to consider how much People are ordi-
 ‘ narily bewildered, and how easily led, by spe-
 ‘ cious Words, into the greatest and most unfor-
 ‘ tunate Errors. The observing of the ill Effects
 ‘ of these Operations I take to be the main Rea-
 ‘ son why some are so apprehensive of Purging.
 ‘ For slight Purges, not well and quickly passing
 ‘ the Stomach, excite the greatest Emotions and
 ‘ Perturbations in it. Then they either do not
 ‘ carry the Matter, which they send thence into the
 ‘ Guts, thorough them, and quite out: or they
 ‘ do it so slowly, that there is too great Leisure
 ‘ allowed for it to pass the Lacteals; whereby the
 ‘ Blood is charged, infected, Evils brought upon
 ‘ the Frame, and Injuries without Number or
 ‘ End. Besides, there are Forms of Medicines
 ‘ highly improper; such as Pills; which are fre-
 ‘ quently too hard for the Stomach to dissolve,
 ‘ when under the great Indisposition and Trouble
 ‘ that it is in this Disease. Nor can I properly
 ‘ forbear taking Notice that, in this very Com-
 ‘ mentary, *Phil. Ruffi* ʒss, prescribed by one of
 ‘ these Gentlemen, produced no Stool, till in-
 ‘ forced, ten Hours after, with *Lenitive Eleſtuary*
 ‘ ʒvi: and the Affair had finely an Exit, that I
 ‘ am not inclinable to inquire over scrupulously
 ‘ into. Thus likewise that small Dose of *Rhu-*
 ‘ *burb*, gr. xii: given to the Boy, seems, as might
 ‘ well be expected, to have been as slack in its
 ‘ Operation. The eight Grains of *Calomel*, with ʒss
 ‘ of

of *Lenitive Electuary* worked not at all. Per-
 'haps Dr. *Freind* would have given a larger Dose,
 'had the Thing been under his sole Conduct.
 'But there were joined with him two other Phy-
 'sicians who were reluctant: and under great Sus-
 'picions of Purging in the Small-Pox. Upon
 'the whole, I believe every reasonable Man will
 'agree with me, that they, who undertake in any
 'Case to Purge, ought really to do that, or to
 'let it alone: to give Medicines that will pass,
 'and go through the Body, or none at all. In
 'Order to which, and to their Operating safely
 'and kindly, to be sure there ought to be such a
 'Predisposition of Things that they may pass easily
 'and freely; least, by a fanciful Essay to carry
 'the peccant Matter out of the Body, it be really
 'carried further into it, and cast upon those Or-
 'gans and Parts where it may do irreparable Da-
 'mage. To which may very fitly be further ad-
 'ded, that *Hippocrates*, the Author that Dr. *Freind*
 'so much celebrates, avers that Purges, which
 'work slackly, or not at all, and put the Bile in-
 'to Commotion, without carrying it quite out,
 'are attended with ill, and indeed the worst of
 'Consequences. If the Judgment of the Patient
 'be taken, he will as surely be rendred chagrin,
 'cloudy, faint, and greatly disordered, during
 'the Operation of a slack and impotent Purge;
 'as he will be chearful, serene, sprightly and easy,
 'under the Operation of one that is brisk and
 'free. Then the Effects that follow on the for-
 'mer are as disastrous, as those on the latter are
 'ordinarily good. This is so certainly Fact, and
 'so commonly to be observed, that it cannot
 'well be a Secret to any, but those who give only
 'trifling Purges.

' But

' But we shall be better inabled to form a
 ' Judgment of this whole Affair, if we examine
 ' a little the Accounts, that these Gentlemen
 ' have published, of the success of the Purges
 ' given here in their own Practise. I shall be-
 ' gin with the Consultation which Dr. *Freind*
 ' has here set forth a Relation of: and which
 ' well merits the Attention of all those who
 ' are fond of Consultations. Twere to be wish-
 ' ed that the Designs, the Interests, and the
 ' Accomplishments of all Physicians were the
 ' same; and perfectly right. But they are Men,
 ' and subject to the Oversights, and Passions,
 ' that other Men are. Besides, their Views,
 ' their Conduct in their Studies and in their
 ' Reasonings, are so very different. that a Man
 ' may as well expect a compleat Picture from
 ' the united Labours of a Painter, who uses no-
 ' thing but Crayons, and another who can only
 ' paint in Oyl, as the Cure of a Disease from
 ' two Physicians, whose Method of Thought,
 ' and of Practise are perhaps more different.
 ' Nor can there be ever the least Prospect of o-
 ' ther, so long as any leaving the paths of Na-
 ' ture, have Recourse merely to Authority; in-
 ' stead of searching out the Causes of Diseases,
 ' the mechanical and proper Remedies of them;
 ' and so reducing Physic into the Form of an
 ' Art. In this particular Consultation, Dr.
 ' *Freind* was indeed put out of his Method, as to
 ' Medicines; but he treats the Affair, every
 ' where, with so much *Wit* and *Eloquence*,
 ' that, had Diseases been capable of being cured
 ' by *Oratory*, without *Remedies*, the Patient had
 ' been in a fair Way of Recovery. Tho', not-
 ' withstanding all that *Eloquence*, the Argu-
 ' ments for and against Purging, are managed
 ' L with

' with that Equality, that had I had the Honour
 ' to have been Moderator, I should have been
 ' perplexed, more than ever in my Life, to find
 ' out on which Side rightly to have determined
 ' the Matter ; I mean proceeding on the Foun-
 ' dation that Things stood there among them.
 ' Only, I confess, where Dr. *Freind's* two Op-
 ' ponents so expressly declare that they had tried
 ' that Method of Purging, continually without
 ' good Effect, I should as frankly have decided
 ' against their ever Purging more, as against
 ' their giving Camphore and Acids, in Case of
 ' Bloody Water in the Small-Pox, when the
 ' Patients so certainly and constantly died after
 ' it. The Purge that was first agreed upon, af-
 ' ter long Tuggings, and numerous Disputati-
 ' ons, in this Consultation, was *Sal mirab Glau-*
 ' *beri* ℥i. in *Decoct. Senna Gereon.* ℥iv. & *Aq. Cina-*
 ' *moni Hord.* ℥vi. There cannot possibly be
 ' any Doubt, but, on the coming of a Medi-
 ' cine, of so peculiar a Composition, and made
 ' into so very large a Draught, into the Sto-
 ' mach, the Manner of the Action of the Prin-
 ' ciples there would be changed; which must
 ' needs, as it did, produce a Change in the
 ' Symptoms: and, besides the Perturbations that
 ' must attend it, the so great an Evacuation, as
 ' this Purge actually made, must produce a no
 ' less Change in the Animal Œconomy. But
 ' was this of any real Advantage to the Pati-
 ' ent? The very next Day they found *all Things*
 ' *had taken a Turn*, and were altered, much for
 ' *the worse: and the Fever particularly was be-*
 ' *come more vehement* than ever. Infomuch that,
 ' *when, returning in the Evening they found him*
 ' *then alive, 'twas what they had no Hopes of.*
 ' where Dr. *Freind* is describing the State of the
 ' Fever,

‘ Fever, this Day, *acrius exarsit*, is, I persuade
 ‘ my self, a most accurate Expression: and just-
 ‘ ly sets forth the Effect of a Medicine of so
 ‘ great *Acrimony*, and so *ardent*, as the *Sal Mi-*
 ‘ *rabile Glauberi* is. Nor am I forward to believe
 ‘ that this was a Medicine of Dr. *Freind*’s pro-
 ‘ posing. Where three Physicians are joined in
 ‘ Consultation, I wish I could say it were com-
 ‘ mon to have amongst them a Harmony so
 ‘ thorough that a Composition was, ordinarily
 ‘ pitched upon, in which any one of them was
 ‘ perfectly satisfied and easy. I shall rejoyce
 ‘ that this Remark have its proper End: and
 ‘ the good Effect for which it is designed.
 ‘ They who rightly attend to Dr. *Freind*’s Ac-
 ‘ count of this Consultation will be far from judg-
 ‘ ing such Cautions, as this here put in, whol-
 ‘ ly needless. But to proceed with the Consi-
 ‘ deration of the Success of this Method of Purg-
 ‘ ing; I cannot but own he must be a great
 ‘ deal more adventurous than I, who, after, a
 ‘ Change so much to the Disadvantage of the
 ‘ Patient, should ever think of persisting in that
 ‘ Method. But yet, *Feb. 21st*, with eight Grains
 ‘ of *Calomel*, 3ss of *Lenitive Electuary* was given,
 ‘ without producing one Stool; which is not
 ‘ greatly to be wondered at in so slight a Dose.
 ‘ In the Evening a Clister was injected: but
 ‘ made little Discharge. He had a very restless
 ‘ Night after it: his Head was much disturbed:
 ‘ and he appeared to be at the point of Death.
 ‘ The next Night, the same Things, being re-
 ‘ peated, were followed by three Stools: and,
 ‘ the Morning after, the Symptoms of the Head
 ‘ and Nerves were ceased. But, how much so-
 ‘ ever this might be construed in Favour of the
 ‘ Operation, by those who are fond of it, his
 ‘ Pulse

' Pulse was feeble, his Strength exhausted : and
 ' the next Day he died. I shall be far from sug-
 ' gesting that this might not have been the Is-
 ' sue, whatever Medicines had been given : of
 ' what kind soever the Purges had been : and
 ' whatever the Dose. But I think it may very
 ' modestly be said that there can be Nothing
 ' collected, from the Success here, in Favour of
 ' the Purging Method.'

Thus far I have given, in his own Words,
 Dr. Woodward's State of the Case; he goes on
 indeed farther to remark upon Dr. Freind's Me-
 thod of Practise, and cites several Cases to which
 I shall refer the Reader (from the 156 Page of
 his *State of Physick and Diseases*, to the 192.) Dr.
 Woodward next proceeds to show the Increase of
Diseases in London, and recommends his own
 Method as best in the Cure of them, *tot homi-
 nes quot sententia.*

Dr. Woodward by his Book raised a Physical
 Controversy in the Year 1719, and many were
 his Antagonists, both in a grave and ludi-
 crous manner; among the latter, Dr. Lumtree
 published one Pamphlet intitled, *A serious Con-
 ference between Scaramouch and Harlequin*, and
 another came out by Way of Letter to Dr. Wood-
 ward from Dr. Byfield, which I am assured was
 wrote by Dr. Freind, and with a Quotation from
 it, I shall here close these Memoirs, viz. ' Men
 ' of ordinary Capacities content themselves
 ' with making some particular Observations
 ' on the Subject before them, which may per-
 ' haps be pertinent and useful enough; but
 ' Men of Genius and Penetration cannot rest,
 ' till they have traced out the true and ade-
 ' quate Cause of such Effects. Thus all the
 ' Disorders

Disorders of the humane Frame summed up in this Epitome, have been treated of by our writing Physicians; but Dr. W. alone could trace out the true and universal Cause, from which they all spring to be *Bilioſe Juice*. Thus many have obſerved, that *ſadſion* has of late Years increaſed in this City, but not diſcerning that Luxury produced an exuberancy of the Bilioſe Salts, and that from this exuberancy aroſe *Pride, Emulation, Diſcontent, Reſentment, Strife, Faction*, no one, before Dr. W. appeared, could diſcover, that the late great Multiplication of Paſtry-Cooks in this City, was the natural and genuine Caſe of *Faction*.

That the Diſcovery of one important Truth is naturally productive of others: As when once you had found out, that there was but *one Caſe*, 'twas eaſy for you to demonſtrate, that there muſt be but *one Cure* of all Diſeaſes.

That you have ſo managed the *Bilioſe Salts* in your own Frame, that they are never redundant and exuberant but always duly mixt; nothing appears in you but what is placid, compoſed, candid, humane. Left your Cure ſhould ſeem too ſevere. how kindly do you prepare the Way by Oils, that are naturally ſmooth, amicable. benign? But the greateſt inſtance of your Humanity is your not leaving the Management of a Vomit to the Apothecary, but ſuperintending the whole Affair your ſelf, artfully promoting the Operation, keeping up the ſpirits, and refreshing them with Dr. Stephens's Water, pleaſing the Fancy, and tickling the Throat with a Feather. With Tartar Emetick I preſume a Feather from a Goole's Pinion may do, but with Oxymel of Squils you prefer

‘ prefer a *Peacock’s Feather* as more *pleasing* to
‘ the *Fancy* of Children.

‘ That some of the most useful *Secrets* in Na-
‘ ture have been found out in our Age and
‘ Country, as my *Sal Oleosum*, and your *Sal*
‘ *Biliofum*

‘ That there is not so certain a sign of an ex-
‘ cellent Physician, as the being able to apply
‘ one Medicine to all Distempers. You have your
‘ *Vomit* and I have my *Spirit*. I have long
‘ had the honour of being stiled the *Sal Volatile*
‘ *Doctor* and may you long enjoy the Title of
‘ *Dr. Emeticus*

‘ That all great inventions in the secret of
‘ Physic, have been owing not to those, who
‘ have been bred up in the common track of the
‘ Schools and Universities, but to those, who
‘ have been carried into these Studies by some
‘ Impulse and free Inclination of their own;
‘ and as to improvements in our Faculty, I shall
‘ always have greater hopes from the *Foreman* of
‘ a Shop, or a *Trader in Fossils*, whose Genius
‘ prompts him to curious Enquiries, than from
‘ any of your studious, reading, plodding, learn-
‘ ed, practising, *Academical Graduates*.

Rainbow Coffee-house.

Dec. 14. 1718.

I am,

with the greatest Decorum

of Respect,

Your devoted Servant,

J. BYFIELD.

MEMOIRS of the Life and Writings
of Dr. THOMAS SPRAT, Bishop
of Rochester, &c.



HIS illustrious Prelate was descended from a very worthy, tho' obscure Family, being the Son of a private Country Minister; but his just Merit raised him to that eminent Station in the Church, wherein he long presided; and was deservedly accounted one of the most considerable Personages of his Time.

The *Oxford* Antiquary (a) informs us, that he was born at *Talliton* in *Devonshire*, entred a Commoner of *Wadham* College 1651, admitted Scholar thereof, 25 September, 1652, aged 17 Years, took the Degrees of Arts, as Batchelor, Jan. 29. 1654, and as Master June 11, 1657, became Fellow, and a great Admirer of Dr. *Wilkins*, his Warden, Dr. *S. Ward*, Dr. *R. Bathurst*, and Mr. *Christopher Wren*, and others.

The first thing he published, that made him known to some by the Name of *Pindaric SPRAT*, was a Poem, written in the Stile of *PINDAR*, intituled, *The PLAGUE of ATHENS*, which happened in the second Year of the *Peloponnesian* War, first described by *Thucydides*, afterwards by *Lucretius*. This Mr. *Sprat* Dedicated to his worthy and learned Friend Dr. *Wal-*

(a) See Wood's *Athen. Oxon. fol.* Vol. 2d. pag. 793. 804, 809. 1096, 1183. and in *Fasti Oxon.* pag. 105, 115, 175, and 176, Edit. ult. 1721.

ter Pope. The Performance stood the Test of the severest Critics, and without Partiality to our Countryman, it was given as the Opinion of the best Judges; That the *manner* of his great Original was judiciously imitated, and that in the *Subject* he far excelled both the *Greek Historian*, and the *Latin Poet*.

He wrote also a *Pindaric ODE* to the happy Memory of the most renowned Prince OLIVER, Lord Protector, &c. which he Dedicated to Dr. Wilkins, abovementioned, by "whose Approbation and Request it was made Public; being "only designed for a private Amusement." (See the *Dedication*.)

Shortly after, he proceeded to give the Public a Specimen of his Abilities in another kind, and succeeded with the greatest Applause, which was, his OBSERVATIONS on Monsieur de Sorbiere's *Voyage into England*: Written to Dr. Wren, Professor of Astronomy in Oxford, 1665: in 8vo.

* Mr. Sprat, in the beginning of his Letter, acquaints the Doctor with the Motives of his engaging with Monsieur Sorbiere (*b*) Having now (says he) under my Hands the History of the Royal Society, it will be in vain for me to try to represent its Design to be advantageous to the Glory of England, if my Countrymen should know that one who calls himself a Member of that Assembly, has escaped unanswered in the public Disgraces, which he has cast on our whole Nation.

In this Performance it must be allowed, that Mr. Sprat has given an undeniable Proof, that the Strength and Solidity of an English Pen is in-

(b) See the *Observat.* pag. 5.

initely superior to the gallant Air of a *French* Author, tho' even an *Historiographer Royal*; (c) who is taken into a calm Examination, and the Mistakes, the Incoherences, and the Vanities of his Book, only put together, and compared; by which the Knowledge of those alert Gentlemen is fully shewn to be chiefly superficial, and as the Lord Roscommon (d) has most judiciously observed,

*The weighty Bullion of one Sterling Line,
Drawn to French Wire, will thro' whole Pages shine.*

About two Years after, 1667, Mr. Sprat published his incomparable Work, viz. *The History of the Royal Society of London*, for the Improvement of *Natural Knowledge*: in 4to.

Anno 1668, came out, *Poemata Latina in quibus continentur Sex Libri Plantarum, cum Notis. Auth. A. Cowleius*, with his Picture before them: Engraven by Mr. Faithorne, and a short Account of his Life, written in *Latin* by Dr. T. Sprat. (e) Mr. Abraham Cowley died the same Year, and by his Will (f) recommended to his Care, the revising of all his Works that were Printed, and the collecting of those Papers which he had designed for the Press.

This Trust Dr. Sprat faithfully performed, and to the New Edition of Mr. Cowley's Works, he prefixed, A more full Account of his Life and Writings in *English*, Addressed to Martin Clifford (Master of the Charter-House, and Author of

(c) *Observat.* pag. 6.

(d) *Essay on Translated Verse.*

(e) *Fasti Oxon.* pag. (f) See his Life in Princip.

the celebrated *Treatise on Human Reason*, which he thus excellently concludes, " Perhaps it
 " may be judged, that I have spent too many
 " Words on a private Man, and a Scholar;
 " whose Life was not remarkable for such a
 " Variety of Events, as are wont to be the Or-
 " naments of this kind of Relations. I know
 " it is the Custom of the World to prefer the
 " pompous Histories of great Men, before the
 " greatest Virtues of others, whose Lives have
 " been led in a Course less illustrious. This
 " indeed is the general Humour. But I believe
 " it to be an Error in Men's Judgments: For
 " certainly that is a more profitable Instruction,
 " which may be taken from the eminent Good-
 " ness of Men of lower Rank, than that which
 " we learn from the splendid Representati-
 " ons of Battles and Victories, the Build-
 " ings and Sayings of great Commanders and
 " Princes. Such specious Matters as they, are
 " seldom delivered with Fidelity; so they serve
 " but for the Imitation of a very few, and ra-
 " ther make for the Ostentation than the true
 " Information of Human Life. Whereas it is
 " from the Practice of Men equal to our selves,
 " that we are more naturally taught how to
 " command our Passions, to direct our Know-
 " ledge, and to govern our Actions.

" For this Reason I have some hope, that a
 " Character of Mr. Cowley may be of a good Ad-
 " vantage to our Nation. For what he wanted
 " in Titles of Honour, and the Gifts of For-
 " tune, was plentifully supplied by many other
 " Excellencies, which make perhaps less Noise,
 " but are more beneficial for Example. Besides
 " this, I had another Design in it, that only
 " concerns our selves; that having this Picture
 " of

“ of his Life set before us, we may still keep
 “ him alive in our Memories, and by this means
 “ have some small Reparation for our inexpress-
 “ sible Loss by his Death.”

It was some Years after the Restoration of King CHARLES II. that he turned about with the *Virtuosi*, took the Sacred Function on him, commenced Batchelor of Divinity and Accumulator of *Wadham* College. July 3. 1669, became successively Fellow of the *Royal Society*, Chaplain to *George Villars* Duke of *Buckingham* (whom he assisted 1671, in concert with Mr. *Clifford*, and Mr. *Butler*, in the Composition of the *REHERSAL*, a Comedy. But the Author or Authors having taken too much Liberty in abusing the Poet Laureat *John Dryden*, who is called therein Mr. *Bayes*, and several of his Plays, that Person therefore requited the Duke to the full in his excellent Poem, intituled, *AB-SALOM* and *ACHITOPHEL*, where he gives him this Character, under the Name of *Zimri*.

Some of their Chiefs were Princes of the Land,
 In the first Rank of these did *Zimri* stand :
 A Man so various, that he seem'd to be
 Not one, but all Mankind's Epitome.
 Stiff in Opinions, always in the wrong ;
 Was every thing by starts, and nothing long :
 But in the Course of one revolving Moon,
 Was Chymist, Fidler, Statesman and Buffoon,
 Then all for Women, Painting, Rhiming,
 Drinking ;
 Besides ten thousand Freaks that dy'd in
 thinking.

Blest

Blest Madman! who could every Hour employ,

With something new to wish, or to enjoy!
 Railing and Praising were his usual Themes;
 And both (to shew his Judgment) in Extremes;
 So over violent, or over civil,
 That every Man with him, was God or Devil,
 In squand'ring Wealth was his peculiar Art;
 Nothing went unrewarded but Desert.

Beggar'd by Fools, whom still he found too late;

He had his Jest, and they had his Estate.

He laugh'd himself from Court, then sought Relief

By forming Parties; but cou'd ne'er be Chief:
 For, spite of him, the Weight of Business fell
 On *Absalom* and wise *Achitophel*.

Thus, *wicked* but in *Will*, of *Means* bereft;
 He left not *Faction*, but of *that* was left.

Thus the Poet: Which Character, being, by all who knew or had heard of the Duke, esteem'd very just and compleat, I shall not, nor can I add any more to it. Now whereas the Generality of People think, that Mr. *Dryden* was bastonaded, at *Will's* Coffee-house in *Covent Garden*, for the said Character, at the Duke's, Instigation, is false: For so it was, that in 1679, there being an *Essay* upon *Satire* spread about the City in Manuscript, wherein many gross Reflections were made on the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, and *John Wilmot* Earl of *Rocheſter*, they therefore took it for a Truth, that Mr. *Dryden* was the Author; whereupon one or both hiring three Men to cudgel him, they effected their Business, in the said Coffee-house, at 8 of the Clock at Night, on the 16th of *Dec.* that Year; yet afterwards

afterwards *John* Earl of *Mulgrave* was generally thought to be the Author. Howsoever it was, sure I am that the Duke of *Bucks* did not cause him to be beaten, but wrote, or caused to be written Reflections on the said Poem called *Ab-salom* and *Achitophel*, which being printed in a Sheet of Paper, was, tho' no great Matter was in it, sold very dear: In which the Author commends those whom *Mr. Dryden* discommends, and *vice versa*. (See *A. Wood*.) By the Duke of *Buckingham's* Procurement *Mr. Sprat* was nominated Chaplain to the King in Ordinary. Soon after he commenced Doctor of Divinity, and was made Prebendary of *Westminster*, Minister of *St. Margaret's* Church in that City, Prebendary of *Windsor* in the Place of *Richard Milward* deceased (in which Dignity he was installed 14th *Jan.* 1680) Dean of *Westminster*, in the Room of *Jo. Dolben* Bishop of *Rochester*; promoted to the Archiepiscopal See of *Tork*, in which Dignity *Dr. Sprat* was installed, *Sept.* 21. 1683. Made Bishop of *Rochester*, upon *Dr. F. Turner's* Translation thence to *Ely*, to which See he was consecrated at *Lambeth*, *Nov.* 2. 1684, and installed on the 27th of the same Month, sworn Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty King *JAMES II.* in the Place of *Dr. N. Crew*, made Dean of the Chappel-Royal, on the 29th of *Dec.* 1685.

It was in the Year 1683, that the *Rye-House* Conspiracy broke out, *A Relation of which* *K. CHARLES II.* ordered to be drawn up, and *Dr. Sprat* was pitched upon as the most proper Person for such an Undertaking. Accordingly it was composed and ready for the Press, when it pleased Almighty God to take that Excellent Prince
to

to his Mercy. (g) But it came not out till the Year 1685, when by King JAMES's Direction it was published under the following Title, *A True Account and Declaration of the horrid Conspiracy against the late King, his present Majesty and the Government; as it was ordered to be Published by his late Majesty.* Fol.

These Promotions were generally thought to be conferred on him for the Services he had done the Royal Family in drawing up the Account of the foretold Conspiracy; but he was grossly imposed upon in this Affair, and suffered very much in his Reputation by engaging in it; for it must be confessed, that he complied too readily with K. JAMES's Measures, and by committing another false Step, which was his sitting in the *Ecclesiastical Commission*, he drew upon himself an almost universal Censure; this he acknowledged to be just, as appears by a Letter he wrote on that Occasion to the Earl of Dorset, in the Year 1689, beginning thus,

My LORD,

I think I should be wanting to my self at this time, in my own necessary Vindication, should I forbear any longer to give my Friends a true Account of my Behaviour in the late Ecclesiastical Commission. Tho' I profess, what I shall now say, I only intend as a reasonable Mitigation of the Offence I have given, not intirely to justify my sitting in that Court; for which I acknowledge, I have deservedly incurred the Censure of many good Men; and I wish I may ever be able to make a sufficient Amends to my Country for it, &c.

(g) See K. James's Order relating to this Affair.

His Crime, in this particular, was somewhat alleviated, by his renouncing the *Commission*, when he perceived the illegal Practices they were going to put in Execution (*k*). As to the *Rye-House* Plot, he was likewise as sensible of his Error on that Account; for in a *second* Letter to the same Nobleman he thus Apologizes (*i*), "As for the Book of Conspiracy, 'tis true, I have often heard that some noble and eminent Persons, whose Kindred or Friends were unhappily concerned in the subject of that History, had entertained a Prejudice against me thereupon, But to them I shall makethis equitable Request; that they would suspend any farther Censure of me for what I did write, till they shall be fairly informed, how much there is that I have not written."

"I will not deny, that it was at the Request, or rather the Command, of King *Charles* the Second, that I drew up a Relation of that Plot: And to that End, I had free Liberty to consult the Paper Office and Council-Books, whence I was plentifully furnished with some Authentic Materials, either of Papers printed by Authority, or of sworn Depositions and Confessions, as have been always thought the best Ground for an Historian to work upon."

"But now, my Lord, I can still alledge, that tho' a vast heap of such Matter was immediately supply'd to my Hands; and tho' I often received earnest Messages, and some

(*b*) See, *The Bishop's first Letter to the Earl of Dorset.*

(*i*) See, *the second Letter.*

“ sharp Words, from that gentle King, to quick-
 “ en my Slowness; yet more than twelve
 “ Months had past before I could be brought to
 “ put Pen to Paper, out of my natural Aver-
 “ sion to any Business, that might reflect se-
 “ verely upon any Man: My own Inclination
 “ rather leading me to the other Extreme; that
 “ is, rather to commend too much what in the
 “ least seems well done, than to aggravate what
 “ is ill done by others.

“ However, upon King *Charles's* frequent Com-
 “ mands, and continued Importunity, I did at
 “ length obey; and the rather, because I had
 “ formerly somewhat incurred that King's and
 “ his Brother's Displeasure, by my declining
 “ to write against the States of *Holland*, during
 “ the time of the first and second *Dutch Wars*.

“ Being thus over-persuaded, I made my Col-
 “ lections, and presented them to that King:
 “ Which his Majesty having himself perused,
 “ was pleased to direct me to put them into the
 “ Hands of the Lord Keeper *North* who care-
 “ fully read and corrected what I had done, and
 “ added divers Matters of Fact, which had escap-
 “ ed my Observation.

“ Thus the Work stood in Preparation for
 “ the Press, when the deplorable Death of that
 “ King happened. And shortly after K. *James II.*
 “ calling for the Papers, and having read them,
 “ and altered divers Passages, caused them to
 “ be printed by his own Authority, as is to
 “ be seen before the Book.

“ But now, my Lord, I can truly declare,
 “ that during my composing those Collections,
 “ I earnestly requested King *Charles the Second*
 “ (and your Lordship knows, as well as any
 “ Man, how agreeable such a Request was to the
 “ benign

“ benign Temper of that King) I requested him,
 “ I say, that few or no Names of Persons should
 “ be mentioned, whatever probable Suggestions
 “ might be against them, but only such, upon
 “ whom public Judgment had passed, which it
 “ could be to no Purpose for me to conceal.

“ I could indeed have wished, that my Lord
 “ *Russel's*, and some other Names of Persons
 “ of Honour, might have been of the Number to
 “ be omitted, upon that very Account: but
 “ it was none of my Fault that they were not. I
 “ could not hinder, nor did I in the least con-
 “ tribute to their Fall: Nay, I lamented it, e-
 “ specially my Lord *Russel's*, after I was fully
 “ convinced by Discourse with the Reverend
 “ Dean of *Canterbury*, of that Noble Gentle-
 “ man's great Probity, and constant Abhorrence
 “ of Falshood; but that was a good while af-
 “ ter. All that I did, was the publishing, or
 “ rather indeed the putting together methodi-
 “ cally, what before was sufficiently published
 “ in printed Papers that were licensed: And
 “ out of them to draw the Substance of a Decla-
 “ ration of State, in Vindication of that which
 “ the Authority of the Nation, at that time,
 “ called, The Public Justice of the Kingdom.

“ But, my Lord, to return to what I was say-
 “ ing, King *Charles* having granted my Desire
 “ of concealing divers Names, according to this
 “ Allowance I proceeded, leaving out some,
 “ and abbreviating others; endeavouring all
 “ along to spare Parties and Families, and par-
 “ ticularly Persons as much as would be allow-
 “ ed. All which may be demonstrated from
 “ the Copies of the Depositions, as they went
 “ out of my Hands, where were several
 “ Names, visibly marked by my own Pen, to be

“ passed by in the Publication. So that if some
 “ indifferent Men should now compare the In-
 “ formations, as they are in Print, with the Ori-
 “ ginal in the Secretary's, or the Paper-Office,
 “ he would, it may be, be apter to suspect me
 “ of Connivance, than of Calumny on that
 “ Side.

“ If I have now given your Lordship any Satisf-
 “ faction touching my fair Dealing in my Part
 “ of that Book, I doubt not but what follows
 “ will give you more; when I shall assure you
 “ of my having refused to write a Continuation
 “ of the same History. For, my Lord, it was
 “ some time after the Duke of *Monmouth's* Over-
 “ throw and Execution, that K. *James* the Se-
 “ cond required me to undertake such another
 “ Task, and presently to set about a Second
 “ Part. To that Purpose his Majesty gave me
 “ a Sight of Multitudes of Original Letters and
 “ Papers, together with the Confessions of se-
 “ veral Persons then taken in *England* and *Scot-*
 “ *land*: Who indeed seem all to outvie each
 “ other, who should reveal most, both of Men
 “ and Things, relating to the old Conspiracy, as
 “ well as to the Duke of *Monmouth's*, and the
 “ Earl of *Argyle's* Invasion.

“ But finding the Innocence of divers Persons
 “ of Worth and Honour touched in those Pa-
 “ pers, and by that time beginning vehemently
 “ to suspect things were running apace towards
 “ the endangering of our Laws and Religion,
 “ I must say, I never could be induced by all
 “ his Majesty's reiterated Commands, to go on
 “ with the Work. Instead of that, tho' I had
 “ all the Materials for such a Narrative within
 “ my Power, for above three Years, and might
 “ easily have finished it in a Month or six
 “ Weeks

“ Weeks space, yet I chose rather to suppress
 “ and silence, as much as I could, all that new
 “ Evidence; which, if openly produced, would
 “ have blemished the Reputation of some honour-
 “ able Persons.

“ Give me leave, my Lord, only to add,
 “ that I am confident there are several Original
 “ Papers still in being, which would be more
 “ than enough to convince all impartial Men,
 “ how moderate and tender I was in that Cause.”

Lord *Dorset*, as a true Advocate and sincere Friend, took Bishop *Sprat's* A P O L O G Y into the most serious Consideration; he justly charged the ill Conduct of both Affairs upon K. JAMES and his Ministers, and thereby restored the Bishop's Opponents to a perfect Reconciliation with him.

Notwithstanding this Accommodation, such was the Inquietude of the Times, his Lordship had not been long easy, before there was hatched one of the most villanous Contrivances ever heard of, not only to take away his Life, but the Lives of Archbishop *Sancroft*, my Lord *Marlborough*, and several other Persons of Honour and Distinction, by forging an Instrument under their Hands, setting forth, that they had an Intent, *To restore King James; to seize upon the Person of the Princess of Orange, Dead or Alive; to surprise the Tower, to raise a mighty Army; and to bring the City of London into Subjection.*

However, this Plot was nipped in the very Bud, and by the over-ruling Providence of God, was brought to Light, and fully detected: The whole Management of which his Lordship drew up and published under the following Title, *A Relation of the wicked Contrivance of Stephen Blackhead,*

Blackhead, and Robert Young (*alias* Youngs, *alias* Brown, *alias* Hopkins, *alias* Hutt, *alias* Green, *alias* Jones, *alias* Smith, &c) against the Lives of several Persons, by forging an Association under their Hands. In Two Parts. The first being a Relation of what passed at the Three Examinations of his Lordship by a Committee of the Lords of the Privy-Council. The second being an Account of the two Authors of the Forgery, 1692. 4to.

His Lordship was honourably acquitted, and he ever after looked upon this Escape, as one of the most signal Blessings of his Life. (i) In such a Critical time (says he) how very little Evidence would have sufficed to ruin any Man, that had been accused with the least Probability of Truth? I do therefore most solemnly oblige my self, and all mine, to keep the grateful Remembrance of my Deliverance Perpetual and Sacred.

Hereafter, his Lordship spent the Remainder of his Days in a happy Tranquility, and in the Year 1710, he collected all his Sermons (which had been singly published) into one Octavo Volume.

He died of an Apoplexy, May 20. 1713, at the Episcopal Seat of Bromely in Kent, in the 79th Year of his Age, and was interred in the Abby Church of Westminster.

The Name of this Venerable Prelate deserves the first Rank in History, for his Mastery in the Art of Oratory, and his raising the English Tongue to that Purity and Beauty to which former Writers were wholly Strangers, and those who come after him can but imitate.

(i) See the Relation. Part 2. pag. 163. &c. seq.

As to his Taste in *Poetry*, it was equally skilful, of which his own Works, and the great Share it is well known he had in the *Rehearsal*, are lasting Monuments: The Duke of *Buckingham* being often heard to say, That he never thought any of his Compositions perfect, till they had undergone the Correction of Mr. Sprat's Pen.

His last Will and Testament was drawn up by himself, about two Years before he died; and every Reader must acknowledge it to be exactly agreeable to his other Writings, and may be justly esteemed an Original in its kind; not only from the modest Account he gives of himself, his Affection to his Family, and his Gratitude to his Friends; but the whole is written with the Spirit of a Gentleman, in the stile of a Scholar, and with the Piety of a Christian.

A true Copy of Bishop SPRAT'S Last Will and Testament.

I N the Name of G O D, Amen. I Thomas, Bishop of *Rochester*, and Dean of *Westminster*, do make my Last Will and Testament in Manner following :

First, I recommend my Soul to the Mercy of the great God of Heaven and Earth, who gave it, beseeching his Divine Majesty to pardon and forgive my manifold and grievous Sins of Omision and Commission, through the Merits and Intercession of my Blessed Saviour and Redeemer, the only Mediator between God and Man, *Christ Jesus*.

Next, my Body I leave to be Deposited in some Place in *Westminster-Abby*, as my Executors shall think fit, with as moderate Expence,
on

on my Funeral, as is consistent with the most Private.

As to my small Estate, I give it intirely to my two Executors, whom I here nominate and appoint to be my dear Wife, *Mrs. Hellen Sprat*, with whom I have lived these thirty five Years in faithful Conjugal Affection, and my only Son *Thomas Sprat*, Archdeacon of *Rocheſter*. I could heartily wiſh what I now bequeath to them had been much more ample, and more proportionable to the abundant Tenderneſs and good Will I bear them: But neither the Frankneſs of my own Nature, nor their Generoſity, and liberal Way of Living. would permit it; beſides the ſeveral private Channels of Friendſhip and Charity, by which my poor Store has been always liable to be exhausted. However, as inconfiderable as it is, I intreat my foreſaid Executors kindly to accept it, not doubting but God will bleſs and proſper it in their Hands; the rather, becauſe I aſſure them it has been gathered only by Ways Honeſt, Fair and Honourable; not by the leaſt Injuſtice, Bribery, Hardſhip, Oppreſſion, or any the like mean or undue Methods of heaping Riches, which, in the ſeveral Advantages of my Conditions in this World, my Soul has always abhorred.

I intreat my Executors, that out of all my Goods and Chattels, Debts, Rents, Arrears of Rents, and other Profits whatever belonging to me, after they ſhall have diſcharged my juſt Debts, and cleared my Servants Wages, they will pay to each of them moreover half a Year's Wages, and beſtow on Forty of my neareſt Friends, Dependents or Relations (as they ſhall chuſe) Forty good Mourning Rings. After this, I ſay, I deſire that they will reduce the whole Surpluſage

Surplusage of what remains into one general Sum, whereof the Right and Property to continue to my Son, but the Interest and Produce of it to be for the Support of his Mother during her Life. I desire my dear Wife may take out of my poor Furniture and Household Stuff, and the Ornaments she has in her keeping, what shall be sufficient to furnish her a Bed-Chamber according to her Quality. My Books I give to my Son, to be added to those I have already given him, except what *English* Books his Mother shall likewise chuse for her own Use: All my Papers I consign to his Disposal, but still with a tender Regard to my Reputation.

I earnestly request my Son to continue a sincere and hearty Affection to my poor Relations, and to assist and relieve them upon Occasion, as indeed his Mother has been always most ready to do: I the rather pray this of my Son, because I my self am not now able to supply them as I was always inclined, and as I formerly did. For I must own, that since the Time I received one Farthing out of my Father's Estate, which I absolutely left to my Mother for the Maintenance of her and hers, since that Time I have given to my Mother, my Brother and Sisters, and their Children, much above two Thousand Pounds out of my own Pocket and private Acquisitions.

I farther beseech and oblige my Son, that he will continue a perpetual Kindness, Friendship and Gratitude to all those Persons, their Families, and Descendants, who have been my Friends, Well-wishers, Patrons, or Benefactors. Which Work, I thank God, is made more easy to him, because, by God's Blessing, I am able with all Humility to affirm ingenuously, that I
O scarce

scarce ever, in all my Life, to the utmost of my Remembrance, received any Favour, Bounty, or good Office, from any Person whatsoever, great or small, but God put it in my Power, one Time or other, to make them, or theirs, one Way or other, an abundant Return and Compensation, with a Measure filled up, pressed down, and sometimes running over. Which Reflexion carries me to look back a little on the many other signal Favours, Loving Kindnesses and Protections, my gracious God has vouchsafed me, tho' most unworthy; for which, *Praise the Lord, O my Sou', and all that is within me, bless his holy Name.* Particularly (to mention only some few out of very many) that from an obscure Birth, and Education, in a far distant Country, where I was the Son of a private Minister, God brought me to stand before P R I N C E S, and raised me to so eminent a Station in the Church, without my seeking, and even contrary almost to my Endeavours. Then, that in an Age of so great Corruptions, Temptations, and Prevarications, I have still kept my Integrity, and God has made me firm and steady to the Faith, Doctrine, Discipline and true Interest of the *Church of England.*

Next, that God has granted me so many remarkable Deliverances, from personal Dangers, and the malicious Contrivances of wicked Men, especially that one great *Plot (k)*, by the wonderful Discovery of which, God made me instrumental not only to save my own Life, but the Lives of divers of the principal Persons in the Kingdom.

(k) Blackhead and Young's Conspiracy.

Lastly, That after several other Places of Preference, and Dignity in the Church, some of which I accepted, some refused, I have been long placed at the Head of this Royal Church of *Westminster*; whereby I have had the Opportunity of filling the *School* Twice with excellent *Masters* (I), and of breeding up great Numbers of eminent Persons in this noble Institution (among whom I have just Reason to reckon my own Son) many of whom have already given assured Proof to the World, that in their Turns they will exceedingly contribute to the Strength, Support and Ornament of their Country, both in Church and State.

Finally, I declare this to be my last Will and Testament, all written with my own Hand, in Witness whereof I have hereunto put my Hand and Seal, *November, 28, 1711.*

THO. ROFFEN.

*Signed, sealed, and published,
in the Presence of us,*

Ch. Battely,
Tho. Moore,
Cha. Lowe.

According to his Desire, in this his last Will and Testament, he was interred in *Westminster-Abby*; where the Remains of his Son are likewise Deposited.

(m.) *Dr. Knipe and Dr. Freind.*

The late learned *John Freind*, Doctor of Physic, hath erected to their Memories a very neat Marble Monument, containing the following just and elegant Inscription, *viz.*

H. S. E.

THOMAS SPRAT. S.T.P.

In Agro Durotrigum Patre Clerico natus,
Collegij Wadhamensis Oxon. Socius,
Varia egregiæ indolis ac doctrinæ Specimina
Poeta adhuc impules edidit :

Sed Musis, utcunq; amicis, cito valedicens,
Hanc Cowleio suo gloriam relinquere,
Et solutæ orationis venustatem sequi maluit,
Hoc sese in studio exercens atq; oblectans
Inter eos, qui tum Linguam Anglicanum perpo-
lite cœperant,

Fere primus emicuit :

Omnescq; in sermonem Patrium
Græcæ Romanæq; Eloquentiæ gratias transfudit,
Merito itaq; veris primoribus cum esset acceptis-
simus,

Statim Georgio illustrissimo Buckinghamæ Duci,
Deinde Regi Carolo,

(1) The *Durotriges*, are *Dorsetshire-Men*; quere, therefore, whether Mr. *Wood* in his *Athen. Oxon.* has not committed an Error by making the Bishop a *Devonshire-Man*.

Subtili illi elegantiarum arbitro,

Commendatus est,

Et in Ecclesia Westmonasterij & Windſoriz

Præbendam obtinuit :

Mox hac in Æde Decanus,

Deinde Episcopus Roſſenſis conſtitutus,

Utramq; Provinciã ſumma cum dignitate ad-
miniſtravit.

Tum in ſcriptis ejus tum in quotidiano Sermone

Illa enituit Urbanitas,

Quæ illum cum magnis viſſe haud' obſcure
oſtendit

Suaviter itaq; cum omnibus vixit;

Et tamen ea quam ſibi arrogare minime videbatur;

Maxime ſemper valuit Authoritate :

Dumq; nihil pro imperio ageret,

Facile omnibus, quibus præfuit, imperavit.

In dubijs pariter ac ſecundis temporibus

Conſtanti in Eccleſiam & Reges fide perſtitit

Tantamq; in ſe perditorum hominum invidiam
conflavit.

Ut falſis ipſorum criminibus

In capitis Diſcrimen adduceretur.

Sed hiſce anguſtijs feliciter expedito

Æquabili

Æquabili deinceps temeramento defluxit vita.

Nec ipsi nec amicis injucunda :

Donec Senectutis maturitate sensim collapsus

Tranquille, uti vixerat, obiret,

Maij XXmo. A. D. MDCCXIII. Æt. LXXVII.

Hic etiam

Juxta Patris Cineres suos deponi voluit

Beatissimi Antistitis filius,

THOMAS SPRAT, A.M.

Archiadjaconus Roffensis;

Ecclesiarum.

Roffæ, Westmonasterij, Wintoniæ,

Præbendarius.

Qui quicquid uspiam est vel in vita vel in li-
teris liberale

A pueritia colere didicit;

Et magni parentis virtutes æmulatus,

Annos heu! non attigit.

Ob. Maij Xmo. A. D. MDCCXX. Æt. XLI.

Quod hunc amore summo,

Summa illum, qua decuit, observantia coleret;

Marmor hoc

Utriusq; Memoræ sacrum esse voluit

JOHANNES FREIND, M. D.

MEMOIRS of the late Lord Chief Baron
PENGELLY.



HIS worthy Gentleman was a Native of the City of *London*, as appears from a Copy of the Register of his Birth, now in the Custody of his Executor, which I have seen, and is as follows, viz.

Thomas, the Son of Thomas Pengelly, born the 16th of May, 1675.

That memorable and just Maxim of JUVENAL; *Nobilitas sola atque unica Virtus est*, was never more truly verified, than in the Life and Death of this eminent Person.

*Nobility of Blood is mere Deceit,
'Tis a Man's Actions make him truly Great.*

Altho' his Extraction was private, yet will it now, to the latest Posterity, be rendered sufficiently public, from his generous and charitable Donations.

So ripe was his Proficiency in the Study of the Profession to which he was bred, that he was made a Serjeant at Law in the 35th Year of his Age, *Ann.* 1710. And in the whole Course of his Practice, both at the Bar, and on the Bench, so nervous and clear was his Expression and Judgment, that no Opinion he gave was ever heard to prove erroneous.

In his last most honourable Post, he succeeded the Lord Chief-Baron Gilbert, *Ann.* 1726.

As his Estate was wholly of his own acquiring, it was wholly at his own Disposal, and in the Year 1727. he made his Will in Manner and Form following, *viz.*

I Sir THOMAS PENGELLY, Chief-Baron of the Court of *Exchequer*, resigning my Soul unto Almighty God, my Creator, in Hopes of his Mercy and Forgiveness, thro' the alone Merits and Intercession of my most Blessed Saviour and Redeemer *Jesus Christ*, do by this my last Will and Testament, dispose of my *real* and *personal* Estate as followeth:

I give to my loving Friends *Tobias Chauncy Esq;* *Francis Pemberton Esq;* *Jeremiah Pemberton Esq;* of the *Inner-Temple*, *Charles Harel Esq;* and *John Cholwich Esq;* of the *Middle-Temple*, twenty Guineas a-piece to each of them.

I give to my Kinsman *Thomas Aldersey*, now at Sea, as I apprehend, when he shall return to *England*, one thousand Pounds, and to his Sister Mrs. *Anne Kitson*, Widow, the Sum of one thousand Pounds, and to each of them ten Pounds for Mourning; and in case of the Death of either of them in my Life-time, then I give the whole two thousand Pounds to the Survivor of them. But if my Kinsman *Thomas Aldersey* shall happen to survive his said Sister, and be out of *England* at the Time of my Decease, the said two thousand Pounds shall not be payable to him, nor shall he be intitled thereunto, until his Return to *England*, and his subscribing a Receipt for the same with his own Hand and Name.

I give to *Martin Watson*, the Son of their late Sister, Mrs. *Susan Watson*, one hundred Pounds.

I give to Mr. *Carlisle*, of *Cheshunt*, Minister, fifty Pounds, and six Pounds for Mourning.

Unto

Unto *John Glover* fifty Pounds, if he shall continue in my Service at the Time of my Decease; and to him, and to all other my Servants, who shall be living with me at my Death, six Pounds a-piece for Mourning; and I intend these Legacies to my Servants shall be paid over and above any Wages which shall be due to any of them.

I give to the Poor of the Parish of *Cheshunt*, in the County of *Hertford*, twenty Pounds. Unto the Poor of the Borough of *Cokermouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, fifty Pounds. Unto the Poor of *Brookes*, *Kingsborne*, and *Little Somborne*, in the County of *Southampton*, twenty Pounds.

I give two hundred Pounds towards the Discharge or Relief of poor Prisoners for Debt, to be distributed by Mr. *John Webb*, my Clerk, according to his Discretion.

I give to my Cousin Mr. *Joseph Trobridge*, of *Exeter*, Grocer, one hundred Pounds, and ten Pounds for Mourning; and to my Cousin *Sadler*, formerly the Widow of my Cousin *Flight*, deceased, one hundred Pounds, and ten Pounds for Mourning.

I give unto my honest and faithful Servant and Clerk, Mr. *John Webb*, for his long, dutiful, and affectionate Attendance and Service, the Sum of two thousand Pounds, and twenty Pounds for Mourning, and also two of my Saddle-Horses, with all their Furniture, as he shall chuse, and all the Household Goods and Furniture of my Chambers at *Serjeants-Inn* (in *Fleet-Street*,) with all my Cloaths and Apparel, Linnen and Woollen, my Perukes, all my Robes and Gowns of every sort, and such of my Books and Papers as shall be in his Study or Custody, and likewise all my Books and Manuscripts, as

well belonging to the Law, as others ; and my Direction to him is, that he do not dispose of or suffer any of my Manuscripts or Writings to be made public, but to keep them during his Life ; and before his Death to burn my loose Reports or Papers of Cases, and all my Notes or *Westminster-Books*, and Books of Opinion, without permitting any Copy to be taken thereof, whereby they may be published.

I desire his Grace the Duke of *Somerset* to accept of one hundred Pieces of Broad or Old Gold of the Value of five and twenty Shillings each, to buy a Piece of Plate, or a Ring, as an Acknowledgment of my Duty and great Obligations to his Grace.

And as to my real Estate, I give unto my before-mentioned faithful Clerk and Servant, *John Webb*, all my Woods and Wood-Grounds, called *North-Park* and *Farthing-Grove* in *Somborne*, *Little Somborne*, and *Ashley*, or any of them in the County of *Southampton*, which I purchased of the Reverend Mr. *Cretty* ; and also the Farm and Lands at *Little Somborne* aforesaid, in the same County, which I purchased of Farmer *Reeves*, now in the Occupation of *Edward Russell* ; and also the House and Fields at *Little Somborne* aforesaid, which I purchased of — *Moody*, and now in the Possession of the said — *Moody* and *Edward Russell*.

I give all the said Woods, Farms, Houses, and Lands, with their Appurtenances, unto the said *John Webb*, and his Heirs for ever, all the Rest and Residue of my real Estate, Manors, Farms, Houses, and Lands, as well in the said County of *Southampton*, as in the said County of *Hertford*, subject to the Payment of all and every my Debts and Legacies ; and I do accordingly hereby

by charge the same therewith, always excluding the said Woods, Farms, and Lands herein before devised unto the said *John Webb*; and also all the Rest and Residue of my personal Estate not herein before-mentioned and disposed of, I give and bequeath unto —————

And I do hereby make and constitute my said Clerk, *John Webb*, Executor of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former and other Wills at any Time heretofore by me made, declaring this to be my last Will.

In Witness whereof, I have unto this my Will, contained in two Sheets of Paper, the whole written with my own Hand, set my Hand and Seal, this sixteenth Day of *March, Ann. Dom. 1727.*

THO. PENGELLT.

Signed, Sealed, Published, and Declared, by the said Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the Presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our Names, as Witnesses in his Presence,

*Samuel Hadley,
Marshall Child,
Anne Miller.*

Memorandum, This seventh Day of *March, 1728.* I do make and declare this Codicil to my last Will and Testament, and to be taken as Part of my said Will, and do dispose of the several Sums herein after-mentioned, to be raised by and out of such Part of my real Estate which by my said last Will I have subjected to the Payment of my Debts and Legacies.

I do give and bequeath unto *Charles Harel Esq;* the Sum of two hundred and fifty Pounds, over and above the Legacy given him by my Will.

I do give and direct the Sum of eight hundred Pounds to be laid out and distributed, together with the Sum of two hundred Pounds given for that Purpose by my Will, by my Executor, *John Webb*, in and for the Discharge of poor Prisoners for Debts in the Gaols in the Cities and Towns of *Winchester, Salisbury, Dorchester, Exeter, Bodmin, Launceston, Taunton, and Wells*, under this Regulation, that no greater Sum than Fifty Pounds be expended in the Discharge of any one Prisoner; and that no Person be admitted to this Benevolence, who has not remained in actual Custody, within the respective Prison, for the Space of Six Months next before my Decease.

I likewise give and direct the Sum of one thousand Pounds for the Discharge of poor Prisoners for Debt in the Prisons of the *Fleet*, and the *Marshalsea* of the King's-Bench, in equal Proportions.

And the Sum of eight hundred Pounds for the Discharge of poor Prisoners for Debt in the Prisons of *Newgate, Ludgate*, and the two *Compters* in *London*, in like Proportions, to be distributed by my said Executor, under the same Regulations herein before mentioned. Witness my Hand,

THO. PENGELLY

This Thirtieth Day of *October*, 1729. I do make and declare this farther Codicil unto my said Last Will and Testament, which I do hereby confirm, with the Obliterations and Alterations made therein, more especially in the Disposition
of

of the Residue of my real and personal Estate, which I have thereby given solely to my only Executor, *John Webb*, and his Heirs and Assigns, subject to the Payment of my Debts and Legacies as therein is mentioned.

I desire her Grace, the Dutches of *Marlborough*, to accept twenty Broad-Pieces of Gold, of twenty five Shillings each, to buy a Ring, or a small Piece of Plate.

I give to my esteemed Friend, *Thomas Reeve Esq*; twenty Guineas.

I give to the Reverend Mr. *Peter Finch*, of *Norwich*, one hundred Pounds, and to his Wife, and unto each of her Children fifty Pounds a-piece; and to *Joseph Trobridge*, the Son of my Cousin *Joseph Trobridge*, of *Exeter*, one hundred Pounds; and to — *Taylor*, the Son of Mr. *William Taylor*, whom I have assisted to support at *Cambridge*, one hundred Pounds; and to Mr. *Samuel Harris*, my Examiner, fifty Pounds. Witness my Hand,

THO. PENGELLY.

N^o. 3. I give to my Cousin *Joshua Lock*, and to his Brother — *Lock*, and to his Brother-in-Law, Mr. *Lewis*, one hundred Pounds a-piece to each of them.

I give to my Cousin *Briscoe* two hundred and fifty Pounds; and to the Poor of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in *Southwark*, two hundred Pounds. Witness my Hand, this 17th Day of *December*, 1729.

THO. PENGELLY.

Mrs.

MRS. ARABELLA GODFREY

MAY 4. 1720. Died, at her Apartment in *Whitehall*, the Relict of the Honourable Colonel *Godfrey*. She had Issue by King *James II.* the present Duke of *Berwick*, a Marechal of *France*, and Grandee of *Spain*, and the late Dowager Lady *Waldegrave*. The Issue by her Husband, and his Posterity, may be seen in the following Inscription, on a Monument erected to his Memory in the Abbey-Church of *Bath*, viz.

H. S. E.

CAROLUS GODFREY Armiger,
FRANCISCI Tribuni Militum perantiquæ familiæ
In Agro OXON filius.

Regi GULIELMO strenue se in Armis cum
adjunxerit,

Et

Tribunus Equitum sub eodem Principe,
Per plures annos in *Flandria* meruit,

In Aulam postea accitus,

Gazophilarchus constituitur:

Deinde à serenissima REGINA ANNA

Hospitii Regii è curatoribus unus.

Uxorem duxerit ARABELLAM

Invictissimi Ducis de MARLBORO

Sororem,

Ex qua suscepit filium unicum FRANCISCUM,

Illi non superstitem,

Filiastres CHARLOTTAM, HUGONI BOSCAWEN,

ELIZABETHAM, EDMUNDO DUNCH Armigeris

Nuptas,

Et DIANAM, quæ, Annos novem nata,

Obiit.

In

In Armis, Vir fortis; in Aula lautus;
 In Senatu prudens;
 Propter inconcussam, erga amicos fidem;
 Et summam morum elegantiam,
 Ubique carus omnibus.
 Hac in urbe decessit, XXIII. Feb. An. MDCCXIV.
 Ætat. LXVI.
 Hoc Monumentum Marito optimo
 Pie posuit Uxor amantissima
 Anno MDCCXV.

Mrs. *Godfrey* was near ninety Years of Age. She has, by her last Will and Testament, made her Daughter *Dunch* her sole Executrix, leaving her Plate and Jewels *ad val.* twenty thousand Pounds; to her Daughter *Boscawen*, now Viscountess *Falmouth*, four thousand Pounds; to her Woman, who has lived with her forty Years, forty Pounds *per Annum* during Life; and to her inferior Servants a Year's Wages each, and Mourning. She desired to be buried at the Discretion of her Executrix. Her Remains are deposited in *Westminster-Abbey*, where a fine Monument is to be erected to her Memory near the Place of her Interment.

A CHARACTER of Mr. ROLLE.

MAY 6. 1730. At *Steventon*, in *Devonshire*, the ancient Seat of his Family, died JOHN ROLLE Esq; who, for his true Worth had the Honour to serve near thirty Years in Parliament, either as Member for the County or the City of *Exeter*.

Q

Among

Among the Names and Arms of the Gentry of *Devonshire*, as recorded by their famous Antiquary *Tristram Risdon*, of *Winscot*, Gent. I find this Entry, viz. "ROLLE, of *Steventon*, beareth Or, " on a Bar *Dansette*, between three *Delves* B. " charged with as many *Lions Ramp.* of the first " three Bezants. Crest : An Arm cooped, B. Hand : " Or, holding fast a Purse shut".

We ought not, indeed, to permit so excellent a Gentleman to descend to the undistinguishing Grave with only common Notice; tho' it must be confessed, whatever we, or much abler Pens can say, will be judged vastly short of his transcendent Merit, by all who had the Honour and Happiness of knowing him.

To say he was on a foot with the most eminent *English* Gentlemen by Descent, is rather a Felicity that was accidental, than to be boasted of, (tho' the chief Part of the Character of many others need not, and ought not to be insisted on in his,) but for every Virtue of social Life, as well as for an unbiaſſed Patriotism with regard to the Public, so rare in these degenerate Days, no Man was more eminent.

He was possessed of a very plentiful Fortune, eight thousand Pounds *per Ann.* which he seemed to value principally for the Good it enabled him to do, and the Independence it gave him Opportunity to preserve, and to deliver down to his Descendants.

To enumerate any particular good Actions of his Life, were to do Injury to the whole Tenor of it, which was one continued Series of Generosity and Charity: Rather let the inexpressible Grief of the Multitudes benefited by his useful Life, and who are mournful Sufferers by his lament-
ed

ed Death, be appealed to for Justice to this Part of his Character.

With the most laudable OEconomy he cherished and kept alive the good old Spirit of *English* Hospitality, now so much decayed in this Kingdom; notwithstanding the numerous Family with which he was blest, might have given Pretence to a Soul less enlarged than his, to have called a more selfish and niggardly Principle by the Name of Frugality.

If he was guilty of any Failing with regard to Mankind (except we reckon as such his excessive Modesty, which often robbed his Acquaintance of the Benefits of the most excellent natural Parts improved by Reading and Experience) it was his great good Nature and Indulgence to his Servants, whom he thought he ought not to treat with Severity or Imperiousness, because Fortune had made them dependent on him; the very Reason which generally subjects Domestics to the most arbitrary Dictates and tyrannical Usage of their lordly Masters: And if he ever was used with less Duty and Deference on this Account, that Servant who could be guilty of ill-treating such a Master, needed no greater nor severer Sting, than the inward Reproach of it, if he were not totally abandoned both of Shame and Compunction.

By what we have already said, he appears, with regard to his public Life, a disinterested Patriot:

With regard to his private, a Gentleman of the most extensive Charity and Benevolence:

And this made him the best and most beloved of Neighbours:

As he was the most tender and affectionate of Husbands;

The most Indulgent, and Prudent of Fathers,
And the steadiest and best of Friends, seeking to benefit, and not be benefited by his Friendships; being happy in a Power, which, tho' (large as it was) it could not be equal to his Inclinations, was yet exerted beyond Example, and beyond the most partial Expectation.

And to crown his Character with a still higher and juster Praise, he was an orthodox and exemplary Christian; and his constant Attendance and edifying Behaviour at the public Service of God in his Parish-Church, to which every *Sunday* (when at his Seat) he went, attended by his numerous Family and Domesticks, afforded an Example not a little conducive to the Honour of Religion, and the Edification of his Neighbours and Acquaintance.

He is succeeded in his Estate by his eldest Son HENRY ROLLE *Esq*; lately come of Age, who, it is expected, will now be unanimously chosen Knight of the Shire in his Father's Room; and lest we should be suspected to flatter the Living, when our principal View is to honour the Dead, we shall only say, (instead of much more that might be said,) this young Gentleman has hitherto given constant Proofs of the Force so excellent an Example has had upon him; and it is not doubted, but he will continue to deserve the Character of the worthy Son of such a Father.

What is here said, is not the Effect of Partiality, undue Favour, or particular Obligation, since the Writer was a Stranger to the Person of the Deceased; but it is drawn from us by the Love of Justice, and to recommend an Example so very rare in these Times; and from the particular

cular Merit of his very amiable Character, which had endeared him to the most distant and remote, by Fame, as it had to all his Neighbours and Acquaintance by personal Knowledge.

As, in our First Number, we gave the *Resolution* of a notable *Case of Conscience*, by the Right Reverend Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, concerning POLYGAMY, and only mentioned a second no less notable *Resolution*, by the same Hand, concerning DIVORCE, but declined inserting it, for certain Reasons there intimated; and being now reprimanded by some Persons, for whom we have Deference, for having omitted the said *Piece*, without which the other is quite imperfect, we here offer it to public Acceptance, transcribed *Literatim* from the Manuscript Copy, viz.

CASE FIRST.

Q*Uæritur primo*; Is a Woman's *Barrenness* A Just Ground for *Divorce*, or for *Polygamy*?---*Resol.*--- For Answer must be better stated, and *Barrenness* declared to be PASSIVE IMPOTENCY or INABILITY; for if A Woman can only *Receive* A Man, that makes her fit only for *Venery*, which is a secondary end of Mariage, that follows the Fall and Corruption of Mankind, whereas the primary Intendment of Mariage, which was antecedent to man's Sin, is *Propagation*: Whosoever therefore is *Incapable* of *that*, must be *Incapable* of *Mariage*; for as nothing that only tickles the tast, but is of such a nature, that it cannot be Concocted in the Stomach, can
be

be esteemed Meat, so neither hath he a Vital Appetite, who only feels a relish in his Mouth when his Stomach can raise no Fermentation in what he swallows down, so also, If either A Man's *Seed* be incapable of *Fermentation*, or a Woman's *Matrix* be unable to *Ferment*, either of these will state a Person *Impotent*. If therfor it be Apparent that a Woman, either through the Situation and Disposition of her *Parts*, or some other Quality inherent in her *Matrix*, cannot *Conceive*; this being attested by Phisicians she is to be Declared *Barren*. Only from this Case such Women are to be Excepted as are Married after the Age of forty or forty-five Years, in whom the Naturall *Fœcundity* may be supposed to be dry'd up; and in that Case a Man doth himselfe the Injury by such a Voluntary Choise, and ther is no Reason he should be enabled to undo it. A great difference is also to be made twixt a *Naturall Barrenness*, and that which is meerly *Casuall*. A Woman being then found. *Naturally Barren*, nothing of *Divorce* or *Polygamy* is to be considered, but she is to be Declared *Incapable of Mariage*, as in the Case of *Frigidity* on the Man's part: And so the *Mariage* is to be Annulled. This is a shorter and a more Expedite way than any other, except *Desertion*, provided it be without Compulsion or Collusion. But the former way may be easily Justified both before God and Man.

“ How *unorthographical* soever this may be, it
 “ is *vera Copia*. This, with its *Companion*, (inserted
 “ in Sir R. Steele's Memoirs, for which we refer
 “ the Curious to our N^o I.) was levelled against
 “ King Charles the Second's Queen Catherine ”.

MEMOIRS of the Family of TREVOR.

THAT eminent Lawyer and Statesman, the late Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Trevor*, was born in *Axe-Yard, Westminster*, the same Year in which the Commonwealth of *England* died, viz. *A. D. 1659*.

In the Reign of King *WILLIAM III.* he had both the Posts, successively, of Solicitor and Attorney-General conferred on him; and was, in the same Reign, constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Court of *Common-Pleas*.

He was, by Queen *ANNE*, created a Peer of *Great-Britain*, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Trevor*, of *Bromham*.

His late Majesty King *GEORGE I.* made him Lord Privy-Seal, upon the Death of the late Duke of *Kingston*, and one of the Lords Justices when his Majesty visited his *Hanover* Dominions.

His present Majesty lately conferred on him the Honour of President of his most Honourable Privy Council, on the Demise of the late Duke of *Devonshire*.

On the 18th of *June, 1730.* his Lordship went to Bed seemingly in perfect Health, having given the necessary Directions for going the next Morning with his Family to *Chertsea*, from whence he intended to proceed to the Council that Day to be held at *Windsor*. But about Five in the Morning he was seized with a violent Fit of the Chollic, of which he died in about an Hour.

The Family of *Trevor* is very ancient and honourable; the *Oxford* Antiquary, *Mr. Wood*, gives us the following Particulars, viz.

R

I. Among

1. Among twenty-one Gentlemen who stood to be admitted Masters of Arts in the *A&T* or *Comitia* celebrated July 6. 1651. the Junior, called *Ralph Treiver*, or *Trevor*, of *Christ-Church*, was, with the Approbation of the Vice-Chancellor and whole Congregation, admitted into the School of the Physicians, or entered on the Physic Line, in 1552. (a) July 2. 1573. *Randal Trevor* was admitted Doctor of Physic. (b)

Nov. 12. 1661. *Richard Trevor*, of *Merton College*, Doctor of Physic of *Padua*, was likewise admitted to the same Degree at *Oxford*. This well-bred Gentleman was Son of *Sir John Trevor Kt.* and younger Brother to *Sir John Trevor*, (who was made Secretary of State in the latter End of Oct. 1668. after his Return from his Embassy in *France*) died, near the *Temple Gate*, on the 17th of July 1679. and was buried in the Church of *St. Dunstan in the West*, in *Fleet-Street*, *Lond.* (c)

Ann. 1670. *John Trevor*, Gentleman Commoner of *Merton College*, was admitted Master of Arts, (he was Son of *Sir John Trevor* Secretary of State above-mentioned,) and died on the 28th of June, 1672. aged forty-seven Years, and was buried in the Church of *St. Bartholomew in Smithfield*, *Lond.* (d)

Mr. Wood tells us, that both the *Sir John Trevors*, beforementioned, were *Halters* in the *Rebellion*, and *Adherers* to the *Usurper*. (e) He adds, that one of them was in *Italy* in the Year 1659. the same who was made Secretary of State 1668. (f)

Upon the Demise of *Sir Harbottle Grimstone Bart.* 1684. the Masterhip of the *Rolls* was bestowed on *Sir John Trevor*. (g) This *Sir John Trevor*, I take

(a) See *Athen. Oxon.* among the *Fasli Oxon.* p. 76. Edit. II. 1721. Vol. I. Fol. (b) *Ibid.* p. 109. (c) *Ibid.* Vol. II. p. 142. (d) *Ibid.* p. 182. (e) *Ibid.* p. 572. (f) *Ibid.* Vol. I. p. 569. (g) *Ibid.* Vol. II. p. 15.

take to be the Son of the Secretary *Trevor*, and Cousin-German to the late *Thomas Lord Trevor*.

The ancient Seat of the *Trevors* was at *Glyde*, in the County of *Suffex*. They had also a very considerable Estate in *Wales*. His late Lordship is succeeded in Title by his eldest Son, now *Thomas Lord Trevor*, &c.

In a Vault belonging to the Church of *Camberwell* in *Surrey* (in which Parish his late Lordship's Seat at *Peckham* stands) lie interred his first Wife, (Daughter of Sir *Joseph Hedges*,) a Son, and a Brother; but his Lordship has by Will ordered his Corpse to be deposited at *Bromham* in *Bedfordshire*, the Place from whence he derives his Title; and for that Reason, it is presumed, he desired it should be his last Repository. His Lordship has also, by his Will, left all his Servants Mourning, and a Year's Wages, to be paid them besides what was due to them at the Time of his Decease.

It will ever be remembered, to the Honour of this truly deserving Nobleman, how, like an able and honest Lawyer, he behaved in the Case of Sir *John Fenwick*; the Court Methods of whose Attainder he strenuously opposed, tho' he was at the same Time Attorney-General, thinking it greatly inconsistent with the good *Old Constitution* of *England*, to make one Act of Parliament, that no Subject should lose his Life by less Evidence than *two Witnesses viva Voce*, and then making another, to take him off by one.

Their Majesties have been pleased, by his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, to send Lady *Trevor* a Letter of Condolence for the Loss of so great and so good a Subject; and farther signifying,

that her Ladyship and Family may be assured of their most Gracious and Royal Favour.

On Tuesday *June 30.* his Lordship's Corpse was carried from his Seat at *Peckham*, in *Surrey*, to be interred at *Bromham* in *Bedfordshire*. The *Inscription* upon his Coffin, was,

The Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Trevor*
ÆTAT. LXXII.

The late Virtuous and Pious Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE'S
Mark and Criterion of True Religion, and Superstition.

Serm. Vol. II. Pag. 134.

THE Characteristic Mark, by which RELIGION and SUPERSTITION may be distinguished from each other. As they differ entirely in their *Ground* and *Foundation*, so do they likewise in their *Effects*. By their *Fruits* ye shall know them, *Mat. vii. 20.* RELIGION, which is founded in *Truth*, always makes Men impartially *inquisitive* after *Truth*, *Lovers of Reason*, *Meek*, *Gentle*, *Patient*, *Willing* to be *informed*: SUPERSTITION, on the contrary, naturally makes Men *blind* and *passionate*, *Despisers of Reason*, *careless* in *inquiring* after *Truth*; *Hasty*, *Censorious*, *Contentious*, and *Impatient* of *Instruction*. RELIGION teaches Men to be exactly *Just*, *Equitable*, and *Charitable* towards all Men: SUPERSTITION, on the contrary, frequently puts Men upon undervaluing the *eternal* Rules of *Morality*, and upon preferring the Interest of particular *Sects* and *Parties*, the Prevalency of some *uncertain* *Opinions*, and the Practice of some *needless* *Ceremonies*, before

fore the unalterable Precepts of the *everlasting Law*, and the *everlasting Gospel*. Lastly, TRUE RELIGION, the Religion of NATURE in general, and the Religion of CHRIST in particular, by securing the *Belief* of a *Future Judgment*, tends greatly to promote the Happiness of Nations, and good Governments, in obliging the Consciences of Men to *real Fidelity*, *Justice*, and the *sincere Practice* of every *Virtue*, which the very best human Laws can but imperfectly secure, by compelling merely the *External Action*: But SUPERSTITION, on the contrary, frequently produces Wars and Tumults, and Persecutions, and Tyrannies without End; there being nothing so wicked, which Men of Superstitious Principles will not think pious and necessary, and which Men of No Principles will not, upon Occasion, bring themselves to submit to.

The Questions disputed on, at Cambridge, at the late Public Commencement, and the Disputants, are as follow: viz.

In Vesperis Comitiorum, Jul. 6. 1730.

In S. THEOL.

ADULTIS Sacramenta ritè percipientibus divina Gratia confertur.

Historia Miraculorum Christi ad Literam esse interpretanda.

Resp. Phil. Williams, S. T. B. pro Gradu Doct. in S. Theol. Coll. D. Joh. Soc.

In MEDICINA.

Morbis Infantum convulsivis convenit Thermolusia.

In Febris tertianis ante, inter, & post Corticis usum rite adhibetur Rhabarbarum.

Resp. Martino Warren, A. M. pro Gradu Doct. in Medicina.

In

In PHILOSOPHIA.

Iridis Phænomena solvuntur ex diversa Radiorum Refrangibilitate.

Humana Voluntas nec Anxietate, nec Supremo Intellectus Judicio, nec alio quovis ab extra determinatur.

Resp. Tho. Johnson, A.M. Coll. D. Magd. Soc.

In Die Comitiorum, Jul. 7. 1730.

In S. THEOL.

POSITIVA Religionis Præcepta & Officia quæ positiva, non minus obligant, nec minus ad Virtutem conferunt, quam Moralia.

Resurrectio Christi satis probatur ex Historia Evangelica.

Resp. Joan. Whalley, A. M. pro Gradu Bacc. in S. Theol. Aul. Pemb. Soc.

In PHILOSOPHIA.

Idea Spiritus non est æquè clara ac Idea Corporis.

Ascensus ac Descensus Mercurii in Barometro pendent ex Gravitate Aeris & Vi ejus elastica.

Resp. Gul. Trollope, Aul. Pemb. pro Gradu A. M.

In Jure CIVILI.

Bonæ Fidei Possessor omnes Fructus percipiendos suos facit.

Servitus Prædii solo diuturno usu acquiri potest.

Resp. Joan. Halls, Coll. D. Joh. pro Gradu Bacc. in Jur. Civ.

In MEDICINA.

Succus salivalis est inter præcipua Chyloseos instrumenta.

Secretiones animales, attractione seposita, demonstrari possunt ex Structura Glandularum, & Distantia earum à Corde.

Resp. Tho. Oddie, Coll. D. Joh. pro Gradu Bacc. in Medicina.

APPENDIX

To the Four preceeding Months.

SIX Protests of the Lords, in the
Third Session of the present Parliament
of Great Britain, which met *January 13th*.

I.

D*IE Martis 27 Januarij, 1729.* The House
(according to Order) proceeded to take into
farther Consideration the Treaty of Peace, Union
and Friendship, lately concluded at *Seville*; and
the same was read by the Clerk, as was also the
Fifth Article of the Quadruple-Alliance.

Moved to resolve,

That the Agreement in the Treaty of *Seville* to
effectuate the Introduction of *Spanish* Troops into
Tuscany and *Parma*, is a manifest Violation of the
Fifth Article of the Quadruple-Alliance, tends to
involve the Nation in a dangerous and expensive
War, and to destroy the Ballance of Power in *Eu-
rope*.

After Debate,

The Question was put upon the said Motion.

It was resolved in the Negative.

Contents 31.

Not Con' 86.

Moved

Moved to resolve,

That our Right of Sovereignty, Dominion, Possession, and Propriety to *Gibraltar* and the Island of *Minorca*, is not ascertain'd by the Treaty of *Seville*, so as to extinguish the Claims and Pretensions set up by the *Spaniards*, which were followed by an actual Siege, since the Cession of those valuable Places by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

After Debate,

The Question was put thereupon.

It was Resolved in the Negative.

Contents 30.

Not Con' 85.

Moved to resolve,

That the Stipulations in the Treaty of *Seville* for repairing the Losses of our Merchants, are insufficient and precarious.

After Debate,

The Question was put thereupon.

It was resolved in the Negative.

Contents 31.

Not Con' 79.

Then it was proposed to Resolve,

That the Treaty of Peace, Union and Friendship, concluded at *Seville* on the 9th of *November* last, does contain all necessary Stipulations for maintaining and securing the Honour, Dignity, Rights, and Possessions of the Crown; and that all due Care is taken therein for the Support of the Trade of this Kingdom, and for repairing the Losses suffered by the Merchants.

After Debate,

The Question was put thereupon, and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Dis-

Dissentient

Because we think this Question, from the Debate, as well as from the Import of the Question itself, was designed as a Justification of the whole Treaty, which appears to us neither to be Solid, Honourable, nor Advantageous, for the following Reasons.

1. Because we know not whether all the Treaties and Conventions concluded between *England* and *Spain*, may be, in every Article of them, so beneficial to us, as to be fit to be again confirmed and renewed.

2. Because, as we think it extremely difficult to examine, with requisite Nicety, how advantageous every Treaty and Convention between *Great Britain* and *Spain* may be to us; so we think it absurd to pretend to judge of any future Agreement, and therefore we think it very extraordinary, and apprehend it may be of very ill Consequence, to be bound, as we are by this Treaty, to ratify and guaranty whatever Agreement shall be made between the King of *Spain* and the Dukes of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, concerning the Garrisons once established in their Countries.

3. Because the Obligation on our Merchants, to make Proof of the Justice of their Demands for their Losses at the Court of *Spain*, is, in our Opinion, a Hardship upon them, and not Honourable for the Nation; and we are persuaded those unfortunate Gentlemen will undertake so troublesome and expensive a Journey with the less Chearfulness, because they may fear their Claims are not unlikely to be counterbalanced by others from the *Spaniards*: And after all, they have only the slender Comfort of hoping, if they think there is even any Room for them to hope, to get that Redress by Commissaries, which they

have not hitherto been able to obtain by Plenipotentiaries.

4. Because we are obliged to assist in effectuating the Introduction of Six Thousand *Spanish* Troops into the Towns of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, without specifying the Methods we are to take, or Charge we are to be at, in giving that Assistance; so that, for aught we know, we may be liable to an endless Trouble, and unlimited Expence, to compass what, if effected, cannot, in our Opinion, be of any Advantage to us; but, as we fear, may prove most prejudicial and destructive.

5. Because we oblige our selves to guaranty for ever, not only to *Don Carlos*, but even to all his Successors, the Right to, and Possession of, the States of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, which we think is a Stipulation of so extensive a Nature, that we can hardly see we are ever like to be exempted from the Disputes and Quarrels it may, too probably, draw upon us.

6. Because this Treaty differs from the Quadruple Alliance, upon which it is pretended to be chiefly founded, in some Points that seemed to be thought essential by our selves, as well as by the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, as far as we can judge by the Stipulations of former Alliances, particularly in that of introducing *Spanish* Troops, instead of Neutral, into *Tuscany* and *Parma*; and by stipulating, that those Troops shall remain there till *Don Carlos* and his Successors are secure and exempt from all Events: Which, from the Nature and Extent of human Fore-sight, we think the warmest Advocates for the Treaty must allow, is, in effect, to say, They are to remain there for ever.

7. Because the Alterations in this Treaty, from that of the Quadruple Alliance, are made, not only
without

without the Consent of the Emperor, but as we fear he will interpret it, since he has not the Compliment paid him of being invited into it, almost in Defiance of him ; and if this Treatment of him should unhappily alienate his Friendship from us, we think we should, as good *Englishmen*, have great Reason to lament the Loss of such an Ancient, Powerful, and Faithful Ally.

8. Because we apprehend there is an artful Omission throughout the whole Treaty, of any plain and express Stipulation to secure to us our Right to *Gibraltar* and *Minorca*, which, however willing we are to attribute it, rather to the superior Skill of the *Spanish* Managers, than to any Want of Zeal for their Country, in our own, is an Error that we fear will leave our Possession of those important Places, too liable to future Cavils ; and we think the *Spaniards* could not, with the least plausible Pretence of Reason, have refused to ascertain our indubitable Right to them in as strong and explicate Terms, as we have declared ourselves Guarantees of the Right, Possession, Tranquility, and Quiet of the *Italian* Dominions allotted to *Don Carlos* and his Successors ; since we have had the Complaisance to admit the *Spaniards* to discuss their Pretensions for the Restitution of the Ships taken in the Year 1718, tho' their Right to that Compensation was as effectually secured to them, as it can be pretended ours is to *Gibraltar* and *Minorca*, by those general Words that renew and confirm all former Treaties.

9. Because his Majesty himself, by his Speech from the Throne, seems not intirely from Apprehensions of new Troubles being still likely to arise in *Europe*, even in Resentment of the present Engagement ; and if he thought this Peace had settled the public Tranquility upon a lasting Foun-

Foundation, we are confident his Paternal Goodness would have inclined him, by a farther Reduction of Troops, to have given more Ease to his People, who have long groaned under the heavy Burthen of Taxes almost insupportable, and of a large standing Army, and have had all their Grievances increased by a pernicious Interruption of late of that flourishing Commerce, without which they can neither be happy at home, nor respected abroad.

10. Because it appears to us, after the most mature Consideration of all Particulars, that we are much farther obliged than we were before, and than, we think, we ever ought to be, to meddle in Disputes about Territories at a great Distance from us, and in which our National Interest seems no way concerned. And since one of the *principal contracting Parties* in that *Alliance* upon which This is built, is not only left out of it, But as we think we have Reason to believe, extremely disobliged by it; and since it seems impossible to make the Introduction of *Spanish* Troops into *Tuscany* and *Parma*, even by the most prevailing Application we can use, consistent with the Dignity and Quiet of those Princes, whose Towns they are to garrison: We own our selves, upon the whole, incapable of discerning either the Equity or Policy of this Treaty, which we fear will not enable us, either to restore what we have lost, or long to preserve quietly and undisturbed what we yet possess: and, which we fear, instead of extricating us out of those Difficulties that we have of late been involved in, and which have been owing, in a great Measure, in our Judgment, to the Incapacity of those Ministers, by whose Counsels we have been intangled in a Labyrinth of unnecessary, if not prejudicial, Treaties and Engagements, will pro-

probably be the melancholy Occasion of fresh Disturbances, and bring upon us, already too much impoverished, the Misery and Confusion of a War ; which, if once kindled, we are convinced it will be as difficult to know the End, as to determine the Success of such a fatal Event.

<i>Scarsdale</i>	<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Bedford</i>
<i>Thanet</i>	<i>Abington</i>	<i>Huntington</i>
<i>Bruce</i>	<i>Middleton</i>	<i>Willoughby de</i>
<i>Foley</i>	<i>Gower</i>	<i>Brook</i>
<i>Northampton</i>	<i>Coventry</i>	<i>Oxford and</i>
<i>Aylesford</i>	<i>Bathurst</i>	<i>Mortimer</i>
<i>Beaufort</i>	<i>Strafford</i>	<i>Montjoy</i>
<i>Anglesey</i>	<i>Warrington</i>	<i>Bridgewater.</i>
<i>Boyle</i>	<i>Bristol</i>	

II.

Die Luna, 16 Martij 1729. The House being moved that the Bill entitled, “ An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters, ” be read a second Time on *Friday* next :

The same was objected to, and a nearer Day being proposed,

After Debate,

The Question was put, whether the said Bill shall be read a second Time on *Friday* next?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient?

Because we conceive that the Consideration of the State of the Nation, which is appointed for next *Thursday*, ought rather to precede than follow

low that Deliberation, which will naturally arise upon the Bill of Mutiny and Desertion, concerning the keeping up, in Time of Peace, a standing Army, and the Method of governing that Army, if any shall be judg'd requisite, which is a Subject of such Importance, that we think hardly any Thing of more Moment can fall under our Consideration; or that more requires the clearest Light that can be had, in order to form a Judgment upon it, not unworthy a *British* House of Peers, zealous for that Freedom which has been delivered down to them from their Ancestors.

Strafford
Hereford
Beaufort
Aylesford

Boyle
Oxford and
Mortimer
Abington

Northampton
Foley.

III.

Die Jovis, 19 Martij 1729. The House being moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he will be graciously pleased to order to be laid before this House, a List of all Pensions payable by the Crown :

And a Question being stated thereupon,
 The previous Question was put, Whether
 that Question shall be now put?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient'

1. Because we think this Question ought to have been put, and past in the Affirmative, since no Instance could be given that the List of Pensions was denied, when called for by either House of Parliament; and we cannot imagine there can ever

ever be a more proper Time to address to the Crown for that List to be laid before this House, than when we are to enter upon the Consideration of a Bill, which is calculated to prevent the Members of the House of Commons for the future from sitting or voting under any undue Influence.

2. Because we conceive the Refusal of complying with this Question will be misinterpreted without Doors, whether the Bill shall pass or be rejected : For in one Case, it will give just Reason to believe the List of Pensions was filled with Members of the House of Commons, and tho' this House would concur to prevent the Evil, they were tender of exposing the Names of particular Persons ; in the other Case, it would raise a Jealousy that there were too many Members of this House who were upon that List, which Aspersions ought, as we conceive, to have been obviated by producing those Lists, and making them public, as in former Time has been frequently done.

Berkshire	Oxford and	Bathurst
Coventry	Mortimer	Strafford
Aylesford	Beaufort	Litchfield
Abingdon	Foley	Gower
	Thanet	Hereford.

IV.

Die Sabbati, 21 Martii 1729. Hodie secunda vice lecta est Billa, entitled, An Act for making more effectual the Laws in Being, for disabling Persons from being chosen Members, or Sitting or Voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension, during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Offices holden in Trust for them, by obliging all Persons, hereafter to be chosen, to serve for the Commons in Parliament, to take the Oath therein mentioned.

b

Propos'd

low that Deliberation, which will naturally arise upon the Bill of Mutiny and Desertion, concerning the keeping up, in Time of Peace, a standing Army, and the Method of governing that Army, if any shall be judg'd requisite, which is a Subject of such Importance, that we think hardly any Thing of more Moment can fall under our Consideration; or that more requires the clearest Light that can be had, in order to form a Judgment upon it, not unworthy a *British* House of Peers, zealous for that Freedom which has been delivered down to them from their Ancestors.

Strafford
Hereford
Beaufort
Aylesford

Boyle
Oxford and
Mortimer
Abington

Northampton
Foley.

III.

Die Jovis, 19 Martij 1729. The House being moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, That he will be graciously pleased to order to be laid before this House, a List of all Pensions payable by the Crown :

And a Question being stated thereupon,
 The previous Question was put, Whether
 that Question shall be now put?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient'

1. Because we think this Question ought to have been put, and past in the Affirmative, since no Instance could be given that the List of Pensions was denied, when called for by either House of Parliament; and we cannot imagine there can
 ever

ever be a more proper Time to address to the Crown for that List to be laid before this House, than when we are to enter upon the Consideration of a Bill, which is calculated to prevent the Members of the House of Commons for the future from sitting or voting under any undue Influence.

2. Because we conceive the Refusal of complying with this Question will be misinterpreted without Doors, whether the Bill shall pass or be rejected: For in one Case, it will give just Reason to believe the List of Pensions was filled with Members of the House of Commons, and tho' this House would concur to prevent the Evil, they were tender of exposing the Names of particular Persons; in the other Case, it would raise a Jealousy that there were too many Members of this House who were upon that List, which Aspersions ought, as we conceive, to have been obviated by producing those Lists, and making them public, as in former Time has been frequently done.

Berkshire	Oxford and	Bathurst
Coventry	Mortimer	Strafford
Aylesford	Beaufort	Litchfield
Abingdon	Foley	Gower
	Thanet	Hereford.

IV.

Die Sabbati, 21 Martii 1729. Hodie secunda vice lecta est Billa, entitled, An Act for making more effectual the Laws in Being, for disabling Persons from being chosen Members, or Sitting or Voting in the House of Commons, who have any Pension, during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Offices holden in Trust for them, by obliging all Persons, hereafter to be chosen, to serve for the Commons in Parliament, to take the Oath therein mentioned.

b

Propos'd

Propos'd to commit the Bill.

After long Debate thereupon,

The Question was put, Whether this Bill
shall be committed?

It was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient

1. Because all Objections against particular Clauses or Expressions in the Bill, would have been regularly the Subjects of Debate in a Committee, and might have been removed, if it should have appeared necessary, by making such Amendments to the Bill, as the Wisdom of the House should have thought proper.

2. Because we conceive the general Design of this Bill to be highly reasonable, and of the greatest Importance to the Constitution of Parliaments, and are therefore extremely concerned, it should not receive even the Countenance of a Commitment, when the House of Commons, who alone would have been immediately affected by it, had passed it; and, as we apprehend, with some Regard to their Country, and so much Honour to themselves.

3. Because this Bill does, in Effect, enact nothing new; since it only enforces the Observation, and prevents the Evasion of former Laws, which were judg'd necessary for the public Good, by so many Parliaments, and which we do not apprehend, that our Experience since, has given us Reason to look upon as less necessary for the same Purposes at this Time. By one of these Laws, no Person who has a Pension from the Crown during Pleasure, can sit in the House of Commons; but the Effect of this Law was, or might have been evaded in great Measure, by Grants of Pensions for certain Terms of Years, whereof we pre-

presume that Examples have not been wanting. To remedy, or prevent this Abuse, it was enacted by another Law, That no Person who enjoys a Pension from the Crown for any Number of Years, shall sit in the House of Commons, under certain Penalties therein mentioned; but the Effect of this Law likewise is, or may be, intirely evaded several Ways. It is, or may be evaded by giving occasional Gratuities, or making annual Presents, which will not be construed to fall under the Denomination of Pensions, and which are known in their Nature, and must be in their Effect, manifestly the same. It is, or may be evaded also, by the Difficulty of discovering and convicting those who presume to break it, since there is Ground to believe, by what has happened lately in this House, as well as on some other Occasions, that the Commons would find it difficult to obtain these Accounts, which can alone shew what Pensions are paid to particular Persons. We observe farther, that by the Laws now in Force, all those who hold certain Offices therein specified, as well as all those who hold any Offices erected since that Time, are made incapable of sitting in the House of Commons; and that whosoever accepts of any Office or Employment under the Crown, cannot sit in that House till he has been re-elected: Now, it appears to us, that all those good and laudable Provisions, may be rendered (*useless*) fruitless; that the House of Commons may be filled with Persons who are by Law incapable of sitting there, that the Electors may be deprived of that reasonable Option which the Law has given them, whether they will trust the same Person to represent them after he has accepted an Employment, whom they elected to represent them when he had none: And

that all this may be effected by the single Expedient of getting an Office or Employment to be held by some Person who is not a Member of the House of Commons, in Trust for who is. We shall not determine on public Fame, or private Suspicion, whether all, or some of these Abuses and Evasions of so many Acts of Parliament have prevailed, or not; but since it is evident, that they may be easily introduced under a corrupt Administration, we must be of Opinion that a Law which would prevent them, as effectually as we believe the Bill sent up by the Commons would have done, could not have met with too great Encouragement from this House, nor have been passed too soon.

4. Because it appears to us, that the Arguments against this Bill, drawn from the Necessity or Expediency of preserving an Influence to the Crown, by the Power of Rewarding; are either not at all to the present Purpose, or else are applied to prove, that an Influence guarded against by so many solemn Acts of Parliament, should be admitted by the Connivance of Parliament. And we think it would be much more for the Honour of this House, if these Arguments were of real Weight, to be prevailed upon by them, directly to repeal the Laws abovementioned, than by rejecting a Bill designed to render those Laws effectual, to seem, as we apprehend, to approve all the Evasions of them which have been, or can be invented, or put in Practice.

5. Because we think, that, altho' this Bill tends to restrain any illegal and dangerous Influence over the House of Commons, yet it leaves such an Influence entire to the Crown, as will appear at least sufficient, when we consider, that there are in the present House of Commons hardly less than

Two

Two hundred Members who hold such Offices and Employments under the Crown, as would have continued to be tenable by them, if this Bill had passed, and even the Power of granting Pensions for Life to Members of Parliament openly, would have still remain'd in the Crown.

6. Because, strictly speaking, all Influence over either House of Parliament, except that which arises from a Sense of those Duties we owe to our King and to our Country, are improper ; and the particular Influences which this Bill was intended to prevent, are not only improper, but may, and naturally must, in Course of Time, become extremely pernicious, both to the Crown and to the People. For first, Altho' this Influence appears to be that of the Crown, it may become virtually that of the Minister, and be applied to deceive the Prince, as well as to oppress the People : If ever a corrupt Minister should have the Disposition of Places, and the Distribution of Pensions, Gratuities, and Rewards, he may create such an Influence, as shall effectually deprive the Prince of the great Advantage of shewing the true Sense of his People : And a House of Parliament being prevailed upon to approve such Measures as the *whole Nation dislikes*, so may be confirmed in the Pursuit of them, and for the sake of an *unworthy Servant*, lose the Affections of his People, whilst he imagines that he both deserves and possesses them. In the next Place, if ever this improper Influence should obtain a certain Degree of Strength, these terrible Consequences must inevitably follow from it, That the worst Proposals for the Publick will be the most likely to succeed, and that the weakest Ministers will be the best supported. The Reason whereof we take to be extremely plain, since this improper Influence may
be

be directed to any Purpose whatsoever, and will always be most expected where it is most wanted, in the Support of ill Measures, and weak Ministers.

7. Because we agree, that as *National*, or other Services have expos'd the Crown to any new Danger, the Security of Fidelity and Allegiance given by the Oaths of the Subjects to the Crown, has been increas'd from time to time; and we therefore think, that by a Parity of Reason, some greater Security than was formerly exacted, should be now given to the Nation by their Representatives, for a faithful Discharge of the Trust reposed in them, because this Trust, which is the same as it was in every other Respect, is come to be much greater than it was, in respect to those heavy Taxes which have for many Years past, and which, as we fear, must be for all succeeding Times, annually laid by Parliament on the People, as well as to those immense Debts which have been contracted, and which we apprehend to have annually increas'd upon the Nation. The Service of the House of Commons was formerly a *real* Service, therefore often declin'd, and always paid for by the People: It is now no longer paid for by the People; and yet, far from being declin'd, it has been courted and sought after at great Expence. How far these Considerations, together with that of the vast Interest of the Civil-List Revenue, and of the Debts contracted on it in former Reigns, deserve to enforce the Reasons for exacting some new and strong Engagements from the Members of the House of Commons, to those whom they are chosen to represent, is, we think, sufficiently obvious.

8. Altho' it must be allowed, that the Multiplying of Oaths without great and evident Reasons,

sons, ought to be avoided; yet an Oath being the most solemn Engagement which Men can be laid under, we judge it, on that very Account, the more proper to be impos'd, upon this important Occasion, nor will the Probability of its being broke thro' by the Iniquity of Mankind, be an Argument of greater Force against this Bill, than against any other Law made for preventing any other Crime whatsoever.

<i>Huntingdon</i>	<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Bruce</i>
<i>Northampton</i>	<i>Montjoy</i>	<i>Strafford</i>
<i>Bathurst</i>	<i>Ker</i>	<i>Beaufort</i>
<i>Sanderland</i>	<i>Warrington</i>	<i>Berkshire</i>
<i>Gower</i>	<i>Abingdon</i>	<i>Oxford and</i>
<i>Aylesford</i>	<i>Boyle</i>	<i>Mortimer</i>
<i>Foley</i>	<i>Hereford</i>	<i>Litchfield</i>
<i>Craven</i>	<i>Coventry</i>	<i>Maynard</i>
<i>Thanet</i>	<i>Massam</i>	<i>Bristol.</i>

Then the Question was put, Whether the said Bill shall be rejected ?

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Dissentient?

1. Because the evident Intention of this Bill, was only to make a farther Advance towards gaining that good End, which the Legislator hitherto has, we fear, too weakly endeavoured to compass, *The Prevention of Corruption*; which, it must be owned, is an Evil of so mischievous a Nature, so apt to spread and grow epidemical, that a wise and virtuous People will apply the most timely and most effectual Remedies that can be devised for the Cure of it, since a Nation once infected must soon get the better of so contagious

a Distemper, or it will soon get the better of the Nation.

2. Because we can hardly frame in our own Minds a more reasonable Method, than the Sanction of such an Oath of Purgation as was to have been taken by all the Members of the House of Commons, if this Bill had passed into a Law, to preserve that Part of the Legislature pure and free from that kind of Bribery, which seems, from the Nature of it, to be the most pernicious, *a secret and unavowed Pension*; or what, however different in Name, would, we fear, be too much the same in effect, an Office in Trust, or a clandestine Gratuity.

3. Because the Act of Parliament which pass'd last Year, tho' it contain'd some excellent Provisions against Bribery and Corruption, and ought, in our Opinion, ever to be held *Sacred, Inviolable*, and a *fundamental Part* of our yet free Constitution, wanted still something, as we judge, to make it more compleat, by establishing an Oath for the Elect'd, as well as the Electors; which being done by this Bill, we cannot but look upon it to have been a seasonable and necessary Addition to those Laws already enacted for the same Purpose, in order to guard us more strongly against the powerful and malignant Influence of *Wicked, Aspiring, and Despotick Ministers*, who invent no Artifices so likely to subvert the Liberties of the People, as by corrupting those who are chosen to defend them.

4. Because we apprehend the House of Commons may think themselves unkindly treated by us for rejecting a Bill sent from them, of great Consequence, by which they design'd only to secure their own Honour, and the Nations Liberties, and that concern'd only their own Members,
with

without allowing it even the usual Forms of a Commitment; and the rest of our Fellow Subjects will, we fear, hardly be charitable enough to think, that one House of Parliament could be perfectly unbyassed, when it refused so proper an Expedient to make, in a great Measure, the other so.

<i>Huntingdon</i>	<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Bruce</i>
<i>Northampton</i>	<i>Montjoy</i>	<i>Strafford</i>
<i>Bathurst</i>	<i>Ker</i>	<i>Beaufort</i>
<i>Sunderland</i>	<i>Warrington</i>	<i>Berkshire</i>
<i>Gower</i>	<i>Abingdon</i>	<i>Oxford and</i>
<i>Aylesford</i>	<i>Boyle</i>	<i>Mortimer</i>
<i>Foley</i>	<i>Hereford</i>	<i>Litchfield</i>
<i>Craven</i>	<i>Coventry</i>	<i>Maynard</i>
<i>Thanet</i>	<i>Massam</i>	<i>Bristol.</i>

V.

Die Luna, 23. Martii, 1729. Hodie tertia vice lecta est Billa, entitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

The Question was put, Whether this Bill shall pass.

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Dissentient?

Because we think that so large a Number of Troops as is proposed to be kept up in this Kingdom for this Year, by this Bill, is not necessary for our Safety, as far as we can judge from the present Conjuncture of Affairs; and that a standing Army in Time of Peace must be always burthensome to the People, and dangerous to their

to their Liberties, for Reasons often given by several Lords, and remaining upon the Journals of this House, to which we chuse to refer, rather than repeat them, in Order to prove a Proposition, that we think almost manifest in itself, or at least may easily be maintained by Arguments undeniably convincing, and so obvious, in our Opinion, that they must occur, upon the least Reflection to every *Englishman*, who loves his Country and his Freedom.

Montjoy
Strafford

Beaufort
Abbingdon.

VI.

Die Veneris, 17 Aprilis, 1730. The Order of the Day for taking into further Consideration the State of the Nation being read :

Moved to resolve, That the maintaining of 12000 *Hessians* in the Pay of *Great-Britain* for the Year 1730, is burthensome and unnecessary.

After Debate,

The Question was put thereupon, and it was resolved in the Negative.

Dissentient?

1. Because we think the maintaining Foreign Troops in our Pay, where we have no Territory, and not only when we have no War, but immediately after a Peace concluded with one of the most considerable Powers in *Europe*, whilst we are in Alliance with *Holland*, and are in strict Friendship with *France*, the most considerable Power of all, is a Policy that before this Instance of it cannot

not be paralleled, as far as we can recollect it, in all our Annals, and must be owing to the Advice of Ministers less cautious and less concerned for the true Interest of this Kingdom, than their Duty obliged them to be; and we cannot, out of the Regard we owe our Posterity, consent to it.

2. Because the Importance of the Service in which they are designed to be employed, does no ways appear to us, and we fear it may create an Apprehension, that they may be intended for Purposes that do not concern *Great-Britain*, which is a Jealousy (however ill founded) that we are perswaded from his Majesty's Goodness he will always be inclined to prevent for his Peoples Sake, and his Counsellors (we think) ought, if possible, to prevent for their own.

3. Because we think it would be an unreasonable Burthen upon the People at any Time; but we look upon it to be particularly so at this, whilst we are still heavily loaded with an immense National Debt, severe annual Taxes, oppressive and perpetual Excises, and have had of late the additional Misfortune of an unusual and excessive Dearth of almost all Necessaries for Living; whilst our Commerce, we cannot but fear, has been declining for some Years, and many valuable Branches of it running into other Channels, from whence we have but little Expectation of ever deriving them again into our own; when the dubious and unhappy Situation of Affairs under which we have laboured of late, has reduced many substantial Merchants to Poverty, and hath been productive of other ill Consequences, that we apprehend will be sensibly felt for some Time by the whole Nations; when the Sum which is to be allowed for the Maintenance

these Troops is at least Six-pence in the Pound on every landed Man's Estate in *England* and when we avowedly pay at the same Time greater Subsidies to other Foreign Princes, than our present Circumstances in our Opinion can well bear, or than any wise Reasons of State seem to require.

4. Because it doth not appear to us, that his Majesty in any Speech, or by any Message, has demanded any Supply for what seems to us so extraordinary a Charge; and he seems not to think them necessary for our Safety at home, since he hath lately disbanded some of our own: and we cannot find that we are under any direct Stipulation to maintain them for the Safety of any of our Allies abroad, who notwithstanding the various Engagements, and Multiplicity of Treaties, with which we have within the Compass of a few Years most incautiously (as we fear) entangled ourselves, have no Right to require Succours from us, till by some Molestation, or hostile Attack, the public Tranquility is disturb'd; which Misfortune may still (as we hope) be prevented, if such Measures are taken as becomes able and upright Statesmen always to pursue: If the Reputation of our Wisdom and Power is alone insufficient (as it ought to be) to procure us equal and useful Alliances, (and it always will be when the Affairs of the Kingdom are administered as they ought to be) and if to save our Friends from Dangers that perhaps are only imaginary, we don't run into real Ones our selves.

<i>Berkshire</i>	<i>Willoughby de</i>	<i>Ayresford</i>
<i>Scarsdale</i>	<i>Brooke</i>	<i>Montjoy</i>
<i>Strafford</i>	<i>Huntingdon</i>	<i>Craven</i>
<i>Maynard</i>	<i>Northampton</i>	<i>Plymouth</i>
<i>Boyle</i>	<i>Abingdon</i>	<i>Litchfield</i>
<i>Coventry.</i>	<i>Oxford and</i>	<i>Goner.</i>
	<i>Mortimer</i>	

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An ACCOUNT shewing for the Service of the Year 1729 posed of, &c.

S E R V I C E S.

N A V Y.

l. s. d. q.

FOR Viſuals, Wages, and Wear and Tear of the Navy and the Viſtalling thereof for 15000 Men for thirteen Months	741000
For the Ordinary of the Navy, and for Half-Pay to the Sea Officers	206025 10 5
Towards the Support of the Royal Hoſpital at <i>Greenwich</i>	10000

O R D N A N C E.

For Ordnance Sea Services	30000
For Ditto Land Services	81728 1 3
For extraordinary Expences for Land Services, not provided for by Par- liament	8521 2 2

F O R C E S.

For defraying the Charge of 22955 Men for Guards, Garrifons, and Land Forces, <i>Anno 1729.</i>	784983 12 1
For maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrifons in the Plantations, <i>Minorca and Gibraltar, Anno 1729.</i>	160357 1 5
Upon Account of Out-Penſioners of <i>Chelſea</i> Hoſpital	12800
For defraying ſeveral extraordinary Expences and Services incur'd, and not provided for by Parliament	20739 4 7
Upon Account of Half-Pay to reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, <i>Anno 1729.</i>	57000
For defraying the Expence of 12000 <i>Heſſians</i> , taken into his Majesty's Pay, for the Service of the Year 1729.	241259 1 3
For one Years Subſidy to the King of <i>Sweden</i>	50000
For one Years Subſidy to the Duke of <i>Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel</i>	25000

D E F I C I E N C I E S.

To make good the Deficiency of the Malt Duty, <i>Anno 1727.</i>	274318 5 7
To make good the Deficiency of the Land Tax, <i>Anno 1727.</i>	105528 10 5
To make good the Deficiency of the General Fund at <i>Michaelmas 1728.</i>	63902 15 2
To make good the Deficiency of the Grants, <i>Anno 1728, viz.</i>	

	l. s. d. q.
To the Navy	9359 19 11 1
To the Ordnance	93829 11 8 103189 11 7

For cancelling and diſcharging Exchequer Bills made forth on the Act for Seamen's Wages	
Upon Account of Arrears of his Majesty's Civil Liſt Revenues at <i>Mid- ſummer 1728.</i>	
To the <i>Carolina</i> Proprietors for the Purchaſes of their Title in that Pro- vince	
For Rebate to the Bank for prompt Payment of their Contribution Money	

The Grants towards ſupplying the ſaid Services.

l. s. d. q.	
750000	By the Malt, <i>Anno 1729.</i>
1500000	By the Land Tax, <i>Anno 1729.</i>
1250000	By Contributions for Annuities by the Bank
11694 17 8 2	By Arrears of former Land Taxes
7657 9 2	By Arrears of Malt Duty, 1727.
3519352 6 10 2	
115446 3	Deficiency of the Grants, <i>Anno 1729.</i>
2624708 7 1 2	

An ACCOUNT shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1729, hath been disposed of, &c.

S E R V I C E S.

N A V Y.

FOR Viſtuals, Wages, and Wear and Tear of the Navy and the Viſtualling thereof for 15000 Men for thirteen Months
For the Ordinary of the Navy, and for Half-Pay to the Sea Officers
Towards the Support of the Royal Hoſpital at *Greenwich*

741000

206025 10 5

10000

ORDNANCE.

For Ordnance Sea Services
For Ditto Land Services
For extraordinary Expences for Land Services, not provided for by Parliament

30000

81728 1 3 2

8521 2 2 2

F O R C E S.

For defraying the Charge of 22955 Men for Guards, Garrifons, and Land Forces, *Anno 1729.*
For maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrifons in the Plantations, *Minorca and Gibraltar, Anno 1729.*
Upon Account of Out-Penfioners of *Chelſea* Hoſpital
For defraying ſeveral extraordinary Expences and Services incur'd, and not provided for by Parliament
Upon Account of Half-Pay to reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, *Anno 1729.*
For defraying the Expence of 12000 *Heſſians*, taken into his Majesty's Pay, for the Service of the Year 1729.
For one Years Subſidy to the King of *Sweden*
For one Years Subſidy to the Duke of *Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel*

784983 12 1 2

160357 1 5 2

12800

20739 4 7 2

57000

241259 1 3

50000

25000

D E F I C I E N C I E S.

To make good the Deficiency of the Malt Duty, *Anno 1727.*
To make good the Deficiency of the Land Tax, *Anno 1727.*
To make good the Deficiency of the General Fund at *Michaelmas 1728.*
To make good the Deficiency of the Grants, *Anno 1728, viz.*

274318 5 7 2

105528 10 5 1

63902 15 2 2

To the Navy
To the Ordnance

9359 19 11 1

93829 11 8

103189 11 7 1

For cancelling and diſcharging Exchequer Bills made forth on the Act for Seamen's Wages
Upon Account of Arrears of his Majesty's Civil Liſt Revenues at *Midſummer 1728.*
To the *Carolina* Proprietors for the Purchaſes of their Title in that Province
For Rebate to the Bank for prompt Payment of their Contribution Money

546939 2 10 2

505822 5 3 2

115000

22500

6123 5 7

The Grants towards ſupplying the ſaid Services.

750000 By the Malt, *Anno 1729.*
1500000 By the Land Tax, *Anno 1729.*
1250000 By Contributions for Annuities by the Bank
11694 17 8 2 By Arrears of former Land Taxes
7657 9 2 By Arrears of Malt Duty, 1727.

3519352 6 10 2

115446 3

Deficiency of the Grants, *Anno 1729.*

3634798 7 1 2

Sums paid.

Remains to be paid.

l. s. d. q.

l. s. d. q.

l. s. d. q.

l. s. d. q.

907025 10 5

907025 10 5

50000

129249 3 6

8000

49249 3 6

1352138 19 05 2

1313303 2 1

38835 19 3 1

546939 2 10 2

505822 5 3 2

115000

22500

6123 5 7

3634798 7 1 2

3499713 4 4 2

138085 2 9 1

Reſidue of the Grants *Anno 1729.*

Exchequer Bills, on the Land Tax, *Anno 1729.*

22639 2 6 1

Deficiency of the Grants *Anno 1729*

115446 3

S E R V I C E S.

N A V Y.

FOR Victuals, Wages, and Wear and Tear of the Navy and the
 Victualling thereof for 15000 Men for thirteen Months
 For the Ordinary of the Navy, and for Half-Pay to the Sea Officers
 Towards the Support of the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*

741000

206025 10 5

10000

O R D N A N C E.

For Ordnance Sea Services
 For Ditto Land Services
 For extraordinary Expences for Land Services, not provided for by Par-
 liament

30000

81728 1 3 2

8521 2 2 2

F O R C E S.

For defraying the Charge of 22955 Men for Guards, Garrisons, and
 Land Forces, *Anno 1729.*
 For maintaining his Majesty's Forces and Garrisons in the Plantations,
Minorca and Gibraltar, Anno 1729.
 Upon Account of Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea* Hospital
 For defraying several extraordinary Expences and Services incur'd, and
 not provided for by Parliament
 Upon Account of Half-Pay to reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land
 Forces and Marines, *Anno 1729.*
 For defraying the Expence of 12000 *Hessians*, taken into his Majesty's
 Pay, for the Service of the Year 1729.
 For one Years Subsidy to the King of *Sweden*
 For one Years Subsidy to the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*

784983 12 1 2

160357 1 5 2

12800

20739 4 7 2

57000

241259 1 3

50000

25000

D E F I C I E N C I E S.

To make good the Deficiency of the Malt Duty, *Anno 1727.*
 To make good the Deficiency of the Land Tax, *Anno 1727.*
 To make good the Deficiency of the General Fund at *Michaelsmas 1728.*
 To make good the Deficiency of the Grants, *Anno 1728, viz.*

274318 5 7 2

105528 10 5 1

63902 15 2 2

To the Navy
 To the Ordnance

l. s. d. q.

9359 19 11 1

93829 11 8

103189 11 7 1

For cancelling and discharging Exchequer Bills made forth on the Act
 for Seamen's Wages
 Upon Account of Arrears of his Majesty's Civil List Revenues at *Mid-*
summer 1728.
 To the *Carolina* Proprietors for the Purchases of their Title in that Pro-
 vince
 For Rebate to the Bank for prompt Payment of their Contribution Money

546939 2 10 2

505822 5 3 2

115000

22500

6123 5 7

The Grants towards supplying the said Services.

3634798 7 1 2 3499713 4 4 2 138085 2 9 1

Residue of the Grants *Anno 1729.*

750000 By the Malt, *Anno 1729.*
 150000 By the Land Tax, *Anno 1729.*
 1250000 By Contributions for Annuities by the Bank
 11694 17 8 2 By Arrears of former Land Taxes
 7657 9 2 By Arrears of Malt Duty, 1727.

3519352 6 10 2

115446 3

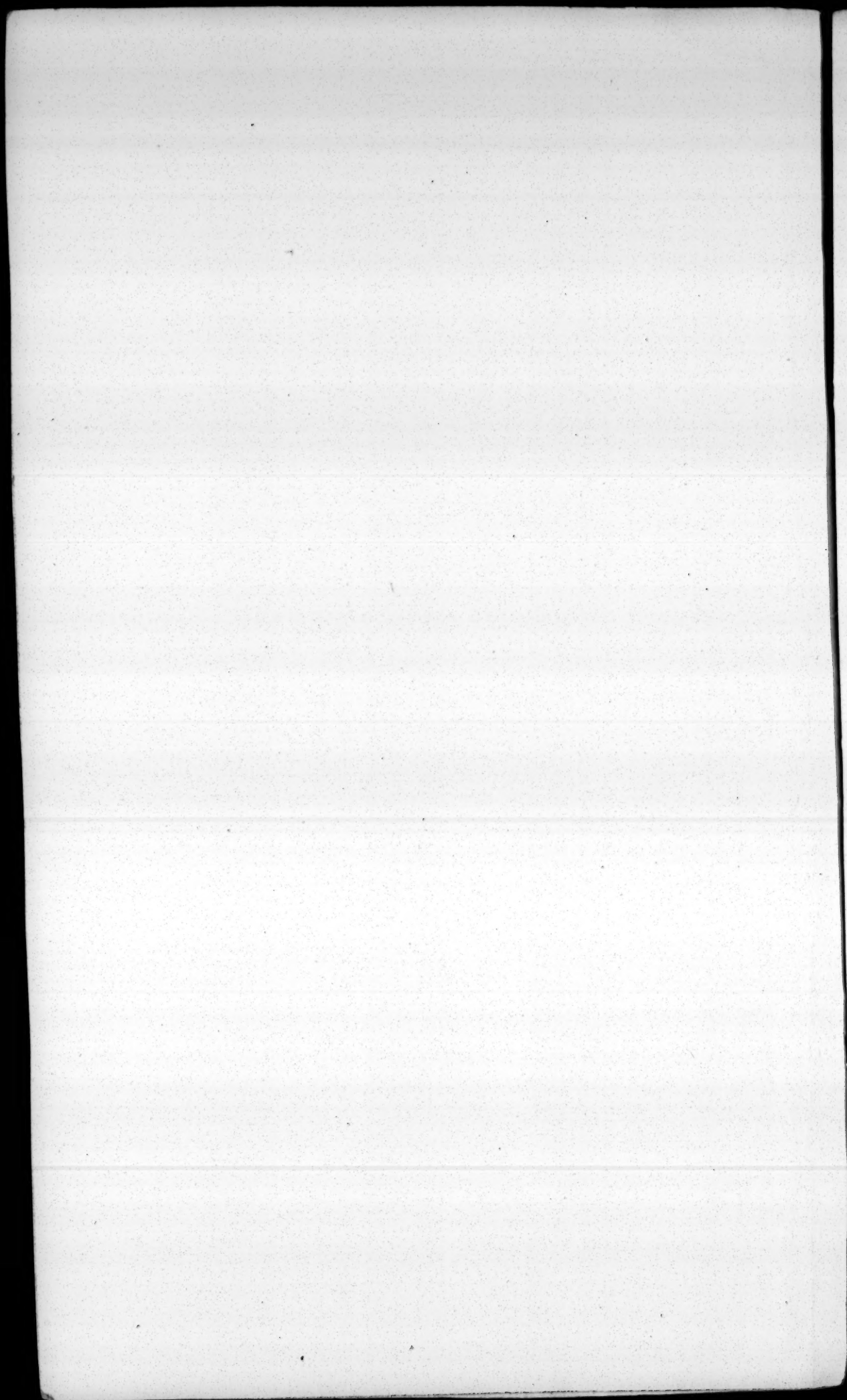
3634798 7 1 2

Deficiency of the Grants, *Anno 1729.*

Exchequer Bills, on the Land Tax, } 22639 2 6 1
Anno 1729.

Deficiency of the Grants *Anno 1729* 115446 3

This to be put betwixt Page 20 and 21 in the Appendix.



DIE Veneris, May 15th. His Majesty came to the House of Peers, (to put an End to this third Session) and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers: The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to,

An Act for continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, and for granting to His Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, for the Service of the Year One thousand seven hundred and thirty, for exempting from the said Duties Cyder and Perry used for Distilling; for ascertaining the Bounty for Malt exported; for better preventing Frauds in the Malting of Corn for Exportation; for making good the Deficiency of a late Malt-Act; and for giving further Time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts.

An Act for raising Five hundred and fifty thousand Pounds by Exchequer Bills, towards the Supply granted to His Majesty; and for the further Application of the Produce of the Sinking Fund; for applying the Arrears of former Land Taxes; for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament; and for giving Relief with Respect to an Over-Payment to the Land-Tax for the Year 1721, by the Receiver-General for the County of *Salop*.

An

An Act for reducing the Annuity or Fund of the United *East-India* Company, and for ascertaining their Right of Trade to the *East-Indies*, and the Continuance of their Corporation for that Purpose, upon the Terms therein mentioned.

An Act for the better regulating Elections in the City of *Norwich*, and for preserving the Peace, good Order and Government of the said City.

An Act for enabling the Judges of the Court of Session in *Scotland*, to make an Adjournment of the said Court, and for limiting the Time for the Execution of Sentences importing Corporal Punishments in that Part of the Kingdom.

An Act for importing Salt from *Europe* into the Colony of *New-York* in *America*.

An Act for amending and making more effectual An Act made in the second and third Years of the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*, Intituled, An Act for erecting a Work-house in the City of *Worcester*, and for setting the Poor on Work there.

An Act for the Admission and Regulation of Brokers within the City of *Bristol*.

An Act for amending the Acts therein mentioned relating to the making of Bricks.

An Act for the better Regulation of the Coal Trade.

An Act for the better Regulation of Juries.

An Act for taking off certain Duties on Salt, and for making good any Deficiencies in the Funds that may happen thereby, and for charging the reduced Annuity, payable at the *East-India* Company, on the Aggregate Fund; and for Relief of *Matthew Lion*, Executor of *Matthew Page*, deceased, in respect of the Duty for Salt lost by the

the overflowing of the River *Mercy* in the Year 1724.

An Act for explaining and amending an Act made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, an Act for the Relief of Debtors with Respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons.

An Act for confirming a Patent granted by her late Majesty Queen *Anne* to *William Trench*, Esq; deceased, for erecting a Light-house upon the Island or Rock called *Skerries*, and for the better Maintenance of the said Light-house, and for making the Duties granted for maintaining the same, perpetual.

An Act for reviving and amending an Act made in the Sixth and Seventh Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King *William III.* intituled, an Act to prevent Exactions of the Occupiers of Locks and Wears upon the River of *Thames* Westward, and for ascertaining the Rates of Water Carriage upon the said River.

An Act for making Navigable the River *Stroudwater* in the County of *Gloucester*, from the River *Severn* at or near *Framiload*, to *Walkbridge* near the Town of *Stroud* in the same County.

An Act for making the Acts of the First and Seventh Years of his late Majesty's Reign for making the River *Kennet* Navigable from *Reading* to *Newbury* in the County of *Berks* more effectual.

An Act for repairing the Road leading from a Gate called *Shipston Tollgate* at *Bridgtown*, in the Parish of *Old-Stratford* in the County of *Warwick*, through *Alderminster* and *Shipstoun* upon *Stower*, to the Top of *Long-Compton Hill* in the said County.

An Act for repairing the Road leading from *Galley Corner* adjoining to *Enfield Chase*, in the Parish

Parish of *South Mims* in the County of *Middlesex*, to *Lemsford-Mill* in the County of *Hereford*.

An Act for repairing the several Roads leading into the City of *Hereford*.

An Act for repairing several Roads leading into the Town of *Bridgewater* in the County of *Somerset*.

An Act for making a new Road, and for repairing and amending the ancient Road between the Town of *Wisbeith* and *March* in the Isle of *Ely* in the County of *Cambridge*.

An Act for repairing and amending the several Roads leading from *Woodstock* through *Kiddington* and *Enston* to *Roll-right-lane*, and from *Enslow* Bride to *Kiddington* aforesaid in the County of *Oxon*.

An Act for repairing and widening the Road from that Part of *Chatham* which lies next to the City of *Rochester*, to *St. Dunstan's Cross* near the City of *Canterbury* in the County of *Kent*, and for repealing so much of a former Act as appropriates Part of the Money arising by the Tolls or Duties therein mentioned, towards repairing the Road between the Town of *Chatham* and *Boughton*, under the Blean in the said County of *Kent*.

An Act to explain, amend, and render more effectual an Act, made in the tenth Year of his late Majesty's Reign (intituled, an Act for repairing the Roads leading from *Stamp-Cross*, in the Parish of *Chesterford*, in the County of *Essex*, to *New-Market-Heath*, and the Town of *Cam-* Year of his said late Majesty's Reign, intituled, an *bridge* in the County of *Cambridge*.) And also an Act made in the Eleventh Act for repairing Part of the Road from *London* to *Cambridge*, beginning at the End of the Parish of *Foulmire* in the said County

County, next to *Burley* in the County of *Hertford*, and ending at the Pavement in *Trumpington-street* in the County of *Cambridge*.

An Act for making the *Hamlet* of *Lime-house*, and Part of the *Hamlet* of *Ratcliffe*, in the Parish of *St. Dunstan's Stebonheath alias Stepney*, in the County of *Middlesex*, a distinct Parish, and for providing a Maintenance for the Minister of the New Church there.

An Act for providing a Maintenance for the Minister of the New Church near *Bloomsbury-Market*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and for making more effectual an Act passed in the fourth Year of his late Majesty's Reign, for empowering the Commissioners for building the fifty New Churches, to direct the Parish Church of *St. Giles* in the Fields in the said County, to be rebuilt instead of one of the said fifty New Churches.

An Act for providing a Maintenance for the Minister of the New Parish Church of *St. Nicholas, Deptford*, in the Counties of *Kent* and *Surry*, and for making the same a distinct Parish.

An Act for granting Liberty to carry Rice from his Majesty's Province of *Carolina* in *America*, directly to any Part of *Europe* Southward of *Cape Finestere*, in Ships built in and belonging to *Great-Britain*, and navigated according to Law.

An Act for continuing, and amending, an Act for regulating the Price and Assize of Bread ; for Relief of Bankrupts whose Certificates were not allowed before the Expiration of a late Act (for the better preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts) ; for allowing further Time for Inrollment of Deeds or Wills made by Papists, and for Relief

lief of Protestant Purchasers and Lessees ; and for making further Provision concerning Certificates, relating to the Settlements of poor Persons, and the Charges of maintaining and removing certificated Persons.

An Act to put an End to certain Disputes touching Orders and Decrees made in the Court of Chancery.

His Majesty also sign'd *Twelve private Bills* ; and then was pleased to make this following most gracious, eech.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

THe Season of the Year, and the Dispatch you have given to the public Business, make it proper for me to put an End to this Session ; and I make no Doubt but the Conduct and Behaviour of this Parliament, as it has answered my Expectations, will be equally satisfactory to all my good and faithful Subjects.

The Support you have given me, in enabling me so effectually to make good my Engagements with my Allies, will, I persuade my self, have the desired Effect ; and when it shall be seen, that the Allies of the Treaty of *Seville* are not only determined, but in a Readiness, to execute their mutual Engagements, it is very much to be hoped, that a general Pacification will be the happy Consequence of this just and powerful Alliance.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I Give you my Thanks in particular for the Supplies you have raised for the Service of the current Year. It is a great Satisfaction to me, that you have had such a due Regard for the *Ease*

Ease of your Fellow-Subjects, whose Welfare and Prosperity it shall always be my principal Care and Study to advance and promote.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am very glad, that, for the general Satisfaction, you entered into a particular Consideration of the State of the Nation ; and it is a great Happiness to see, after so many unjust and unreasonable Clamours, raised with all possible Art, Industry, and Malice, that, upon mature Deliberation, and the most solemn Debates, you were so far from finding any Thing worthy of Blame or Censure, that all Matters which came under your Consideration, met with your Approbation.

This must give all Mankind a just Detestation of those Incendiaries, who, from a Spirit of Envy and Discontent, continually labour, by scandalous Libels, to alienate the Affections of my People, and to fill their Minds with groundless Jealousies and unjust Complaints, in Dishonour of me and my Government, and in Defiance of the Sense of both Houses of Parliament.

But I must rely upon your Prudence, and your Concern for the Peace and Happiness of your Country, to discountenance all such seditious Practices, and to make my People sensible, that these wicked Proceedings can have no other View or End, but to create Confusion and Distraction among us.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to *Tuesday*

the fourteenth Day of *July* next, to be then here held ; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to *Tuesday* the fourteenth Day of *July* next.

Here follows a true Copy of the
PENSION-BILL passed by the
Commons, but rejected by the Lords,
viz.

IT is Enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same.

That from and after the 24th Day of *June* 1730, no Person who shall be elected a Member, and shall sit and vote in the House of Commons, during any Debate there, after their Speaker is chosen, until they have taken the Oath following, and subscribed the same, to be provided by the Clerk of the House of Commons for that Purpose, *viz.*

I A. B. do solemnly and sincerely swear, that I have not directly, any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any Office in Part, or in the Whole, from the Crown, held for me, or for my Benefit, by any Person whatsoever ; and I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will not receive, accept or take, directly or indirectly, during the Time of my being a Member of this Parliament, any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any other Gratuity or Reward whatsoever, or any Office

Office from the Crown to be held for me, or for my Benefit, in Part, or in the whole thereof, by any Person whatsoever, without signifying the same to this House within Fourteen Days after I have received or accepted the same, if the Parliament be then sitting, or within Fourteen Days after the next Meeting of the Parliament. So help me God.

Which Oath shall be in this and every succeeding Parliament, solemnly and publickly taken and subscribed by every Member of the House of Commons, at the Table in the Middle of the said House, at the same Time he takes the Oaths by Law directed to be taken, whilst a full House of Commons is there duly sitting with their Speaker in his Chair. And be it further Enacted, That if any Member so taking the Oath, and subscribed as before directed, shall at the Time of taking the said Oath, have any Pension during Pleasure, or for Number of Years, or any Office from the Crown, in Part, or in the Whole, held in trust for him, or his Benefit; or shall, during his being a Member, receive, or take any Pension during Pleasure, or for any Number of Years, or any other Gratuity or Reward whatsoever, or any Office to be held for him or his Benefit from the Crown, without signifying the same to the House, as aforesaid, such Member shall be, and is hereby adjudged and declared to be guilty of Wilful and Corrupt Perjury; and shall from thenceforth be incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying any Office whatsoever.

And be it Enacted, That if any Member elected as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to take and subscribe such Oath, as before directed, the Place for which such Person was elected is hereby, without any other Conviction or Proceeding, declared

clared void to all Intents and Purposes, as if such Member was actually dead. And be it further Enacted, That in case any Member shall presume to sit and vote in the House of Commons after the Speaker is chosen, without taking the Oath aforesaid, such Member shall, over and above the Penalties already inflicted, forfeit the Sum of 30*l.* for each Day he shall sit and vote, as aforesaid, to be recovered and received with full Costs of Suit by him or them who shall sue for the same, and to be prosecuted by any Action, Suit-Bill, or Information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at *Westminster*, wherein no Effoign, Protection, or Wager of Law, or more than one Imparlance, shall be admitted or allowed; and shall from thenceforth be incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying any Office or Imployment of Profit or Trust under his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, or of sitting or voting in either House of Parliament.

L O N D O N,

Whitehall, May 30. On the 14th Instant, the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, and chose for their Moderator Mr. *William Hamilton*. His Majesty's Commission to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Loudoun* was read, as was likewise his Majesty's most gracious Letter to the Assembly. His Majesty's High Commissioner made a Speech to the Assembly, which was answered on their Part by the Moderator; and a Committee being appointed, drew up a dutiful Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter; which having been transmitted by the Moderator to his Grace the Duke
of

of Newcastle his Majesty's principal Secretary of State, has by him been presented to his Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously.

His Majesty's High Commissioner's Speech to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

YOU are met together in this Assembly under his Majesty's Protection, to deliberate upon what is proper to be done in your Capacities for the promoting of true Religion, and to concert the Measures that may best conduce to the Peace and Welfare of the Church, the Advancement of Piety and Virtue, the preventing the Growth of Popery, and the suppressing of Prophaneness and Immorality.

These are the great Ends of your Meeting, in which you have always us'd your most sincere and hearty Endeavours.

The Assurances the King has been pleased to give you in his most gracious Letter of his Approbation and Concurrence in whatever may effectually answer these good Purposes, must be very agreeable to you, and encourage you more and more in the Pursuit of them.

That you may be the better enabled to prevent the Growth of Popery and Ignorance in the Highlands and Islands, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to renew his Warrant for One thousand Pounds for the Entertainment of Itinerant Ministers and Catechists in the Counties, to be managed and accounted for in the Manner, as in the Warrant which is in my Hands. I hope by the Blessing of God you have made some Progress there, in teaching those People Religion and Loyalty,

alty, and that you will continue to take Care, that the pious Purposes for which it is granted, may be still farther carried on.

I have received his Majesty's Commands to assure you, that he is very sensible of the steady Adherence of this Church to the Succession of his Family, and to the Protestant Interest in general, and that he has an entire Confidence in your Loyalty.

I am authorized by the King to tell you, that it is his Majesty's fix'd and determin'd Resolution, inviolably to maintain the Presbyterian Government of the Church of *Scotland* in the full Enjoyment of all its Right and Privileges.

Right Reverend and Right Honourable,

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon me the Honour of representing his Royal Person in this Assembly.

The Proofs you have given of your Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and your Conduct in former Assemblies, particularly in those where I had the Honour to represent his present Majesty and his Royal Father, have encouraged me to undertake this great Trust, in which the Prudence that prevails in all your Consultations will be a great Assistance to me in discharging it with Fidelity to his Majesty, and a sincere Regard to the Interest of this Church.

Your hearty Dispositions to the Good both of Church and State, the Unanimity, Moderation, and Brotherly Love, that I am confident will appear in your Proceedings, and cast a Lustre upon them, together with the Equity and Justice of your Decisions, and the Dispatch of Affairs to come before you, cannot fail to bring this Assembly,

sembly to a happy Conclusion, and afford me the Pleasure of giving a good Account of it to his Majesty.

The General Assembly's Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Letter.

May it please your Majesty,

THE repeated Assurances, and frequent Instances of your Majesty's Royal Favour and Countenance, renew'd in your Majesty's most gracious Letter, with which we are honoured at this Time, next to the Favour of our God, gives us the greatest Joy.

Your Majesty's Royal Approbation, in so full a Manner of the Conduct of former General Assemblies of this Church, the Countenance which your Majesty with so much Pleasure graciously gives to our present Meeting, and your Majesty's unalterable Resolution to maintain this Church, as it is established by Law, in the full and perfect Enjoyment of all its Rights and Privileges, bring us under the strongest Obligation to be of the same Dispositions and Intentions as former Assemblies have been, and to direct all our Proceedings to the Glory of God, the Advancement of your Majesty's Service, the Prosperity of the Church, and the Good of the Country.

We beg Leave with all Humility to express our grateful Acknowledgments of the Assurances which your Majesty is pleased to give us of your Royal Favour and Protection, in the Prosecution of such Measures as may best conduce to these great Ends of our meeting, the Peace and Welfare of the Church, the Advancement of Piety and Virtue, the preventing the Growth of Popery, and the suppressing of Profaneness and Immorality.

ality. And we esteem it our great Happiness, that your Majesty is so well persuaded of our Zeal and Affection for your Majesty's Person and Government, and for the Protestant Succession in your Royal Family, to which we are bound by the strongest Ties. We are deeply sensible, that the preserving that Unanimity, Moderation, Charity and Brotherly Love, which become such an Assembly, in all our Debates, is so necessary, that the Success of our Counsels does entirely depend upon it, and we should be inexcusable if we did not endeavour it to the utmost of our Power.

We have had so many Proofs of the Capacity and Abilities of the Earl of *Loudoun*, and his Qualifications for the Discharge of so great a Trust, of his Zeal for your Majesty's Service, and his Affection and Concern for the Church, as render your Majesty's Choice of him to represent your Royal Person in this general Assembly most agreeable to us; and we esteem it an Evidence of your Majesty's Royal Goodness to this Church, and shall reckon it our Happiness, if by the Prudence which shall prevail in our Consultations, we can be assisting to him.

We humbly presume to take this Opportunity of acknowledging, with the greatest Thankfulness, your Majesty's Royal Bounty, in renewing your pious and charitable Donation for Reformation of the Highlands and Islands: It is with great Pleasure that we can assure your Majesty, that the Application thereof in former Years hath procured very good Effects, and we hope it shall still produce more; and for that End it shall be our Care faithfully to employ it to the good and laudible Purposes for which your Majesty hath been pleased to grant it, and in an exact Conformity to your Majesty's Royal Orders.

May

May our gracious God who hath placed your Majesty upon the Throne of your Ancestors, as a great Blessing to these your Dominions, and to all the Protestant Churches, long preserve you to reign over us, and bless your Counsels for the Publick Good, with much Prosperity and Success. May He long preserve and abundantly bless your Royal Consort the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, and all the Royal Family; and after a long and happy Reign on Earth, may He bless you with a Crown of Glory in Heaven; and may there never be wanting a Prince of your Royal House to sway the Scepter over us.

These are and shall be the Prayers of,

May it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful, most obedient, and most Loyal Subjects,

The Ministers and Elders met in the National Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Edinburgh, May

16. 1730.

Signed in our Name, in our Presence, and at our Appointment, by

Sic subscribitur, Will. Hamilton, *Moderator.*

The uppermost Political Debate without Doors, at present upon the Carpet, is, the Letter to the *Craftsman* from *Eustace Budgell* Esq; occasion'd by his presenting an humble Complaint, or Petition, to his Majesty, against the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*.

Mr. *Budgell* having presented his Petition on the 21st Day of *April*, spoke to the King as follows, on the Delivery thereof.

" I beseech your Majesty to read this Petition.

" It contains an humble Complaint against Sir
" R——t W——e.

" If your Majesty shall find, that I have presumed to complain against so *great* a Man, without the *strongest* and *justest* Reasons, I am content to suffer the severest Punishment, even *Death* itself.

" I am at present, Sir, an *unhappy Prisoner* in the *Fleet* ; but when your Majesty knows *some Particulars*, your Majesty may possibly think, I deserve a *milder Fate*, than either to rot in a *Jayl*, or to be *privately murdered* there.

" Before my Confinement, I had solicited for above a *Twelve-month* together, at a great Expence, for *one single Audience*, either from your Majesty or the *Queen*.

" It is highly proper your Majesty should know by *what Methods* I was hindered from obtaining this *only Favour*, seldom refused to an *English Gentleman*, especially to *One* who has been employed in *Public Affairs*.

" Among other very *mean Arts*, the utmost Cunning and Industry was used, to represent me as a *Person distracted*. I trust your Majesty will not find me to be so ; tho' it is very certain, that if *Cruelty* and *Oppression* could have disturbed my Reason, I should not at present have been Master of that small Share of Understanding, which Providence thought fit to bestow upon me.

" I fly from your M——rs *Cruelty* and *Ingratitude*, to your Majesty's *Justice* and *Mercy*.

The Issue of this Complaint is impatiently expected by the Public.

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" I beseech your Majesty to read this Petition.

" It contains an humble Complaint against Sir
" R——t W——e.

" If your Majesty shall find, that I have presumed to complain against so great a Man,
" without the *strongest* and *justest* Reasons, I am
" content to suffer the severest Punishment, even
" *Death* itself.

" I am at present, Sir, an *unhappy Prisoner* in
" the *Fleet* ; but when your Majesty knows *some*
" *Particulars*, your Majesty may possibly think, I
" deserve a *milder Fate*, than either to rot in a
" Jail, or to be *privately murdered* there.

" Before my Confinement, I had solicited for
" above a *Twelve-month* together, at a great Expence,
" for *one single Audience*, either from your
" *Majesty* or the *Queen*.

" It is highly proper your Majesty should
" know by *what Methods* I was hindred from obtaining this *only Favour*, seldom refused to an
" *English Gentleman*, especially to *One* who has
" been employed in *Public Affairs*.

" Among other very *mean Arts*, the utmost
" Cunning and Industry was used, to represent
" me as a *Person distracted*. I trust your Majesty
" will not find me to be so ; tho' it is very certain,
" that if *Cruelty* and *Oppression* could have
" disturbed my Reason, I should not at present
" have been Master of that small Share of Understanding,
" which Providence thought fit to bestow upon me.

" I fly from your M——rs *Cruelty* and *Ingratitude*,
" to your Majesty's *Justice* and *Mercy*.

The Issue of this Complaint is impatiently expected by the Public.

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